

# 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

— 1885 —

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VOLUME II.

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AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1885.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF MANAGERS  
OF THE  
Maine Industrial School for Girls,  
AT  
HALLOWELL,

For the Year Ending December 8, 1884,

WITH LISTS OF THE  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES, OFFICERS AND VISITORS.

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

## 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.

REV. H. W. TILDEN, Augusta, Term expires Dec., 1885.

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

HENRY K. BAKER, Hallowell, “ “ 1886.

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

BENJ. KINGSBURY, Portland, “ “ 1887.

MRS. S. G. SARGENT, Augusta, “ “ 1887.

### Executive Committee.

HENRY K. BAKER,

ELIPHALET ROWELL,

CHARLES E. NASH.

## OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

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E. ROWELL, *Manager.*

MISS CHARLOTTE M. BROWN, *Matron.*

MISS LAURA E. EATON, *Assistant Matron.*

MISS ELIZA F. BROWN, *Housekeeper.*

## BOARD OF VISITORS.

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Mrs. MARGARET T. W. MERRILL, Portland.

“ A. D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.

“ ORIN WILLIAMSON, Augusta.

“ I. D. STURGIS, Augusta.

Miss CLARA M. FARWELL, Rockland.

Mrs. GEO. W. QUINBY, Augusta.

“ JAMES D. WHITE, Gardiner.

“ C. F. A. JOHNSON, Presque Isle.

“ H. K. BAKER, Hallowell.

“ MOSES GIDDINGS, Bangor.

“ J. O. SMITH, Skowhegan.

“ J. R. BODWELL, Hallowell.

## STATEMENT.

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The Maine Industrial School for Girls is not a house of correction, but 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.

The School has been full and crowded 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."

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.

## NOTICES.

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Regular meetings of the Board of Managers will be held during the year 1885, at the office of the Institution, on the second Wednesdays of March, June, September and December. The meeting in December is the annual meeting of the corporators for the choice of officers.

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

December, 1884, and June, 1885.	} Mrs. I. D. Sturgis, Augusta. } Mrs. O. Williamson, Augusta.
January, 1885, and July, 1885.	} Mrs. G. W. Quinby, Augusta. } Mrs. J. D. White, Gardiner.
February, 1885, and August, 1885.	} Mrs. H. K. Baker, Hallowell. } Mrs. J. R. Bodwell, Hallowell.
March, 1885, and September, 1885.	} Mrs. Moses Giddings, Bangor. } Mrs. J. O. Smith, Skowhegan.
April, 1885, and October, 1885.	} Mrs. A. D. Knight, Hallowell. } Mrs. C. F. A. Johnson, Presque Isle.
May, 1885, and November, 1885.	} Mrs. M. T. W. Merrill, Portland. } Miss C. M. Farwell, Rockland.

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

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



## REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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

The Industrial School for Girls, if it was at first considered an experiment by many of our citizens, cannot, in view of its history and success during the ten years of its existence, be any longer regarded in that light. Of the nearly two hundred friendless girls committed to its charge, a very large proportion have been saved from the dangers which threatened them from their unfortunate surroundings, and the temptations to which they were exposed, and have been brought under the careful tuition and wholesome influence of ladies capable and willing to train them aright. Even in this brief period, a large and increasing number have been successfully placed in positions of usefulness and led in the ways of virtue, and have become valuable members of society, a credit to themselves and to the Institution.

For a number of years past the applications for admission to the School have been beyond the means which the first building furnished for the accommodation of pupils. The crowded numbers in the School have operated seriously to over-task the teachers, and somewhat to hinder the full success desired in the individual training of the girls. Means have not been furnished for increasing the accommodations. Repeated appeals to the Legislature have not availed, and representations to the public of the pressing necessity for another home for the girls have been only partially successful. A few generous and benevolent individuals, mostly ladies, have, however, responded to the extent of their ability, and in the spring of 1884 the Managers found themselves in possession of available contributions for the erection of a second building to the amount of about five thousand dollars, with the promise of some additional donations.

