

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

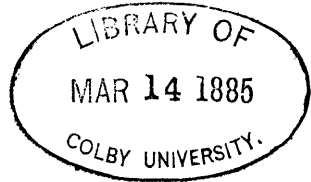
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Public Documents of Maine:

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.

FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

Military and Naval Orphan Asylum,

AT

BATH, ME.

1883.

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AUGUSTA:  
SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1884.

## OFFICERS—1883.

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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.

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MRS. A. STETSON, *Matron.*

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HORATIO A. DUNCAN, Bath.      THOMAS W. HYDE, Bath.

S. T. SNIPE, Bath.      JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,

HON. JOHN G. RICHARDSON, Bath.      Brunswick.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

S. T. SNIPE,      W. H. WATSON,      J. G. RICHARDSON.

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MRS. A. STETSON, *Matron.*

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith the fifteenth annual report of the Military and Naval Orphan Asylum at Bath, to which are subjoined the reports of the treasurer and the matron, a copy of the act of incorporation, the amended by-laws of the Association and of the Board of Trustees, and the rules for the internal government of the Asylum.

If this shall make a document somewhat fuller than the usual report, it will be because certain matters seem to demand mention at length, and because the trustees feel that the aims, purposes and accomplishments of the institution are but imperfectly understood by the people of the State, and especially by those most directly interested in it—the ex-soldiers and sailors of Maine. To many, no doubt, it is known that there is an institution whose business it is to care for the orphans of men who served in the army or navy, but my own conversation and correspondence assure me that quite generally the Asylum is regarded as a sort of State almshouse, and our veterans very naturally shrink from the thought that possibly their own children may become its beneficiaries.

I sincerely wish that this illusion might be dispelled. As an aid thereto, I will venture to suggest that this report be given early publication; that a sufficient number of copies be printed to allow one at least for each post of the Grand Army in the Department of Maine, and I am sure that the incoming Department Commander, whoever he may be, will

see that they are properly distributed. If the task is not imposed upon post adjutants of reading this report aloud before the post, it will not be amiss to suggest that they give notice of its receipt, that the comrades may read it at their leisure. And I especially wish to say, and my associates on the Board of Trustees will cordially endorse it, that we cordially invite any ex-soldier or sailor, or any citizen, to visit the asylum and inspect its condition and arrangements. There are no set days for visitation. Let them come at any time, and let them say exactly what they find.

The Military and Naval Orphan Asylum is the outcome of the perceptions and reflections of one woman, — of one whose heart and soul not only, but whose personal services, as well as those of her husband, were enlisted in the cause of our country in the trying times of our civil war. Leaving a home of comfort, at or about the time when her brave husband marched with his regiment to the defense of an imperilled nation, this self-forgetful woman volunteered her aid in whatever capacity it might be of most value. In the hospitals, on the field, in camp, at the war department, she labored in the interests of the men of Maine. Then and there they knew her personally, and they loved her. In her varied service, she necessarily came into correspondence with the families of hundreds of the soldiers of Maine. She learned that many a sick or wounded soldier came back to his State only to die, leaving behind him a family of little ones, to whom the aid furnished by the commonwealth and by the nation was insufficient to support them, even though supplemented by the labors of the mother.

And so, when the war was over, and she returned with her gallant husband to their home, she at once took up the work of providing for the needy orphans of men who had given all they had — themselves — for the honor of Maine and the salvation of the Union. The State, already heavily burdened, seconded her efforts. The people of her city — Bath — responded nobly to her urgent appeals. At length

the sum requisite for the foundation of the asylum was realized, and then came into existence a home for the children of men whose own homes and whose lives even had been sacrificed for the Union's integrity. The act of incorporation, hereto appended, will outline the asylum's purpose. The woman who was chiefly instrumental in its foundation was MRS. SARAH S. SAMPSON, then the wife, now the widow, of as noble soldier as ever drew sword, Col. Chas. A. L. Sampson. In brief, this is the history of the creation of the asylum. But it by no means comprises the history of the service rendered it by her who was really its creator. That service cannot be told in words. It is more graphically and enduringly written in the grateful remembrances of hundreds of widows and orphans. For since our asylum went into effect, this tireless woman has given to it her almost entire attention. Indeed so thoroughly acquainted was she with every detail of its management and conduct, that when I came upon the Board of Trustees, three years ago, I found she was practically the oracle respecting it. She knew everything, and I must add here, that her services had been given mostly without remuneration. It will therefore be readily understood that since her removal to Washington, D. C., last autumn, and since the severance of her official connection with the asylum, her valuable knowledge of its affairs has been greatly missed.

