

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

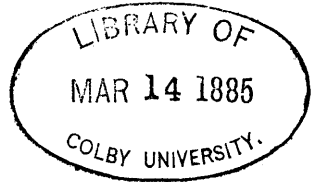
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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers and Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1884.

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VOLUME II.

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AUGUSTA :

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1884.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF MANAGERS  
OF THE  
Maine Industrial School for Girls,  
AT  
HALOWELL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 8, 1883.

WITH LISTS OF THE

Board of Trustees, Officers and Lady Visitors.

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AUGUSTA :  
SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1883.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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SIDNEY PERHAM, Paris, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES E. NASH, Augusta, SECRETARY.

ELIPHALET ROWELL, Hallowell, TREASURER.

The GOVERNOR.

“ SECRETARY OF STATE,

“ 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.

REV. H. W. TILDEN, Augusta, “ “ 1885.

Mrs. C. A. L. SAMPSON, Bath, “ “ 1885.

HENRY K. BAKER, Hallowell, “ “ 1886.

Mrs. L. M. N. STEVENS, Stroudwater, “ “ 1886.

Executive Committee.

HENRY K. BAKER,

ELIPHALET ROWELL,

CHARLES E. NASH.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

---

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.

“ A. D. KNIGHT, Hallowell,

“ ORREN WILLIAMSON, Augusta.

“ I. D. STURGIS, Augusta.

MISS CLARA M. FARWELL, Rockland.

MRS. GEO. W. QUINBY, Augusta.

“ JAMES D. WHITE, Gardiner.

“ J. G. DICKERSON, Belfast.

“ H. K. BAKER, Hallowell.

“ MOSES GIDDINGS, Bangor.

“ S. G. SARGENT, Augusta.

“ 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 1884, 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, 1883, and June, 1884.   | } Mrs. I. D. Sturgis, Augusta.<br>} Mrs. O. Williamson, Augusta.      |
| January, 1884, and July, 1884,    | } Mrs. G. W. Quinby, Augusta.<br>} Mrs. J. D. White, Gardiner.        |
| February, 1884, and August, 1884, | } Mrs. H. K. Baker, Hallowell.<br>} Mrs. J. R. Bodwell, Hallowell.    |
| March, 1884, and September, 1884, | } Mrs. Moses Giddings, Bangor.<br>} Mrs. S. G. Sargent, Augusta.      |
| April, 1884, and October, 1884,   | } Mrs. A. D. Knight, Hallowell.<br>} Mrs. J. G. Dickerson, Belfast.   |
| May, 1884, and November, 1884,    | } Mrs. M. T. W. Merrill, Portland.<br>} 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:*

We are gratified to be able to submit for your consideration our ninth annual report; embracing as it does statements from the officers and lady visitors of the school so favorable to the material prosperity of the institution, and so satisfactory as to results in the training of the girls to habits of morality, industry and general good deportment.

The practical benefits of this institution in the work of reforming those committed to its care, and establishing them in the ways of virtue, industry and moral rectitude, cannot longer be regarded as an experiment. From year to year the necessity for such a refuge for girls in all parts of the State who, "by force of circumstances or associations are in manifest danger of becoming outcasts from society," has been fully demonstrated; and although the institution has been carried on in a quiet and unpretentious manner, its beneficial results have been manifest to all who have been interested in its prosperity and advancement.

Previous to the founding of this school by the benevolent and liberal contributions of Mrs. Mary H. Flagg and Mrs. Almira C. Dummer of Hallowell, and others in various parts of the State, the unwearied efforts of many other ladies and gentlemen whose hearts were fully consecrated to the work of reform, and the generous aid of the State, there was no institution in the State where girls of the class committed here could be placed and restrained from vice and immorality, or taught to respect themselves while preparing for the duties and responsibilities of respectable womanhood. Our

jails, houses of correction or almshouses cannot furnish suitable homes for these unfortunate, friendless and neglected girls. Committed to such institutions, their lives would be utterly and permanently demoralized, and their future prospects forever blighted.