In view of these facts, some differences of opinion arose amongst the Managers and friends of the School, as to the question whether it would be more judicious to construct a small building, such as the funds in hand would build, or to make further efforts to erect a building somewhat similar in its plan to the first one. The small building would accommodate about fifteen, the larger one thirty or more. On the one hand it was argued, and with much force, that the smaller number could be better trained and educated than the larger. On the other, it was contended that the success of the ladies in charge in the training of thirty and lately more than thirty girls, furnished evidence of its practicability; and that the formation of smaller families would necessarily involve larger expense in proportion to the number of pupils trained. A further consideration which had weight, was that the erection of a home for fifteen scholars, while it would exhaust the means on hand, would actually provide suitable accommodations for no more than the forty-five inmates then in the crowded School, leaving no room for new admissions, except by continuing to over-crowd the buildings.

After a full discussion, it was voted by a majority of the Managers that it was wiser to construct a new home on the general plan of the first one, with such improvements as could be made without materially adding to the cost. It was then unanimously agreed that the funds in hand, contributed for the erection of a new building, should be used to commence such a building at once. A plan was drawn by E. E. Lewis, Esq., of Gardiner, a competent architect, and on examination was adopted, with a few slight changes, by the Building Committee, and approved by friends of the School. Immediate measures were taken to put the basement, the walls, and the whole outside of the building under contract, and the Managers are happy to report that the work has been nearly completed, and the building erected and covered in successfully.

By the efforts of Hon. John L. Stevens, aided by some others, additional donations have been made and collected.

A list of the donations is given in the report of E. Rowell, Esq., Treasurer and General Manager.

It is not intended in this report to give a full description of the new building. Proceeding on the general plan of the first building, such improvements were made as were suggested by experience in occupying the former structure since its erection. The new building is somewhat larger on the ground, thereby giving space for a slight enlargement of the school-room, sewing-room, dining-room and kitchen. The stairways are more conveniently and economically placed than in the former building. Expense is saved by a Mansard roof for the third story, instead of carrying the brick walls to the full height. Without unnecessary expenditure on ornamentation, the new structure shows to good advantage from every point of view.

It is perhaps unnecessary here to repeat that the Industrial School does not aim to give to its inmates a high or classical education, but to train them to fill useful positions as virtuous members of society. The school education is like that of an ordinary country school, giving such instruction in common and necessary branches as the girls are severally qualified to receive. That it is successful in this aim is the uniform testimony of officers and visitors. In the other departments the girls are taught sewing and knitting under a competent lady teacher, some even cutting their own garments; and they are trained to cook and wash, and do all kinds of house-work under charge of the Housekeeper. But in addition to all and above all industrial and intellectual training, the still more important and needful moral discipline and education of the inmates is cared for by the Matron and her assistants. Theirs is no light task, no holiday effort of a few hours in the day, but a constant and increasing watch-care and supervision continued through all the waking, and one may say even the sleeping hours. In addition to the management and instruction of those actually in the School, the Matron and General Manager together have to look after the welfare and progress of all the large number of girls who

have been placed out in country homes, to correspond constantly, and from time to time visit them, as occasion may require.

It would seem to need no argument to convince either the Legislature, the public at large, or benevolent people who have the means to be liberal and generous, that this is an institution that ought to be fostered and sustained. Extravagant expenditures are not required, but reasonable sums. Thus far the School has been administered with economy, and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to be so. There is nothing of a party or sectarian character in its management. But the establishment and support of such institutions is one of the highest characteristics of christian civilization. What can be more Christ-like than efforts to "rescue the perishing?" What would be the fate of many of these girls if left to grow up surrounded by the dangerous influences and temptations that encompass them? The State and community should care for them, not only on the ground of benevolence, but on that of self-defence. It is infinitely more desirable and less costly to prevent evil, than to punish it after it is committed. It is hoped these and other considerations will weigh with all good citizens, and will lead the Legislature to make the appropriations necessary to supplement the donations of individuals, finish and furnish the new building now auspiciously commenced, and thus extend and amplify the benefits derived from the Institution.

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. S. G. SARGENT,

} *Trustees.*

December 17, 1884.