The asylum itself is a large, spacious mansion-house, most delightfully situated, on high ground, not in the open country, as though anywhere was good enough for even a soldier's orphan, but in the very best neighborhood in the city of Bath. From its grounds, one may literally throw stones which would fall on the premises of the most wealthy and cultured citizens. It is in convenient proximity to the public schools, in which, by the liberality of the city, all its inmates of suitable school age are received on the same terms as the children of residents; not only tuition, but even the school books being furnished free of charge. Let this be

especially noted. From the foundation of the asylum in 1868, the city of Bath has willingly borne the expense of educating a number of children, almost all of whom were those of non-resident parents, at an expense practically equivalent to that of maintaining one whole school in a fairly populous country district. In effect, it has for above fifteen years paid the salary of a teacher, heated and cared for a school room, and supplied with school equipments from 25 to 40 children yearly, who have had no legal claim to be so provided for. The curious may compute the probable cost to the city; but, so far as I know, no one of its tax payers has raised a voice in protest. There are other asylums for the special reception of orphans and half-orphans of soldiers and sailors, in other States, the largest, I think, being that at Xenia, Ohio, with an average of above six hundred inmates; but I know of no one of them whose children are educated by the people of the town or city in which they are located. In the others, the children are taught at the asylum itself, that at Xenia having thirteen teachers. The liberality of Bath, in this respect, has no parallel in the country, so far as I am informed.

Connected with the asylum are about 6 acres of land, neatly laid out, and including a well planned garden with good soil, yielding as well, perhaps, in fruit and vegetables, as any similar tract not in charge of a professional market gardener. The dwelling has accommodations for one hundred children. It is comfortably but not expensively furnished, heated by steam, and very well equipped in all respects save that of water supply. To this deficiency, I called attention in my last report. The remedy is under advisement by the trustees, and it is hoped may be applied during the present year. The sanitary well-being of the inmates calls for better accommodations, in one respect, at least. The water-closets are a part of the "L" of the building, and not, as should be the case, separated from it, with intervening air space of at least four feet. I have visited the institution in



the summer months, when the stench permeating the entire building was almost insufferable. This fact considered, the general good health of the inmates is to me matter of surprise, and can only be accounted for by the continual watchfulness and ready attention to the earliest indications of disease, by the physician of the asylum and its matron. But experience teaches that it is not safe to presume that we shall always be favored with the service of persons so diligent and watchful. Should some one of many diseases, such as diphtheria or typhoid, which find favorable ground for their ravages in a tainted or polluted atmosphere, spread through the asylum and reap their fatal harvests, as may at any time be the case, blame must attach to those who are charged with all its interests, unless, indeed, they have fully discharged their duty by mentioning the true state of affairs in this respect to those to whom they report. This is the second time I have directed attention to this matter, and I must therefore feel that the trustees are acquitted from any possible future charge of neglect of duty. The legislative appropriation is for the mere daily provision of food and necessary clothing for the inmates. It does not warrant the trustees in providing for construction or alteration of buildings, however necessary or economical (from a sanitary point of view) these may be.

On assuming their duties, at the beginning of 1883, the trustees found themselves not a little embarrassed. The former president had resigned his office in December; the three resident trustees, elected by the association, and including the secretary and treasurer, had declined further service; the one person who had full knowledge of the internal affairs of the asylum was in Washington, and her resignation was in the hands of the Governor; appropriations had not been made for the coming two years, and it was uncertain what these would be; an unsettled claim for a portion of the land connected with the estate was being pressed, as was another by a former medical attendant; and

there were outstanding a number of unpaid bills, aggregating several hundreds of dollars, descended from former years. The new Board of Trustees had undertaken a by no means pleasant task; but, through what can at least be claimed as conscientious management, these difficulties have one by one passed away. The legal claims against the asylum have been settled; the legacies of debts from previous years paid or provided for (see treasurer's account herewith); and knowledge has been gained which has been of great value. Those who have been for years familiar with the institution, and who are careful observers, express themselves very confidently that at no time since its foundation has it been in general condition, and its affairs moving with less friction, than now.

This report, it will be understood, is made by the President of the Board of Trustees and of the association, and not by the Board itself. The president's part in the work accomplished, has been chiefly that of attendance at the monthly meetings of the board, and exercising the functions of a presiding officer. The credit of improvement in the general condition of the asylum and its affairs, is in no sense his. The records, models of perspicuity and brevity that they are, are not open to the just criticisms to which they have been liable in some former years, of omissions and manifest imperfections. The doings of each meeting during the past year have been faithfully recorded. After close examination of the books, I am constrained to say that I wish the same statement could be made respecting each year; but it cannot, except at sacrifice of truth. Mr. W. H. Watson, secretary, has been even punctiliously faithful in discharging his duties. The institution has always been blessed with good, honest, capable treasurers, men of business, who have applied business principles and conduct to the asylum's financial affairs. To say that the present treasurer, H. A. Duncan, Esq., is in this respect a worthy successor to the gentleman who for several years preceded him

in this responsible and honorable position, is no light praise; but it is honestly deserved. The members of the Executive Committee have been most faithful in discharging their duties. Before them comes every account, however small, and the economical and every way excellent methods pursued by them in their purchase of supplies can only be understood by those who will trouble to examine their approval of accounts, and compare sums expended under their direction, with those of private families, not to say public institutions.