It needs no argument to substantiate these self-evident facts; and we desire simply to call attention to the accompanying reports, and bespeak for them the candid and unprejudiced consideration of your honorable body, all branches of the State government, and all philanthropists throughout the State; trusting that the requisite means for the erection of a new school building, and increasing accommodations so much needed, will be speedily and liberally furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

SIDNEY PERHAM, *President.*

CHAS. E. NASH, *Secretary.*

E. ROWELL, *Treasurer.*

H. K. BAKER,

Mrs. L. M. N. STEVENS,

H. W. TILDEN,

Mrs. C. A. L. SAMPSON,

BENJ. KINGSBURY,

Mrs. SARAH F. HAMILTON, }

*Trustees.*

Dec. 17, 1883.

## REPORT OF MANAGER.

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*To Board of Managers Maine Industrial School for Girls:*

Almost a decade has passed since the establishment of the Maine Industrial School for Girls; and during all these years faithful and devoted service has been rendered by those having charge of the moral, educational and physical training of those committed to their care. Many have been the trials and perplexities to be borne and overcome by those whose duties have called them to sacrifice social positions and enjoyments of life for the benefit of an unfortunate class of girls, from various sections of the State, whose lives have been rendered happier, and whose future prospects have been infinitely improved by the training received, and care exercised for their welfare. It must be peculiarly gratifying to the lady officers of the school to know that their services in their various departments are duly appreciated by the Board of Managers and all others interested in the welfare and progress of the school.

During the past year there has been no lack of harmony manifest between the officers, managers or lady visitors, and it is believed that all have been faithful to the trusts committed to them, and ever ready to co-operate in every philanthropic plan to promote the future usefulness and success of the school.

At our first quarterly meeting of this year, in March last, the prospect was favorable that a conditional appropriation of five thousand dollars would be made by the Legislature, then in session, to aid in the erection of a new school building to meet the pressing demands for increased accommodation so long felt and so earnestly expressed in all annual reports for

the past eight years. A resolve had passed the House of Representatives for this object, without opposition, and after considerable debate, the Senate passed the resolve in concurrence; but at an unexpected moment a motion for re-consideration and indefinite postponement was made, and in the hurry of business during the closing hours of the session, the resolve was thus disposed of in the Senate.

Although this may not be considered strictly a State institution, it is well understood that the trustees and friends of the school generally would cheerfully forward any well devised plan that would result in the assumption by the State of the full control of this school, and responsibility for its management, whenever such legislation should be deemed advisable. The Governor, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools are already *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers, and have generally taken an interest in the success of the school. Cordial recommendations for liberal aid by the State have been made by our Governors, and some of them have attended the meetings of the board and expressed satisfaction and gratification that so much has been accomplished in saving the girls here committed from lives of degradation and perhaps crime. Committees of the Legislature have annually visited the school, and after thorough investigation of its management, and the efficiency of its practical methods of instruction and discipline, have submitted favorable reports for the granting of State aid in the erection of a new school building, as well as to meet the yearly current expenditures of the institution. It would seem reasonable and just that the beneficent work of this school should receive due consideration by the State, and be granted such aid as its merits and necessities may demand.

There can be no doubt that the establishment and continuance of this school have, in a pecuniary point of view, been of immense advantage to the State at large, in the saving of criminal costs and municipal expenditures present and prospective, to say nothing of rescuing from misery and crime a

large number of unfortunate victims of vicious and degrading circumstances, who but for the discipline, kind care and constant, watchful guardianship of this institution, might now be, or speedily become, outcasts from respectable society. It is perhaps useless to dwell further upon this subject which has been so often and ably presented by my predecessors and other friends of the school; but I cannot forbear again to express the hope that the Maine Industrial School for Girls, in common with other worthy benevolent and reformatory institutions of the State, may receive just recognition in sharing legislative bounties. •

By the failure of the appropriation, as above stated, the erection of a new school building has been delayed, to the great detriment of local communities and the State at large. The appeal made for individual aid to make up an amount equal to that expected from the State, was nobly responded to by a subscription of two thousand dollars from Mrs. Mary Erskine, of South China, and smaller donations from several other friends of the school, as stated in my last annual report; and there are others who stand ready to contribute liberally whenever the construction of a new school building shall be assured.