## REPORT OF MANAGER.

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

Since the dedication of this Institution on the 20th of January, 1875, the efforts of those to whom has been committed the work of reforming the friendless, neglected, vagrant and viciously-inclined girls committed to their care from various parts of our State, have been continued with unflagging zeal and uniform success; and in presenting this tenth annual report of progress made, I deem it but just to renew my previously-declared convictions that the importance of this reformatory and benevolent enterprise cannot be overestimated; and that the faithfulness and devotion of the lady officers in the discharge of their duties in their various departments are worthy of universal commendation. No one who is not familiar with the daily experiences of such an institution can fully appreciate the arduous duties, grave responsibilities and incessant care and anxiety attendant upon the faithful carrying out of plans for the improvement in manners, morals, education, physical training and efficiency in the various departments of household duties of the girls committed to the custody of this Industrial Home. Sent here from surroundings most unpromising, influences specially debasing, and in a majority of cases from homes where poverty, intemperance and crime have deprived them of all the advantages of moral and religious training, these girls require the devotion of earnest and sympathizing hearts to guide their erring footsteps, and lead and direct them in the acquirement of those elements essential to moral and physical development, and the attainment of all those qualities of heart and life which

constitute true and prosperous womanhood. These results, to be attained, should ever lend enthusiasm, and inspire self-sacrifice to those entrusted with the cares and responsibilities of all reformatory work.

During the entire history of this School it will be found that faithful work and favorable results have been manifest in all departments of instruction and discipline; and it would be but a reiteration of former reports to dwell at length upon the details of trials overcome and triumphs achieved. But few who have not been conversant with the specific object and methods of conducting the various departments of this Institution, can fully appreciate the good that has been accomplished in rescuing so many from becoming outcasts from society, winning them back to ways of virtue and respectability, and fitting them "for positions of self-support, and lives of usefulness." There can be no doubt as to the desirability of affording every means possible for improving the condition of the poor and destitute in every walk in life; but especially should we be solicitous to put forth every legitimate effort to rescue young girls from the pitfalls of vice and degradation in their pathway in almost every community in our State, especially in our larger cities. The demand for the establishment of reformatory and industrial institutions throughout our country is becoming more and more imperative with each returning year. Added to our own native requirements, the rapid influx of foreign population cannot be regarded with indifference; but should rather serve as an incentive to more persistent efforts in the direction of reformatory work. Whatever individual philanthropy or the beneficence of the State may contribute in the erection of buildings and carrying on this noble reform work in our State and nation, will be found trifling compared with present and prospective saving of expense in criminal prosecutions, support of jails, penitentiaries and State prisons, to say nothing of the vast amount of good accomplished in "rescuing the perishing", aiding the unfortunate, mitigating sorrows and

sufferings, and the leading of multitudes to a higher and better life.

The marked changes apparent in most of the girls after a few months' residence at the Home, may be regarded as conclusive evidence of successful training, and the wise adaptation of means for the accomplishment of salutary results. Many of the girls have never realized the blessings of a respectable or comfortable home life; and their entrance upon the new experiences of kind treatment and pleasant associations, is always marked by corresponding improvement in manners and morals, and even radical changes in form and features. Sometimes we have observed girls sent here whose appearance indicated the terrorism and abuse to which they had been subjected, even until every faculty of body and mind seemed crushed and almost paralyzed. We have in mind cases where so great changes have been wrought in a few months that the most intimate friend of the girls would scarcely recognize them in their improved appearance and exemplary deportment. Such cases are not rare, but we have not space to multiply examples that would justify our conclusions on this point.

All who visit this Institution and witness the home-like appearance of all its surroundings, bear cheerful testimony to the benefits here afforded to an important class of our dependent population. We make the following extract from the last report of the Overseers of the Poor of the city of Gardiner, relative to the girls committed to the school from that city :

“We have three girls in the Industrial School at Hallowell, for whose support the city is liable. Two of them were sent there by the authorities of the town of Richmond, and the other one by the Judge of the Municipal Court. We had the pleasure of visiting this School in January, and were extremely gratified to observe the air of neatness and good order that pervaded every part of the building, and to witness the happy, home-like feeling exhibited by the forty or fifty bright-faced little girls, who make it their home there. We regard this Institution as one of great importance, having for its object the salvation of the neglected and vicious girls to be found, to a greater or less extent, in every city and village throughout the State, and should enlist the sympathies and support of all who feel an interest in the welfare of the human race.”