Let me begin this paragraph by saying that the Military and Naval Orphan Asylum of Maine is not one of those public puddings, chiefly made of plums to be plucked out and enjoyed by officials. Except to those who do the immediate work of the establishment, not one single dollar is paid by way of salaries, perquisites, or other pecuniary reward. The trustees serve entirely without compensation. Their interest in the welfare of these children is held to be sufficient. I note, therefore, with peculiar gratification and even praise, the admirable service rendered during the past year, by Hon. J. G. Richardson of Bath, who accepted and has discharged beyond all expectation, the duties of Committee on Children. This committee must receive and act upon every application for reception of children into the asylum. (See by-laws of trustees, article 2). It must also determine the question of the removal of children from the asylum into private homes; and if these prove unsatisfactory, provide for the return of such children. Upon this latter duty of the Committee on Children, it will be necessary for me to enlarge somewhat, further on.

Early in 1883, under instruction from the trustees, Mr. Richardson, our Committee on Children, prepared and sent to each Grand Army Post in the State, and to many localities where posts do not exist, a circular, setting forth the objects of the asylum. Responses showed that soldiers' orphans in various parts of the State were in almshouses, or "farmed

out," after the manner of some places, to whomsoever would make the lowest bid for their maintenance. They were in such places from ignorance of the asylum and its aims. Old comrades took it upon themselves to look up such cases, and the result is that the asylum has now a larger number of the children it was intended to benefit than ever before in its history. I believe that if each child could be found who is entitled to this benefit, our asylum's capacity would be tasked. If the veterans will but trouble themselves to read the act of incorporation, and understand the generous provisions of the State, no soldier's or sailor's orphan child need be, or would be, a common pauper.

The health of the inmates of the asylum has been remarkably good during the past year. There has not been a single death, and no very aggravated sickness. This pleasing fact is explained in part by the absence of any prevailing epidemic. Yet only in part. Remembering the large percentage of children who die under five years of age (and we have a number of these), it is evident that attention has been paid to the old adage, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The immunity from serious sickness bears its own silent testimony to the watchfulness of the lady who is at the head of the family, and to the faithfulness of the medical attendant, Dr. M. S. Briry. I should feel that I was derelict in duty, if I failed to speak of this matter. The physician visits the asylum daily. Even incipient disease is reported to him by the matron, and to this attention, more than to any other cause, do I attribute the excellent health of the children.

This allusion to the matron brings her and her office, as well as that of other actual workers at the asylum, before the mind's eye. Gold needs no gilding, and tests for base metals are plentiful. From necessity, the tests have been applied, and the spurious metal has not been found. In plainer English, the trustees have been called to consider the question of the matron's fidelity to her trusts. No member of

the board was more exacting than its President. He is not one who believes in favors of any sort. But he does believe, he knows, from most careful observation, that if woman deserves credit for her work under unusually trying circumstances, the matron of our asylum, Mrs. A. Stetson, has earned it. The housekeeper, also, Miss Campbell, deserves more than passing recognition. She has been connected with the institution, in various capacities, for several years, and has proved herself diligent and faithful, wherever placed. In brief, it is believed that at no time since the asylum was founded have its several working departments been better served than they are at present.

The condition of the asylum, as far as figures can express it, will be found tabulated at the end of this report. In relation to reception and disposition of the children, there is a matter to which I feel that the attention of the Governor and Council, and of the Legislature also, should be called.

While there is nothing in the act of incorporation, nor in any subsequent legislation, that I can discover, which provides for the removal of children from the asylum to private homes, the custom has been to assume the wisdom of the course adopted by the several orphan asylums of the country, and, when it is believed to be to a child's advantage, to remove it into a private family, in which it will be received and treated as a member of such family. This is not done, however, in the case of half-orphans, that is, having one living parent, except with the approval of the parent, if his or her residence is known. A large number of children have been in this measure provided for in past years. Many have been adopted into highly respectable families, and have proved themselves worthy of such adoption. But it has been the policy of the trustees to assure themselves in such cases as to the character of the homes into which it is proposed to receive the children. In every case where practicable, the name of a person wishing to take a child is referred to the commander of the nearest post of the Grand Army of the Republic,

and to other prominent citizens. If these references prove satisfactory, the child is permitted to go to the family for a time. It is the intent that unless the relations are mutually satisfactory, the arrangement is but temporary and the child is returned to the asylum. Except in case of absolute orphanage, or with full consent of a surviving parent, no indentures or papers of adoption are passed. The trustees have felt at liberty to recall any child so placed in a private home; the parties receiving the child, might return it; the child's own request to be returned has ordinarily been respected. The aim has always been to secure the greatest possible welfare of these orphans. In the main, it is believed that this has been accomplished.