The advancement of the girls at the home during the past year has not been more satisfactory at any time since the school was founded; and in rare instances have there been occasions for the exercise of more than ordinary methods of mild discipline in subduing any manifestations of insubordination. The practice of running away from the school, so annoying during the early history of its operation, seems to have almost entirely subsided, and not a case has occurred during the year, with a single unimportant exception, and a signal failure. The girls regard all attempts to run away as highly dishonorable, and look upon all offenders with disapprobation. Several left homes provided for them, but were speedily arrested and returned to the school or to the homes which they had deserted without sufficient cause. The home

has appeared like a properly conducted family household of well disposed girls, who, with a few exceptional cases, have yielded to the rules and regulations prescribed with becoming cheerfulness. Whether in the school room, or at labor in sewing room or kitchen, the regular routine has been observed; and during the hours of recreation, general harmony has prevailed. A picnic swing, donated by Mrs. Almira C. Dummer, one of the early and liberal patrons of the school, has been a source of much pleasure and healthful exercise for the girls, and during play hours has been in constant use. A set of lawn tennis, furnished by Hon. G. S. Bean, Warden of Maine State Prison, will also prove alike beneficial and pleasurable.

The girls greatly enjoyed their Christmas festival, on which occasion their kind friends in Hallowell, Augusta and other localities, contributed liberally to the "Christmas Tree," which was loaded with presents of useful and fancy articles, toys, confectionery, etc., affording each girl a variety of gifts which were enthusiastically received and appreciated. Their summer excursion to Hammond's grove was also an enjoyable occasion, as well as their patriotic observance of the Fourth of July in the grove on the grounds of the institution. These and other holiday occasions serve not only to give healthful exercise and pleasure to the girls, but they also result in great benefit, by inciting laudable ambition in the maintenance of advanced rank in studies and general deportment. It has been found that all these attentions to the promotion of the pleasure, happiness and contentment of the girls are fully and gratefully appreciated by all.

The flower garden has proved a source of much gratification during the season of flowers; and there were but few flower gardens in this city or vicinity that excelled or even equalled in beauty and arrangement the floral display around the school building and spacious lawn of this institution. Additions are made each year to the attractiveness of this department of industry and pleasurable exercise.

But one death has occurred among the children since my last report ; that of Nellie Pierson, who died of consumption about the first of September, after a long and distressing illness, which was borne with marked patience and resignation, especially during the few weeks preceding her decease. Her funeral was observed with becoming religious services at the home, and the children followed their schoolmate to her last resting place in our beautiful city cemetery, where an attractive lot, donated by the city, is reserved for the use of the school, and where suitable tablets mark the graves of those buried there. There have been but few other cases of severe sickness during the year ; and girls both in the school and at their various homes, have been remarkably exempt from disease or severe indisposition.

Girls away from the school are regarded as still under our care ; and, in fact, cause more anxiety and trouble than those constantly at the school. Oftentimes it is found that girls are in places where they have unsuitable surroundings ; and it requires constant supervision and watchfulness to ensure their best welfare. The cases are rare, however, where advantage is taken of the confidence placed in these girls ; though in a few instances trouble has resulted from the waywardness of those who had been placed in good homes and surrounded by what were considered favorable home influences. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that all can be thoroughly reclaimed, or entirely preserved from the temptations and evils that beset the pathway of the young and inexperienced in all the walks of life. We venture the assertion, however, that the girls who have been committed to this institution will compare favorably in deportment and record with a like number taken promiscuously from any community in the State ; and it cannot be doubted that but for the discipline and instruction afforded by this school, a large majority perhaps of these unfortunate and neglected girls might have become degraded and vicious, curses to themselves and the communities in which their lot would have been cast. That

they have thus far been so signally preserved, and that exceptions are so infrequent, let due credit be given to this beneficent and deserving institution.

## STATISTICS.

During the past year sixteen girls have been committed to the school ; making the entire number received since organization, one hundred and sixty-four.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Number in School December 8, 1882. ....             | 44  |
| Average number during the year. ....                | 44  |
| Number committed during the year . . . . .          | 16  |
| " returned to school during the year. ....          | 3   |
| " sent to homes during the year. ....               | 19  |
| " married during the year. ....                     | 4   |
| Whole number received since January, 1875 . . . . . | 164 |
| " " sent to homes. ....                             | 132 |
| " " returned to school. ....                        | 35  |
| " " now in homes. ....                              | 80  |
| Number returned to friends and given up. ....       | 3   |
| " sent to Orphans' Home . . . . .                   | 2   |
| " dismissed as incorrigible. ....                   | 4   |
| " dismissed as unsuitable. ....                     | 2   |
| " escaped from school. ....                         | 1   |
| " escaped from homes . . . . .                      | 1   |
| " married . . . . .                                 | 15  |
| " of age and unmarried . . . . .                    | 7   |
| " deceased . . . . .                                | 5   |
| Present number at the school. ....                  | 44  |