Other testimony of like import might be added to an almost unlimited extent.

The crowded condition of the school building during the entire year has greatly increased the labors and responsibilities of the officers in charge. At one time fifty-three girls were at the Home; several of whom, however, were there only temporarily, awaiting an exchange of places in families. Our average number has exceeded that of any former year, notwithstanding unusual efforts to place the girls in good homes, where they would be properly cared for and trained aright. We are happy to state that the prospect for greater accommodations, in the near future, by the erection of the new school building, is most promising. With this new home finished and properly furnished and officered, it will undoubtedly afford ample accommodations for present necessities; and by judicious efforts, girls can be placed in good homes, to make room for all ordinary demands upon our resources.

There has been manifested but little desire on the part of the girls to run away from the School during the past year. The only cases were those where interference on the part of relatives and friends was the inciting cause. There has been no repetition of this trouble, and it is considered by the girls highly discreditable to make such attempts to leave the School without permission.

But few cases even of temporary sickness have occurred during the year, or accident worthy of especial note. Progress in study has been highly satisfactory, and uniform efficiency in the various departments of labor has been quite apparent. Increased interest has been manifested in the culture of flowers; during the entire season the lawn and flower garden were patterns of neatness and floral beauty. The girls have attended church with their accustomed regularity and interest, and received suitable moral and religious instruction at the Home. Our annual excursion to Hammond's Grove, and the observance of Christmas, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving were greatly enjoyed by all, and



attendant good results were manifest. I can most confidently state that with remarkably few exceptions, the deportment of the girls has been worthy of all praise; and whenever discipline has been required, satisfactory amendment on the part of the delinquents has been secured. It cannot be expected that all these girls will be saved from disreputable habits and vicious lives; but the history of the beneficiaries of the School will demonstrate that fully eighty per cent. of the entire number will grow up to lives of usefulness and respectability. The few who fail to do well are likely to excite more attention and critical comment than the many who confer honor upon themselves in the School.

## STATISTICS.

Seventeen girls have been committed to the School during the past year, making the entire number received since organization, one hundred and eighty-one.

Number in School December 8, 1883.....	44
Average number during the year.....	47
Number committed during the year.....	17
“ returned to School during the year.....	3
“ sent to homes during the year.....	16
“ married during the year.....	3
“ died during the year.....	1
Whole number received since January, 1875.....	181
“ “ sent to homes.....	148
“ “ returned to School.....	38
Number now in homes.....	82
“ married before reaching majority.....	18
“ reached majority while unmarried.....	13
“ returned to friends.....	7
“ dismissed as incorrigible... ..	4
“ dismissed as unsuitable.....	3
“ deceased.....	6
“ escaped.....	1
Present number at the School.....	47

The girls committed to the School since its organization are from fifty-five cities and towns, as follows:

Hallowell... ..	7	Rockland.....	16
Augusta.....	19	Vinalhaven.....	1
Gardiner.....	4	Deer Isle.....	5
Richmond.....	5	Windham.....	1
Dresden.....	1	Saco.....	20
Bath.....	9	North Berwick.....	1
Oakland.....	4	Lincolnton.....	1
Sidney.....	2	Bangor.....	10
Bowdoinham.....	2	East Corinth.....	1
Windsor.....	1	Boothbay.....	4
Calais.....	2	Gouldsboro'.....	2
Camden.....	1	Portland.....	20
South Thomaston.....	3	Auburn.....	1
Ellsworth.....	5	Canaan.....	1
Mt. Desert.....	1	Winslow.....	1
Bucksport.....	4	Brooks.....	1
Cape Elizabeth.....	2	St. George.....	1
Manchester.....	1	Chelsea.....	1
Appleton.....	1	Palermo.....	1
Winn.....	1	West Gardiner.....	1
Hope.....	1	Waterville.....	1
Lewiston.....	1	New Vineyard.....	1
Montville.....	1	Brunswick.....	1
Maysville.....	1	Holden.....	1
Waldoboro'.....	1	Hampden.....	2
Belfast.....	1	Winthrop.....	1
Farmington.....	1		
Leeds.....	1	Total.....	181
North Vassalboro'.....	1		

#### PARENTAGE.

American, 155; Irish, 14; New Brunswick, 3; Nova Scotia, 2; French Canadian, 3; Mulatto, 1; African, 1; Total, 181.