Until within the past year this disposition of orphans has been made by the Committee on Children, and no trouble has arisen. The facts, or supposed facts in each case, have been reported to the trustees, and the action has usually met with their approval. But during the past year, a case has been brought before the board, the nature of which reveals the incompleteness of definition of their powers in such instances as have just been alluded to, and shows that possibly special legislation may be needed which shall empower them to act under cover of law in the matter of maintaining their trusteeship and guardianship over children temporarily absent from the asylum, if this is, as I certainly believe it to be, desirable. The case alluded to, which illustrates the legal impotency of the trustees, as to control of children outside the asylum walls, is thus stated, as briefly as is consistent with facts.

In February or March, 1883, one Jeremiah B. Bunker of Biddeford Pool, made application to the Committee on Children to be permitted to take to his home a boy from the asylum. The customary inquiries were made. Written replies are in our Secretary's hands, from ex-Mayor E. E. Clark of Biddeford, from Col. F. W. Guptil, commander of the G. A. R. post at Biddeford, and from W. S. Hasty,

commander of the post at Saco. These are all in a high degree commendatory of Mr. Bunker. Acting upon them, a boy named Lewis Robinson, was sent to him from the asylum. In June, rumors reached the trustees that the boy was not being properly cared for. By vote of the Board, the President was instructed to visit Biddeford Pool, and if in his judgment the rumors were properly founded, to return the boy to the asylum. He went to the place, making careful inquiry of residents, visiting the house of Mr. Bunker, where he met that gentleman and his wife, and calling upon the Robinson boy, whom he found at school. The boy was quite closely questioned, and expressed his complete satisfaction with the care and treatment he was receiving at the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Bunker. Other inquiries convinced the visitor that the rumors referred to were unfounded, and that the child had a good home. He so reported to the board at its August meeting. One trustee was still unsatisfied; and at the president's request, Mr. Richardson was directed to investigate the matter more fully. On the 25th of August, he went to Biddeford Pool, and was informed by Mrs. Bunker that on the previous day the child had been seen to leave that place by the steamer, in company with two women, and that neighbors had reported seeing him in the same company on the cars, going to or towards Old Orchard. Mr. Bunker had started in pursuit and had not yet returned.

It was subsequently ascertained that the boy had been taken by the women to the summer residence of Mrs. Sampson, at Old Orchard, she being at the time, I think, a trustee of the asylum, but not clothed with authority by the board to act as its Committee on Children. That the child was removed to Mrs. Sampson's house, and entirely without authority, is attested by a letter over her own signature, addressed to the president of the trustees, in which she says, "I *alone* am responsible for his removal." She declined to furnish any information regarding the whereabouts of the

boy, merely saying that she had found him a good home. The matter was referred to the Governor, by letter of the president of the trustees, of date September 10, 1883, so that he has information regarding it. But we are unable to find authority in law for any process which would enable us to demand the re-delivery of the boy to our keeping.

It may be that in removing any child from the asylum to another home, even though it be to that child's manifest advantage, and for its whole future good, the trustees have from the very beginning exceeded their rightful authority. But they have felt, I am sure, that their guardianship involved the completest welfare of the orphans in their charge, and that this guardianship was not surrendered when they permitted the temporary residence of these children in other homes. In the case under notice, the boy Lewis Robinson is a half-orphan, that is, he is believed to have a surviving parent. We have received the child in trust to care for and educate, and have used our best judgment as to the manner of doing this. The State was relieved of expense for his support, and his chances for advancement in life were greatly improved. Now he has been enticed from the home wherein he was placed. If demand is made upon us to produce him — and as far as I know the surviving parent has right at any time to make such demand, no child being indentured to us, — we are unable to do it, not knowing his whereabouts; and equally powerless, if we knew where to find him, to employ process of law to recover him. I would most respectfully ask that we may be favored with the opinion of the Attorney General, with regard to our authority in similar cases; for if our control over the children ceases as soon as they are even temporarily located in homes other than the asylum itself, it would seem that in every case they should be retained within the institution during their minority.

About a year and a half ago, a communication was received by the then President of our Board, forwarded him from the



office of the Secretary of State, of which the following is a copy :

“TOPEKA, Kansas, June 9, 1882.

*Secretary of State, Augusta, Maine :*

DEAR SIR: Will you at the earliest convenience, advise me whether there is in your State, to your knowledge, an institution for children of deceased or disabled United States soldiers; also an institution known as and called St. Luke's Home for Indigent Female Children? If so, will you, if possible, give me the name of the city or town where located, the name of the executive officer, and any other information you may have, or be able readily to obtain, that will enable me to place myself in intelligent correspondence with either or both of above named institutions?

I desire above information for the purpose of enabling me to aid in placing with them legacies which have been left in their favor.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) FRANK C. SMITH.”