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

|                     |    |                             |    |
|---------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|
| Hallowell . . . . . | 7  | Leeds . . . . .             | 1  |
| Augusta . . . . .   | 18 | North Vassalboro' . . . . . | 1  |
| Gardiner . . . . .  | 3  | Rockland . . . . .          | 16 |
| Richmond . . . . .  | 5  | Vinalhaven . . . . .        | 1  |
| Dresden . . . . .   | 1  | Deer Isle . . . . .         | 4  |
| Bath . . . . .      | 9  | Windham . . . . .           | 1  |
| Oakland . . . . .   | 4  | Saco . . . . .              | 19 |
| Sidney . . . . .    | 2  | North Berwick. . . . .      | 1  |



|                 |   |                 |     |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|-----|
| Bowdoinham      | 2 | Lincolntonville | 1   |
| Windsor         | 1 | Bangor          | 9   |
| Calais          | 2 | East Corinth    | 1   |
| Camden          | 1 | Boothbay        | 4   |
| South Thomaston | 2 | Gouldsboro'     | 2   |
| Ellsworth       | 5 | Portland        | 15  |
| Mt. Desert      | 1 | Auburn          | 1   |
| Bucksport       | 4 | Canaan          | 1   |
| Cape Elizabeth  | 2 | Winslow         | 1   |
| Manchester      | 1 | Brooks          | 1   |
| Appleton        | 1 | St. George      | 1   |
| Winn            | 1 | Chelsea         | 1   |
| Hope            | 1 | Palermo         | 1   |
| Lewiston        | 1 | West Gardiner   | 1   |
| Montville       | 1 | Waterville      | 1   |
| Maysville       | 1 | New Vineyard    | 1   |
| Waldoboro'      | 1 |                 |     |
| Belfast         | 1 | Total           | 164 |
| Farmington      | 1 |                 |     |

PARENTAGE.

English, 1; Irish, 12; French Canadian, 3; New Brunswick, 3; Nova Scotia, 2; Mulatto, 1; American, 141; African, 1; Total, 164.

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

|            |   |                 |    |
|------------|---|-----------------|----|
| Bath       | 3 | Montville       | 1  |
| Augusta    | 6 | South Thomaston | 1  |
| Oakland    | 1 | Hope            | 1  |
| Boothbay   | 1 | Manchester      | 1  |
| Appleton   | 1 | Glenburn        | 1  |
| Bangor     | 3 | Gardiner        | 2  |
| Saco       | 3 | West Gardiner   | 1  |
| Deer Isle  | 2 | New Vineyard    | 1  |
| Portland   | 4 | Bucksport       | 1  |
| Richmond   | 1 | Waterville      | 1  |
| Leeds      | 1 | Vinalhaven      | 1  |
| Calais     | 1 | Bluehill        | 1  |
| Hallowell  | 1 |                 |    |
| Bowdoinham | 2 | Total           | 44 |
| Winn       | 1 |                 |    |

Farm operations have been about the same as in former years, with similar results. About twelve tons of hay were secured in fine condition, which will be more than sufficient to winter three cows, now kept on the place. The cows have furnished fair quantities of milk and butter for the use of the school, and the garden yielded abundant vegetables in their season; such as green corn, beans, peas, potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, beets, turnips, &c. The crop of apples was comparatively small, though enough for use during the autumn and early winter. Quite a large number of apple and pear trees of desirable varieties were set out last spring, and all are doing well and making rapid growth. These will, in due time, add to the quantity and quality of the annual yield. The old trees are becoming decayed and unfruitful, and the need of replenishment was manifestly apparent.

Repairs upon the barns and out buildings will be required during the coming year, in addition to ordinary improvements about the buildings and grounds. The unexpended balance on the treasurer's account is deemed sufficient for current demands until the annual appropriation by the State shall become available.

Respectfully submitted,

E. ROWELL, *Manager*.

HALLOWELL, Dec. 12, 1883.