The girls now at the School are from the following places :

Hallowell.....	1	Brooks .....	1
Augusta.....	8	Bath.....	2
Gardiner .....	2	Boothbay.....	1
Bangor .....	3	Brunswick.....	1
Deer Isle.....	2	Winthrop.....	1
Portland .....	7	Hampden .....	2
Calais.....	2	Holden .....	1
South Thomaston.....	2	Rockland.....	2
Glenburn.....	1	Farmington.....	1
Bucksport.....	1	Vinalhaven. ....	1
West Gardiner .....	1	Bowdoinham .....	2
Waterville .....	1		—
New Vineyard.....	1	Total .....	47

Work upon the farm has been confined principally to the cultivation of a vegetable garden and the securing of the hay and apples. Green corn, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, beets, potatoes, &c., yielded quite satisfactorily, while the hay—about ten or twelve tons—will be sufficient for wintering four cows, which have furnished all the milk and butter required for use at the Home. About forty barrels of Baldwin and Russet apples were raised, and a large quantity of natural fruit, more than sufficient for the use of the School.

The necessity for moving the farm-house and other farm buildings, to make room for the new school building, has involved considerable labor and expense for moving, digging and stoning cellar, grading, &c.; but the change will be found to add greatly to the appearance of the grounds and general convenience. It was deemed unadvisable, by the Building Committee, to make the additional required alterations and repairs necessary to render the house available either for a resident superintendent or as a farm-house. It is to be hoped that our next State appropriation will be sufficient to enable us to make all necessary improvements about the house and grounds.

## NEW BUILDING FUND.

Efforts have been made for several years to raise a building fund by private subscription; trusting that the State would lend efficient aid whenever a new "Home Building" could be assured. Subscriptions have been liberally made, from time to time, until nearly seven thousand dollars have been secured and paid into the treasury. We give the names of donors and amounts, as follows:

Mrs. Mary Erskine, South China.....	\$2,000 00
Hon. J. R. Bodwell, Hallowell ... ..	1,000 00
"    H. K. Baker,          "    .....	100 00
Capt. John Patten, Bath .....	500 00
Rodney Hyde,          "    .....	5 00
Maynard Sumner, Rockland.....	25 00
James H. McMullen, Saco.....	100 00
Eustis P. Morgan,          "    .....	50 00
Henry S. Howe,          "    .....	10 00
Mrs. J. Fairfield,          "    .....	10 00
Miss Julia S. Coburn, Skowhegan .....	500 00
Hon. James G. Blaine, Augusta .....	250 00
"    J. W. Bradbury,          "    .....	200 00
Mrs. L. W. Lithgow,          "    .....	100 00
"    Jane E. Judd,          "    .....	50 00
C. M. Bailey, Winthrop.....	100 00
Mrs. H. J. Bailey,          "    .....	50 00
"    Moses Giddings, Bangor.....	100 00
"    Walter Brann,          "    .....	100 00
"    J. S. Wheelwright,          "    .....	100 00
"    Isaiah Stetson,          "    .....	100 00
"    Geo. Field          "    .....	100 00
"    S. B. Morrison,          "    .....	25 00
"    R. S. Morrison,          "    .....	25 00
Miss Margaret Bradley,          "    .....	25 00
Mrs. F. A. Wilson,          "    .....	20 00
"    J. B. Foster,          "    .....	20 00
"    J. G. Clark,          "    .....	20 00
"    H. S. Prentiss,          "    .....	10 00
"    W. S. Dennett,          "    .....	10 00