Several letters have been sent to the address named, but save in a single instance no reply has been received. In that instance, it was so indefinite as to be valueless. If it be fact that legacies have been left in favor of our institution, it would seem that some steps should be taken to secure them.

In the report for last year, attention was directed to the fact that the State is called upon for appropriations for the maintenance in whole or in part of certain orphans or half-orphans of soldiers and sailors, these children being in local asylums or homes in Portland and Bangor. Is there good reason for this? The asylum at Bath is the one and only institution provided by the State, and its accommodations are ample for several more children. Is it not the place for *all* our soldiers' orphans? The suggestions of last year's report in this respect were passed by without notice. It seems fitting, however, that inquiry should be made as to the necessity or wisdom of making the State tributary to the support of three asylums, when one has full facilities for caring for this class of orphan children.

I take this method of publicly expressing my appreciation of the uniform courtesy and cordiality which has been invariably accorded me by my associates upon the Board of Trustees; and I congratulate the State on the fact that it has

these gentlemen to administer the affairs of the asylum. I have been of the opinion, I confess, that a larger proportion of the trustees should be non-residents of Bath; because, as it seemed to me, different portions of our State should be represented upon the board. But an experience of almost three years of service in this capacity has shown me that the various needs of the institution can be more promptly met by gentlemen who are upon the spot, and who can consider them as they arise. It is always a pleasure to me to meet these gentlemen at our monthly conferences. The Lady Visitors, too, deserve the most kindly mention for their attention to their duties, performed not seldom at cost of personal convenience. The publishers of the several newspapers which are gratuitously furnished the asylum—I would be glad to name them if the list were at hand — merit and receive the thanks, not only of the trustees but of the children of the asylum as well. The officials of the Maine Central, Knox & Lincoln and the Portland & Ogdensburg railroads, and those of the Eastern Steamboat Company, through whose kindness our children have been favored with several excursions, are most gratefully remembered. Others there are, mostly of the citizens of Bath, whose many kindnesses to the inmates of the asylum can be but poorly expressed in words, and I will therefore only acknowledge them.

This word in conclusion, and partly in reply to questions: We cordially invite visitors, and especially ex-soldiers and sailors, to visit the asylum. There are no "visiting days." Come when you will. See the children at home, at play, at work. You will be courteously received, and you will go away, I am sure, thanking God and the good people of Maine that the soldier's orphan need not feel the pinch of poverty.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM G. HASKELL,

*President.*

Lewiston, Me., January 10, 1884.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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*To the Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum Association:*

The Treasurer respectfully reports that the total receipts from all sources within the year have been \$9,964.62, viz :

From State Treasurer.....	\$8,200	00
“ loan .....	1,000	00
“ other sources.....	764	62
	\$9,964	62

The expenditures have been as follows :

Bills of 1882 for Home expenses.....	\$1,534	50
“ 1883 “ “ .....	7,235	31
Purchase of land adjoining Home lot..	1,200	00
	9,969	81
Balance due Treasurer .....		\$5 19

For further particulars as to receipts and expenditures, reference may be had to the Treasurer's account current herewith submitted.

The small appropriation of previous years rendered it necessary for the trustees of 1882 to leave quite a number of bills unsettled, their own appropriation having been exhausted. These bills amounting to \$1,534.50, as will appear by the account annexed, have been paid, as have all bills incurred within the present year, with perhaps a few small exceptions. The trustees, to meet these heavy expenditures, have hired temporarily one thousand dollars, which is to be paid from the receipts of the coming year.

The lot of land adjoining the Home lot on the north has been purchased, the funds being provided by special appropriation of the Legislature, \$1,200. This item does not



CR.

1884.		
Jan. 7. By sundry expenditures during the year classified as follows :		
Bills of 1882 remaining unpaid at close of that year and paid from appropriation for 1883 and 1884, the appropriation for year 1882 being exhausted.....	} .....	\$1,534 50
Expenditures for year 1883.		
Matron .....	\$364 00	
Housekeeper.....	312 00	
Sewing.....	351 64	
Cooking.....	197 00	
Laundry .....	338 00	
Nursing .....	37 00	
Gardener and extra labor .....	280 59	
Medical attendance and medicines...	122 60	
Hay, feed and pasturing of cows } including one cow purchased ... }	191 13	
Gas .....	44 80	
Travelling expenses of children ...	9 13	
Freight, express, trucking and } hacking..... }	43 95	
Repairs on house and furniture .....	587 34	
Provisions and groceries.....	1,852 08	
Books, stationery and music.....	93 38	
Boots, shoes, and repairs on same ..	293 86	
Boys' clothes .....	389 37	
Dry goods.....	660 66	
Travelling expenses of trustees and } lady visitors..... }	140 50	
Housecleaning.....	16 25	
Insurance .....	25 00	
Millinery .....	42 70	
Crockery, hardware and kitchen } utensils .....	188 20	
Wood and coal.....	550 21	
Not classified .....	103 92	
Total expenditures for 1883 .....	7,235 31	
		\$8,769 81
1884.		
Jan. 7. Balance due treasurer, brought down.....		\$5 19

E. & O. E.

H. A. DUNCAN,

Treasurer.