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

## ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT OF E. ROWELL, TREASURER.

|  |     |          |  |            |
|--|-----|----------|--|------------|
| 1883.—Dec. 8.                                    | Dr. |          |  |            |
| To balance on hand Dec. 8, 1882.....             |     | -        |  | \$2,322 17 |
| received from cities and towns.....              |     | -        |  | 1,342 49   |
| rent of farm house.....                          |     | -        |  | 103 63     |
| hay, veal and sundries sold.....                 |     | -        |  | 22 32      |
| interest on deposit.....                         |     | -        |  | 53 33      |
| State appropriation for the year.....            |     | -        |  | 4,000 00   |
|  |     |          |  | \$7,843 94 |
| 1883.—Dec. 8.                                    | Cr. |          |  |            |
| By paid for repairs, material and furniture..... |     | \$406 44 |  |            |
| provisions and supplies.....                     |     | 1,300 65 |  |            |
| clothing, shoes and bedding.....                 |     | 618 37   |  |            |
| fuel and lights.....                             |     | 353 06   |  |            |
| farm, fences and labor.....                      |     | 321 92   |  |            |
| Matron, \$400.00 } .....                         |     |          |  |            |
| Assistant Matron, 350.00 } .....                 |     |          |  |            |
| Housekeeper, 250.00 } .....                      |     | 1,000 00 |  |            |
| Manager and Treasurer.....                       |     | 800 00   |  |            |
| books, stationery and postage.....               |     | 142 30   |  |            |
| medicines and doctors' bills.....                |     | 86 31    |  |            |
| conveyance, travel and expenses.....             |     | 204 25   |  |            |
| incidentals.....                                 |     | 132 97   |  | 5,366 27   |
| Balance in hands of Treasurer to new account     |     | -        |  | 2,477 67   |
|  |     |          |  | \$7,843 94 |

E. ROWELL, *Treasurer.*

HALLOWELL, Dec, 12, 1883.

We have examined the foregoing account and find the same properly cast and vouched.

BENJ. KINGSBURY, }  
E. R. FRENCH, } *Auditing Com.*

## REPORT OF MATRON.

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

In a report of this kind there must be great sameness from year to year. We have now in the home forty-four girls varying in age from eight to twenty. The general health of the girls has been good during the year. Death has visited us and taken one of the fairest of our family. Little Nellie Pierson was a delicate, gentle child. She suffered much during her short life. As we laid her at rest among the flowers she loved so well, we felt that she was indeed blest to be thus early gathered to her Saviour's bosom. She was buried in our family lot.

The deportment of the girls has usually been good. They do not find much time to indulge in bad feelings or actions. Every hour in the day has its appointed task. We are often asked about the discipline of the home, and are sometimes at a loss to know how to answer the question. We give it but little thought. The girls are usually interested in their work and studies. If they get up some mornings in an uncomfortable mood, we ask them to sit by themselves until they can be more agreeable, as such things are somewhat contagious. A few hours of quiet soon makes everything right. Many little things are passed by unnoticed. Children, like older people, have days when everything goes wrong without any apparent cause. I am strongly inclined, however, to think there is a reason for these things. With a reasonable amount of physical comfort, pleasant, sunny rooms, cheerful faces, and plenty of work to employ mind and body, the discipline will regulate itself. Forty-five healthy, active girls cannot be kept within bounds at all times. During the play hours the halls resound with their merry laugh and shout. To a

stranger everything might seem in dire confusion, but a word will soon restore quiet and order. I do not think we have a girl who wishes to break down the rules and regulations of the home, though they are often passionate and self-willed. Occasionally we have a slight whirlwind. Its duration is short, and the sun shines all the more brightly after it has passed.

In reading a letter a few days since, written by one of our girls to her parents, she says: "Our home seems like one great family; what interests one interests all; what harms one harms all."

Running away is not thought of for a moment. The girls feel that the home is so entirely theirs, that it is their duty to do their part to make it pleasant and maintain its honor.

As I sit writing in my room, I can hear the hum of voices below. The schoolroom is well filled with girls, reading, writing, studying, knitting, etc. They are alone, and as quiet and orderly as it is possible for so many children to be. The doors are not fastened and no such precaution is necessary. It is an unusual thing to hear any complaint about work. Each girl is ready and willing to do her part. They have a great deal of ambition to excel. All work together with light hearts and happy faces. There is very little friction.

Our schoolroom is a busy place during the afternoon. The girls are generally intelligent and well informed. The daily papers are read aloud by some of the older girls and listened to with attention. We labor under many disadvantages on account of our want of room. The schoolroom seats thirty. Fourteen are obliged to sit in chairs, which does not add much to the sweetness of our dispositions. But in spite of close quarters, all generally try to do their best, and be thankful that they have so comfortable a home.