Geo. S. Hunt,	Portland.....	\$200 00
James R. Baxter,	“ .....	100 00
J. S. Ricker,	“ ... .....	100 00
Benj. Webster,	“ .....	100 00
A. W. H. Clapp,	“ .....	100 00
Mrs. Andrew Spring,	“ .....	100 00
H. St. J. Smith,	“ .....	50 00
Mrs. Henry Payson,	“ .....	50 00
John E. DeWitt,	“ .....	25 00
Chas. McLaughlin,	“ .....	25 00
Miss M. T. Hersey,	“ .....	25 00
Mrs. Green,	“ .....	10 00
A friend,	“ .....	5 00
Interest,	“ .....	20 74
		6,615 74
Interest, Augusta Savings Bank.....		285 19
		\$6,900 93
Paid out on contracts, as per vouchers here-		
with rendered.....		\$5,148 38
Balance to new account .....		1,752 55
		\$6,900 93

The above balance will be sufficient to liquidate existing contracts to complete the outside structure, excepting granite steps and outside doors. For all inside work, finishing, furnishing, plumbing, grading, &c., a liberal appropriation by the Legislature of the State will be required.

DONATIONS.

In addition to the amounts contributed to the Building Fund, we desire to return thanks for Christmas and other donations, as follows :

Mrs. Almira C. Dummer, Hallowell, cash, \$10.00, for benefit of the girls in the School ; H. C. Emery of Skowhegan, \$1.00 ; Mrs. C. H. Wells, Hallowell, a liberal variety of valuable outside garments, dresses and other wearing apparel ; Mrs. Hannah Robinson, Augusta, several quilts ; E.

Pope Sampson, Esq., Hallowell, a full-sized "Megaletoscopio," with illuminated European views; Mrs. Glines, Canton, hats, hoods and clothing; also presents of hats, ribbons, &c., from parties whose names we are unable to give.

Contributions for the girls' Christmas tree, December 25, 1883, were liberally made by the many friends of the School, whose names, so far as given, we report as follows:

HALLOWELL.—S. T. Preble, A. F. Morse, J. E. Howe, Jr., Minard Roberts, J. H. Leigh, H. Tobey, C. L. Spaulding, J. W. Church, Day & Co., Mrs. H. K. Baker, Dr. J. Q. A. Hawes, Clary & Quinn, Mrs. C. H. Wells, Mrs. J. M. Alexander, and a cash contribution of three dollars from S. Currier, Jr.

AUGUSTA.—Fowler & Hamlen, O. Williamson, Mrs. Parsons, Miss Hattie Mero, Mrs. Libby, Mrs. J. L. Stevens, Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. S. G. Sargent, Gannett & Morse, Mr. Piper, Partridge Bros., and others.

The Hallowell Register, Portland Advertiser, Zion's Advocate, Gospel Banner, Zion's Herald, Home Farm, Rockland Gazette, Saco Times, Youth's Companion, Lewiston Daily Journal, New York Tribune, and other publications, have been furnished gratuitously by the publishers and friends of the School.

In closing this report, I desire to express my sense of obligation to the Board of Managers, officers, visitors, and all others interested in the welfare of the School, for uniform kindness and co-operation in all efforts for securing the best interests of this Institution.

Respectfully submitted.

E. ROWELL, *Manager*.

HALLOWELL, Dec. 10, 1884.

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

	DR.		
1884.—Dec. 8.			
To balance on hand Dec. 8, 1883 .....	-		\$2,477 67
received from cities and towns.....	-		1,736 87
rent, cow, veal and hay sold .....	-		74 91
interest on deposit.....	-		66 66
State appropriation for the year .....	-		4,000 00
			\$8,356 11
1884.—Dec. 8.		CR.	
By paid for repairs, material and furniture.....		\$291 36	
provisions and supplies .....		1,289 25	
clothing, shoes and bedding.....		551 27	
fuel and lights .....		354 03	
farm, fences and labor .....		350 52	
Matron, \$400 00		} .....	1,000 00
Assistant Matron, 350.00			
Housekeeper, 250.00			
Manager and Treasurer.....		800 00	
books, stationery and postage .....		92 88	
doctors' bills and medicines .....		65 15	
conveyance, travel and expenses.....		195 55	
incidentals.....		122 70	
moving house, barn, digging and stoning cellar, grading, &c.....		546 74	
insurance .....		136 25	
			\$5,795 70
Balance in hands of Treasurer to new account..	-		2,560 41
			\$8,356 11

E. ROWELL, *Treasurer.*

Examined and approved.