BATH, January 7, 1884.

## ACT OF INCORPORATION.

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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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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

### BATH MILITARY AND NAVAL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

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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, by a vote of the association to that effect.

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 six lady visitors, not more than *two* (2) to be resident of the same town or city, who shall respectively hold their office until others are chosen to fill their place. The officers of the board of trustees shall be officers of the association, and seven members shall constitute a quorum.

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.

ART. 9. All by-laws inconsistent or conflicting with the above are hereby repealed.

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The above are as amended and adopted at the annual meeting of the association January 7, 1884.

W. H. WATSON, *Secretary*.

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### By-Laws of the Board of Trustees.

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ARTICLE 1. The board of trustees shall meet on the first Monday in January of each year, 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. Special meetings shall be held upon written request of three or more trustees, by call of the president, or in his absence, of the secretary.

ART. 2. At each annual meeting the board shall elect by ballot, a president, secretary and treasurer, an executive committee of three of its members, and a committee of one or more on reception and disposal of children, which committee shall continue to perform the duties charged upon them until their successors are elected. The executive committee shall have in charge all the interests of the asylum which are not otherwise provided for in these by-laws; shall make all necessary purchases, engage or dismiss assistants employed in the institution, see that needed repairs are made, and report their doings at each monthly meeting of the board, for its action thereupon. All bills against the asylum, with accompanying vouchers where possible, shall be required to be approved by a majority of the Executive Committee or by vote of the board at a meeting, before being paid by the treasurer. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Reception and Disposal of Children, to entertain any and all propositions which may be made for receiving such orphans or half orphans to the asylum as are entitled to its privileges, and to admit them to the institution, subject to the approval of the board at its next

meeting. This committee shall also receive applications from parties desiring to adopt children who are full orphans, or to furnish homes for half orphans, to investigate the character of the applicants, and if found satisfactory, to so report at the next subsequent meeting of the board, when if objection is not made by the surviving parent, the board may direct that such half orphans be placed in the proffered homes. No child shall be received to or removed from the asylum, except by approval of this committee or of the board of trustees, nor shall any half orphan be received or removed except upon the approval of its surviving parent.

ART. 3. 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. The report or statement shall be made in writing, dated and signed by the visitor or visitors.

ART. 4. 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 approval of the Executive Committee. 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. 5. 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. 6. These by-laws shall take effect from their adoption by the board. They may be altered or amended at a stated meeting by vote of a majority of the full board, notice having been given of the proposed alteration at a previous meeting.

ART. 7. Previously adopted by-laws, inconsistent with the foregoing, are hereby repealed; and amendments to such by-laws, conflicting with these, are declared void.

ART. 8. These by-laws together with those of the association, and the statement of duties of employees and regulations for government of the asylum, shall be read at each annual meeting of the board of trustees. They shall be conspicuously entered in the book of records, on pages set apart for them, and amendments or alterations shall be entered immediately after adoption, on pages reserved for that purpose following the entry of the by-laws.

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The foregoing are as amended and adopted October 1, 1883.

W. H. WATSON, *Secretary.*

## Duties of Employees, and Regulations for the Government of the Military and Naval Orphan Asylum.

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### THE MATRON

shall be recognized as the head of the family, which shall be understood as including the orphans of the asylum and its employees. Under the advice and direction of the trustees, she shall have control of all that appertains to the welfare of the inmates.

She shall keep in a book used for that sole purpose, a record of each child received to the asylum; of its age, full name, previous residence, military or naval service of its father, and any other information she may be able to obtain respecting its previous history, that may be likely to be of future worth to such child. She shall also keep a record, of form available to the trustees, of all children removed from the asylum to other homes, giving name, age and parentage, and the name and residence of the persons who receive them. In case of the return of children who have been placed in other homes, she shall learn from the Committee on Reception and Disposal of Children, the alleged reasons for their return, and record them with re-entry of the child's name.

She shall keep a true account of the time and wages of employees, whose bills for services shall be audited by her before they can be paid.

She shall cause all children whose health permits, to attend some church and the Sunday school connected therewith at least once on each Lord's day. The previous religious training of the children shall be respected. They shall attend these services in charge of an employee or inmates of the asylum, to be designated by the Matron, or of some person selected therefor by the church at which the children attend.

She shall have power to temporarily suspend any employee for misdemeanor or disobedience of instructions, reporting such suspension at once to the Executive Committee, who alone shall have authority to make final disposition thereof.

In her temporary absence she may designate any employee to take her place, and such person will be the Acting Matron, and governed by the foregoing rules.