Three have progressed as far as square root, four to denominate numbers, seven to fractions, eight are in long division, and seventeen in multiplication; twelve in mental arithmetic.

Seven are in Harper's Intermediate Geography, and twenty-eight in the Primary. Three study Kerl's Grammar, and three United States History. Twenty read in second part of Child's Book of Nature; twelve in the first part; four in Franklin Second Reader, and five in the Primer. Thirty-nine can write letters.

A number of the girls have attained to considerable skill in sewing. A large part can make their own clothing. A few can cut and baste. Nearly every child can knit her own stockings. They also prepare the yarn that is used for knitting.

We have some notable little housekeepers, who take a great deal of pride in their cakes and pies and nice bread. The laundry work is nicely done.

Considerable attention has been paid to the cultivation of flowers during the year. We wish it might be made a source of profit as well as pleasure.

We have endeavored to make the girls thorough in all kinds of work. We are very fortunate in not being obliged to change officers frequently. The most perfect harmony and goodwill prevails in our home. Scarcely a week passes that we do not receive visits from some of our large family. A number have been married during the year and are pleasantly situated in their homes.

The most of our children feel very thankful for what has been done for them. We feel it is hard that the girls of our State cannot be as well cared for as the boys. We are obliged to turn away many needy applicants.

The holidays were not forgotten by us. Much might be said of the beneficial effect of the children being allowed to attend church. The Sabbath is looked forward to as a day of unalloyed pleasure. Much is done to make it a happy day. Many little dainties find their way to the table on that day that are not seen there at other times. We hope in that way a pleasant remembrance of the Sabbath will follow them through life.

During the warm weather the children spent recreation hours in the open air. They had a number of croquet sets and swings. The small children played in the grove near the house. The cold weather has driven them into close quarters. The little ones carry on housekeeping to quite an extent. The schoolroom is turned into a play room during part of the day. The older ones are employed through the day in work or study. They can spend the evenings as they like; all restraint being thrown off. It is a pleasant sight to look into their cheerful sitting room in the evening; all are employed; we have no drones in our hive.

Girls living in families have all been visited or heard from during the year. Their record will compare favorably with the past. I am in favor of placing children in homes as soon as it can be done with safety to them. We find much difficulty in doing this. People are apt to expect too much of them, forgetting that the early part of their lives has been spent in sowing tares instead of wheat; and nothing but patient, loving care can eradicate them. Notwithstanding all this, we have found many who are willing to watch over and guide them with a parent's care, and are fully repaid for their labor by receiving a daughter's gratitude and love. "As we measure so shall it be measured to us."

Under date of Oct. 24, Mrs. F—— says: "A.'s health is good; her character and deportment, all that could be desired. I find that her principles are more firmly established. I have noticed it in many instances of late. If A—— is a case of 'manufactured virtues,'—I think that is the phrase one of our legislators used—I say, let us have more of these virtues, for they are far preferable to vice."

On the other hand we find people ready to censure a child very severely for wrong doing, and to cry out, "What good does the Industrial School accomplish? Here is a girl from the home who seems the embodiment of everything bad." Forty may succeed and one fail. I think we magnify the evil and overlook the good. It is folly to expect from

children who have had no pure, happy childhood, the same results that are attained by those more highly favored. I care not how much training is given them, you cannot quickly eradicate all tendency to wrong doing. We do not expect to compel them to do right, nor do we profess to manufacture virtues; but we do desire to fill their hearts with a higher and purer ideal of life than they have hitherto known; and we expect that good Christian women will go out from our home and prove a blessing to the world. Some will fail; but is it not so the world over? Human wrecks are scattered all along life's pathway. We have not accomplished all we hoped to at the commencement of the year; but we have done what we could.

C. M. BROWN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Dec. 10, 1883.



## REPORTS OF LADY VISITORS.

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

Having just returned from our December visit to the Industrial School, I will, while its inmates and proceedings are fresh in my mind, give you some of the impressions of my renewed visit. I am always more than satisfied; I am astonished at the success that is so apparent in the work of these ladies in the home. When we think one moment of *where* those children have come from, and of what they *were*, and look upon them *now*, assuming the expression and demeanor of a good class of scholars in our city and town schools, it is to me wonderful. There is a marked improvement in the *looks* of the children as a whole. The dull, heavy, sluggish faces of many have gradually changed to bright, cheerful, intelligent countenances; the *beginnings* of a different life for them, especially if, as they go out, they fall into the hands of those who are willing to consider that it can be but *beginnings*; and so use some of the patience and forbearance that has been so wisely and successfully practiced with them at the Home. An earnest Christian influence is evidently exercised over the school. I was told by the Matron that four of the girls had been hopefully converted this year; giving continued evidence daily, of a decided change of motives in their conduct and character.