BENJ. KINGSBURY, } *Auditing*  
H. K. BAKER, } *Committee.*





## REPORT OF MATRON.

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

As I seat myself to recount the various details of our home life, my mind wanders back over our large family, and I see, in imagination, one hundred and eighty young girls, a large part of them just stepping over the threshold of life, looking forward to the future with bright anticipations. Ten years ago next January, our Home was opened. The first little girl was brought to us in February. She is now a respectable young woman, supporting herself by doing house-work in an adjoining town. I can follow nearly every one, from the time of entering the Home until the present. Some have pleasant homes of their own, with bright little faces looking up to them for love and guidance. Six are in that world whose inhabitants shall never know sorrow or pain. Some have met a fate worse than death. Poor girls, our heart goes out to these outcasts, and how gladly would we again try to help them, if it were in our power. It is impossible to forget those who have once been a part of our household and shared our love and care. This is the saddest part of our work.

Perhaps, did we more fully understand the laws of hereditary transmission of moral qualities, lying dormant in childhood, waiting only a spark to kindle them into a fierce flame, we should have more pity than scorn for the erring. How watchful we should be that temptation be far removed from those so easily led astray.

During the past year, the health of the girls has been excellent. In the early part of the year one of them seemed quite delicate, but has nearly regained her usual health. We have had no sickness, with the exception of slight colds.

In October, 1883, a girl living in a family, but under the care of the Home, showed signs of failing health. She was taken to the Consumptive's Home, in Boston, where she died April 17th, last, and was buried at Mount Hope Cemetery. She was a Christian girl, respected by all who knew her.

The school-room is well filled. We have a bright, intelligent class of girls, not as far advanced as they were last year. Nearly all our first class have been sent to homes. Of the number sent to homes, two have taken a high rank in the schools they have entered. The others stand side by side with those who have had better advantages. We have received considerable aid in the school-room during the year. Two of the older pupils have taken charge of a number of the smaller classes, giving the teacher more time for the older girls. There has been considerable ambition to get into as high a grade of school as possible, on leaving here. Their ambition is strengthened by receiving letters from their companions, giving them an account of their school life.

We have two rooms devoted to knitting and sewing. The little ones are placed under the care of one of the older girls: By this arrangement the larger girls can have more time devoted to their instruction. Many of them are skillful in the use of a needle. Nearly all can sew, every one can knit. They are all comfortably clothed for church, school, and work. The kitchen and laundry work is no small item in our Home. The work is all done by girls under sixteen years of age. I never hear any complaints as to the work, food, or clothing. I think every child is satisfied that they have a comfortable, pleasant home, and they are grateful for it.

Our family has been larger than during any previous year. The deportment has been good. Fifty girls, brought from all parts of the State and placed under one roof, do not work, play, and study together, without disagreeable words, and often sudden outbursts of passion. Those acquainted with children well know of their disputes and quarrels. Human nature is the same here as elsewhere.

It is a wonder to me that so large a number of girls can live so pleasantly together. Sometimes a perverse spirit will visit the little ones, trying our patience severely; but we rarely see it among the older ones.

The past year has been a very pleasant one. A number of our girls have shown a strong desire to lead a better life, and thus far have evinced, by their daily living, that they are sincere in their desires. Rather more liberty has been allowed them during the year than formerly. The older girls have attended lectures, concerts, &c., and we have seen no evil consequences from it. They are generally intelligent; the papers are eagerly sought for and perused, and their contents discussed. The daily paper is a good educator. We have a Mission Band, numbering forty-six; meetings are held Saturday afternoon. A few weeks ago they were invited to meet the Mission Band in Augusta. They have been invited to a few parties, given by their school-mates living near. These pleasant gatherings serve to break in upon the monotony of every-day life.