### THE HOUSEKEEPER

shall be responsible to the Matron for the general cleanliness and order of the house; for the purchase, care and preparation of the food; for the proper performance of the laundry work, and for the conduct of the servants.

### THE STEWARD AND GARDENER

shall have general oversight of the grounds and buildings. The care of the boilers and of the live stock, and of the out-door work, consulting with and being directed by the Matron and the Executive Committee.

As need may require, and the number of inmates may warrant, a detail of boys shall be made by the Matron to assist him and be instructed by him. These boys shall be under his order during the time designated by the Matron, and any insubordination or impropriety on their part will be promptly reported to her by him. In no case will he be permitted to administer punishment to any child.

### OTHER EMPLOYEES

will perform their respective duties as defined by the Matron, their right being recognized to state grievances or complaints directly to any member of the Executive Committee.

Employees will not be allowed at any time to absent themselves from the Home, without first receiving the consent of the Matron, and they will always, when leaving the asylum, leave the keys of apartments in their charge with the Matron. They are not permitted to receive visitors at the asylum, except upon permission of the Executive Committee. This regulation is not to be construed as forbidding them to receive occasional callers.

It is a condition of engagement of employees that they are to devote their entire time and attention to the duties required of them, and so much of these regulations as defines those duties shall be read to them before they enter upon their work.

### NO INMATES

of the asylum, except the Matron, Housekeeper and Steward and Gardener, are permitted in the garden or stable except as before provided for the detail of boys, unless by consent of the Matron or Gardener.

Doors will be locked and lights extinguished by 10 o'clock P. M., save by special permission otherwise, given by the Matron, and approved by the Executive Committee.

Boisterous play, or loud conversation inside, or with persons outside the house is postively forbidden.

### PUNISHMENT.

While for the maintenance of proper discipline, punishment of some sort may be necessary, it should not be resorted to until kindly methods have been fully tried and found unavailing. And in any case, the Matron shall, on assuming her duties, receive instructions from the Executive Committee, as to methods of punishment to be followed.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES

of a character approved by the Executive Committee, shall be held at least once daily, under direction of the Matron, and shall be attended by all children not excused because of sickness, or other absolutely necessary cause.

## NEGLECT OF THESE DUTIES

or want of conformity to these regulations on the part of any employee of the asylum, and persistence therein, will be regarded as sufficient cause for dismissal.

## THESE RULES

shall go into effect from the date of their adoption by the board of trustees, and every employee shall be at once made acquainted with their requirements.

[Approved and adopted October 1, 1883.]

*Record of Children who have been Inmates of the Home, sometime  
in 1883.*

NAME.	Residence.	Age.	Remarks.	Service.
*Bonney, Sarah...	Portland. ....	9	} Children of A. G. Bonney.	12th Me.
*Bonney, George..	Portland.....	5		
*Bonney, Frederic.	Portland.....	20 mos		
*Bonney, Annie...	Portland.....	20 mos	} Children of Hanibal H. Coombs.....	Co. D 6th Me.
Coombs, Ella M....	Mattawamkeag	7		
Coombs, Lulu M....	Mattawamkeag	3		
Coombs, Harry E..	Mattawamkeag	20 mos		
*Chatterly, Susan..	Rockland.....	13	} Children of H. B. Chatterly.	9th Me.
*Chatterly, Lucy..	Rockland.....	11		
*Chatterly, Jessie.	Rockland.....	9		
*Coughlin, John...	Portland.....	10	Child of Dennis Coughlin...	7th Me.
Dill, Flora B.....	Pittston.....	14	} Children of C. W. Dill ...	24th Me.
Dill, Nellie J.....	Pittston.....	12		
Dill, Jennie.....	Pittston.....	6		
Davis, Lottie.....	Howland.....	15	} Children of Chas. H. Davis.	9th Me.
Davis, Inez.....	Howland.....	13		
Davis, Charles....	Howland.....	4		
*Davis, Frederic..	Howland.....	6	} Child of David Duncan....	22d Me.
*Duncan, Jennie...	Revere, Mass..	10		
*Fletcher, Mabel..	Farmington...	19	Child of David Fletcher....	13th N. H.
Forster, Gertie...	Monmouth.....	8	} Children of Llewellyn O. Forster.....	23d Me.
Forster, Mabel S..	Monmouth.....	4		
Forster, Ralph E..	Monmouth.....	6		
*Griffin, Mary....	Readfield.....	14	No record	
Gammon, Maud I..	Lewiston.....	13	Child of Fairfield Gammon .	13th Me.
*Gordan, Ralph...	Rockland.....	10	} Children of Geo. H. Gordon	13th Me.
Gordan, George H.	Rockland.....	4		
Gilpatrick, Elmer.	Lisbon.....	9	} Children of Almon L. Gilpatrick.....	12th Me.
Gilpatrick, Bertie.	Lisbon.....	6		
Hawes, Angie.....	Belgrade.....	14	} Children of Wilson Hawes.	19th Me.
Hawes, Stolla.....	Belgrade.....	6		
*Hawes, Ada.....	Belgrade.....	10		
*Jewell, Grace...	Wales.....	9	Child of Geo. W. Jewell....	4th Me.
Johnson, John H..	Bowdoinham..	4	Child of Levi D. Johnson...	24th Me.
Kenniston, Fred..	Palermo.....	4	Child of C. W. Kenniston...	3d Me.
Kimball, David L..	Bath.....	5	} Children of Geo. A. Kimball	19th Me.
Kimball, Georgie A.	Bath.....	9 mos		
Kimball, Atice...	Bath.....	3		
*Lewis, Willie A..	Wakef'd, Mass.	7	No record	
McKeague, Wallace	Gardiner.....	11	} Child'n of John McKeague	31st Me.
McKeague, William	Gardiner.....	10		
McKay, Annie.....	Bath.....	16	} Children of Hugh McKay	32d Me.
McKay, Lizzie.....	Bath.....	11		
McKay, Ada.....	Bath.....	8		
Motley, Harriet...	Bath.....	15	} Children of Chas. Motley .	3d Vt.
Motley, Rufus...	Bath.....	8		
*McCorrison, Lida.	Kenduskeag...	8	} Children of Jas. McCorrison	6th Me.
*McCorrison, Chas.	Kenduskeag...	6		
McCorrison, Willie.	Kenduskeag...	4		
*Page, Harry.....	Chelsea.....	10	Child of Isaac L. Page.....	19th Me.
*Pullen, William..	Liberty.....	12	Child of A. W. Pullen.....	9th Me.