I observed particularly the economy which is practiced in many household ways, known only to a housekeeper herself: the busy fingers knitting warm stockings for winter, from yarn prepared by their own hands, and thus reducing the usual expense of stockings materially, beside initiating them into the feminine arts and industries so necessary in every day practical life.

The cleanliness of every part is charming. The plain, frugal, yet generous provision made for their young stomachs, commends itself to every wise parent.

There are forty-four children now at the Home; fourteen more than it was originally intended to accommodate. There is no disposition

manifested to limit the number, but warm hearts and open arms welcome all, as long as a corner can be provided for them. It is truly a blessed home for friendless girls.

MRS. I. D. STURGIS.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 7, 1883.

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

During my visits I have been, as usual, impressed with the perfect system of order pervading the school, and the quietness and harmony which prevailed. This is due to the efficiency of the ladies in charge, each proficient in her department and each striving for the highest good of the girls placed under her care. The moral tone of the school is recognized and felt by these girls as soon as they come within its influence; and the restraining power, checking evil tendencies and quickening consciences hitherto uncultivated, it is delightful to observe. Bangor is largely indebted to the Industrial School. Of the seven girls who have gone from this city, each of them beyond the control of those who had them in charge, not one of them but gives promise of useful womanhood. Two are respectably and happily married, three are supporting themselves honorably, and the two who remain in the school it is hoped will soon be qualified to fill some useful position.

Very respectfully,

MRS. MOSES GIDDINGS.

BANGOR, Dec. 11, 1883.

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HALLOWELL, Sept. 10, 1883.

*To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School :*

One bright and lovely morning in August, we visited the Industrial School for Girls. As we approached the building we were attracted by their pretty flower gardens, they were so nicely kept and so brilliant with blossoms. We were very glad to see this taste so highly cultivated. The girls take great pride in their flowers. One of them remarked that "she thought their gardens were the prettiest in the city," and I think she was right.

Inside, all were busy in the sewing room and in domestic duties. Miss Eaton, the superintendant of the sewing room, was absent on a vacation, and one of the older girls was supplying her place, with grace and dignity, and all were orderly. They were making their winter clothes, and doing their work well and strong. They are making progress in their studies, and also in their household duties, and are being fitted to be self-supporting when they leave the school. We looked into every room, and found them all neat and orderly, and tastily decorated.

It is not all work and no play. They have their hours of recreation, and enjoy them.

Mrs. Dummer has recently presented them with a swing, which they enjoy greatly. They have their croquet sets, and their dolls, and Christmas gifts. They also have several publications which friends kindly send them.

We feel that the school is a great blessing to these neglected girls and worthy of the patronage of the State, and we earnestly wish that we had another building that would accommodate and save as many more.

We think the institution would bear an examination by Governor Butler.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. H. K. BAKER,  
MRS. J. R. BODWELL.

HALLOWELL, Sept. 10th, 1883.

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

During the years past it has been my custom at the close of the year, to give at length my impression of the condition and management of the Industrial School. As anything I might say at the present time would be but a repetition of my previous reports, I will only add that I am confident that a most salutary and much-needed work is being accomplished at the school, and that its affairs are judiciously managed by those in charge of the different departments.

And I would ask a warm place for the school and its officers in the hearts of the people of Maine.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. S. G. SARGENT.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 5th, 1883.

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

It always gives me pleasure to say a good word for our Industrial School, and especially to incorporate into my report, words of commendation for those who are working earnestly and faithfully for the moral, intellectual and spiritual well-being of its inmates.

During the past year I have visited the school twice officially, and at each time found it in its usually good condition; the teachers working for the interests of the children, and the children striving in a remarkable degree to please and honor their teachers, by doing cheerfully and promptly whatever is required of them. This mutual bond of sympathy and good-will is one of the marked features of the school, and is very noticeable, even to a stranger. The neatness in personal attire, and good order of the rooms are highly commendable, and indicate a careful training by those in charge.

The *great* want of the school is *more room*; and since our legislature failed to supply that want, it is to be hoped that friends of the institution may be found who will generously furnish the means for another much-needed building.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. J. G. DICKERSON.

BELFAST, Dec. 12, 1883.

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

In accordance with the custom of the lady visitors of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, I made my semi-annual visit to that institution about the first of the month. All the arrangements in conducting the school in the interest of the children, for their education, moral training and comfort, are as good as can be thought of at present, and the only regret is, that there are not more accommodations for the scholars, such as a new building would afford, could such be had. This is a want long endured, and it is to be hoped that in a short time such a convenience may be had. I remain yours, &c,

Mrs. J. D. WHITE.

GARDINER, Dec. 10, 1883.

Mrs. Margaret T. W. Merrill, of Portland, one of the lady visitors, makes no formal report, but in a private note speaks of her visit to the school as follows: "I found the school in a satisfactory condition, inspecting it from attic to cellar, and can only add to previous testimony unqualified approbation of its management. We earnestly hope for the enlargement of the school the coming year."

Mrs. G. W. Quinby, of Augusta, also states that home duties have prevented her from visiting the school, but says: "I met the school at Hammond's Grove, last summer, and feel that it was never in better condition."

## DONATIONS.

The Board of Managers return thanks for donations during the year past, as follows :

Mr. F. H. Whitney, Augusta, one "American Sewing Machine," new and nice; Mrs. Almira C. Dummer, Hallowell, one picnic swing for grounds; Hon. G. S. Bean, warden of Maine State Prison, nice set lawn tennis; Mrs. C. H. Wells, Mrs. J. A. Alexander, Miss Nellie Thomas, Mrs. S. G. Sargent, and other ladies in Hallowell and Augusta, dresses, clothing, etc.; Mrs. Hannah Robinson, Augusta, over eighty years of age, a number of patchwork puffs of her own manufacture; Mr. H. C. Emery, Skowhegan, \$1.00; a lady in Saco, \$5.00.

Contributions for the girls' "Christmas Tree," Dec. 25, 1882, consisting of useful and fancy articles, dolls, toys, confectionery, toilet articles, perfumery, books, Christmas cards, etc., in great variety and abundance, were made by the following named ladies and gentlemen, and others whose names were not attached to their gifts :

HALLOWELL.—Mrs. J. H. Leigh, Mrs. Lizzie Small, Dr. Nutting, J. H. Leigh, J. E. Howe, Jr., C. E. Hobbs, Young & Howe, Mrs. H. K. Baker, C. E. Spaulding, C. H. Watson, Day & Co., A. Tobey & Co., Church & Robinson, Rev. Mr. Emmons, Dr. J. Q. A. Hawes, Mrs. S. E. Clough, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rowell, Mrs. Sarah L. Sanborn, and others.

AUGUSTA.—Dr. Harlow, Fowler, Hamlen & Smith, Mrs. O. Williamson, Mrs. L. M. Jordan, Chandler Beale, Miss S. Gale, Miss Hattie Stanley, S. Allen, D. D., Mrs. S. Allen, Miss M. L. Maxwell, Mrs. J. L. Stevens, Mrs. I. D. Sturgis, Mrs. Quinby, Mrs. S. G. Sargent, and others.

PORTLAND.—Mrs. Geo. Shapleigh, Mrs. M. T. W. Merrill, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Miss Hersey, Judge Kingsbury, and others.

Also, Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Jewett, Bath; Mrs. Abbie Scammon, Biddeford; Mrs. Dr. Ryder, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mrs. E. J. Mears, Manchester; Mrs. J. R. Bodwell, Hallowell, \$5.00; S. Currier, Jr, Hallowell, \$3.00

The Hallowell Register, Portland Advertiser, Zion's Advocate, Home Farm, Gospel Banner, Rockland Gazette, Saco Times, Youth's

Companion, and other papers and periodicals have been furnished gratuitously by the publishers, and friends of the school.

NEW BUILDING FUND. Mrs. Mary Erskine of South China, has contributed two thousand dollars to this fund. 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; which with other small contributions and accumulated interest amount to about \$2,700.00.

## 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.

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### 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.

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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. 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.

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 intrusted 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 inmate 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 department, 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 till five o'clock P. M. ; but visitors cannot be admitted to any part of the premises, at this or at 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 13, 1883.

Received and ordered printed.

Attest:                   JOSEPH O. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*