*Record of Children—Concluded.*

NAME.	Residence.	Age.	Remarks.	Service.
*Reynolds, Geo E.	Burnham .....	10	} Children of Gilman H. Reynolds.....	20th Me.
*Reynolds, Maud W	Burnham .....	8		
Reynolds, Cyrus S.	Burnham .....	4		
*Reed, George.....	Gardiner .....	10	} Children of Geo. Reed. No record	
Reed, Annie.....	Gardiner .....	9		
Reed, Maud .....	Gardiner .....	6		
*Robinson, Lewis B	Rockland .....	8	} Children of S. N. Robinson	Coast Guard
Robinson, Josephine	Rockland .....	5		
Robbins, James....	Biddeford ....	16	Child of A. F. Robbins.....	5th Me.
Smith, Lavonia M.	North Etna....	14	} Children of Llewellyn Smith .....	9th Me.
*Smith, Alden.....	North Etna....	10		
Savage, Jennie O ..	Bath .....	8	Child of Chas. B. Savage...	24th Me.
Sweat, John A.....	Howland .....	9	Child of Albion B. Sweat...	31st Me.
Sawtelle, Arthur...	Augusta .....	9	} Children of Charles E. Sawtelle.....	1st H. Art.
Sawtelle, Frank ...	Augusta .....	7		
Smith, Alphonso...	Belgrade.....	10	} Children of Allen Smith..	15th Me.
*Smith, A. deForrest	Belgrade.....	8		
Smith, Arthur W...	Belgrade.....	6		
Smith, Scott E....	Belgrade.....	4	} Children of Capt. Edw. W. Thompson .....	1st Bat.
*Smith, Percy.....	Belgrade.....	12		
*Simpson, Mary...	Bath .....	13		
*Simpson, Willie ..	Bath .....	11	} Children of I. Simpson...	1st H. Art.
Thompson, Harry ..	Portland .....	10		
Thompson, Frank..	Portland .....	8	} Children of Capt. Edw. W. Thompson .....	1st Bat.
Thompson, Mary...	Portland .....	6		
Thompson, Sarah ..	Portland .....	4		
Trott, Winnie .....	Woolwich .....	20	Child of Thos. Trott .....	3d Me.
Webber, Harry E...	East Surry....	10	} Children of Forrester M. Webber.....	14th Me.
Webber, Arthur H.	East Surry....	8		
*Wakely, Agnes....	Rockland .....	18	} Children of James Wakely	4th Me.
*Wakely, James....	Rockland .....	16		
*Wakely, Jennie....	Rockland .....	14		
Watton, Effie.....	Enfield.....	3	Child of Joshua Watton...	1st H. Art.

Thirty-two children taken from the Home in 1883.

Fifty-two children in the Home December 31, 1883, making eighty-four inmates, during the year.

Children before whose name a star (\*) is prefixed, have been provided with homes or removed by parent or guardian.

January 23, 1884. Since the return for 1883 was completed, a full record of every child at present in the Home has been ascertained and entered in a new book prepared for that purpose.

J. G. RICHARDSON, *Com. on Children.*



**STATE OF MAINE.**

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**IN COUNCIL, February 11, 1884.**

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

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