During the month of August, a number of the older girls returned to the Home, as visitors. It is pleasant to us that they are so strongly attached to the School. Thanksgiving Day, between fifty and sixty sat down to enjoy the bountiful dinner prepared for them. The holidays are always remembered. The little ones have their dolls, toys, games, &c., to amuse themselves during the play hours. The older girls do not generally join in their sports, but devote themselves to reading, fancy work, or whatever else they choose. We have had so many to care for that they have had very little time for recreation, but have worked side by side with the officers, trying to lighten their burdens.

Two of the girls have taken the entire care of preparing the yarn for knitting, which this year has amounted to three hundred skeins. The girls also take care of the furnaces, milk and care for four cows. All this is done cheerfully, without any complaining; but instead, they will often say, "I am glad I can help you so much." We have no drones in our

hive, therefore find but little time to be unhappy or restless. Work is the best discipline we could have. I feel it to be important that they should be taught they *must* do whatever is to be done, however menial; that work never disgraces us, only as we do it poorly. The children are as much attached to the Home as though it were their own, and woe to the unlucky person who dares place any censure upon it.

Of the sixteen girls sent to homes during the year, all are doing well. Of the girls returned during the year, only one was sent back for bad conduct. There have been some changes, caused by death, removal, &c. We have visited a large number during the year, and in nearly every instance found them doing well. One, not under our care, is causing us constant sorrow and shame. But, after we have done all we can, the wayward ones must suffer the terrible consequences of their own sins.

The Sabbath is still a day of rest and joy to us all. We do not deprive them of church-going as a discipline as much as formerly. There is scarcely any offence committed that would deprive them of this privilege.

To quote the words of a lady who has had many years' experience in this work, "I find myself, after twenty years' study and practice, laying less definite plans and having less belief in special means, than formerly." But the command seems each day more imperative:—"In the morning sow thy seed, and at evening withhold not thy hand." Present duty will be made clear to one who truly seeks it with the purpose to *do*. We may utterly fail when all is done; but if the work has been carried on in the right spirit and with an earnest desire to perform our whole duty, we must leave the result with God.

CHARLOTTE M. BROWN, *Matron*.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Dec. 10, 1884.

Extracts from Letters Written by Girls During  
the Year.

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*My Dear Miss B.—*

I was very glad to hear from you. I am attending school at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College for the first time, but I hope not the last. I am now nearly settled. I was very homesick at first. This term I am studying Algebra, Grammar, Analysis, and Arithmetic. I can't take any more studies, as I am working for my board. I think I shall like to teach, very much, and hope to the coming year. I should be very glad to go through the course here. Don't know as I shall be able to do so, as I have my own living to earn, and it costs a great deal of money to go to school. Many thanks for your kindness to me.

Your friend,

E— R—.

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*My Dear Miss B.—*

I received your letter a few days ago. I am always very glad to see a letter postmarked H. I am getting along nicely in my studies. I like my teacher, Miss G., very much. She is an earnest Christian. Our devotional exercises are very interesting to me. I am sorry E. was sick and obliged to leave school. Give a great deal of love to the girls; tell them of my pleasant home, and that I owe everything to the instructions received in the dear old Home in H. I am very busy studying, or I would write to them all. I shall never forget them, or cease to feel a deep interest in their welfare. I wish I had wings and could fly over to H., Christmas Eve., well-laden with a lot of pretty things for you all. I enjoy our meetings very much, they remind me of the prayer meetings in the old vestry at H., where I first determined to lead a better life. And if life and health are spared to me, I hope to do my share in the good work that you and many others are engaged in. My heart is full of thankfulness and joy for all my blessings.

Your friend,

H— J—.

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*My Dear Miss B.—*

I thought perhaps you would like to hear from me by this time. I am prospering finely, and have plenty to do. Have been teaching this fall, but am at home now on a short vacation. Shall return to the same place in a few weeks. I have taught six terms. Like teaching very much, and think I shall make that my business. Won't you help me to get a permanent situation. Love to all.

Your friend,

L— P—.

*My Dear Miss B.—*

I would like to see you all this evening. I want to ask a favor of you. If you are willing, and it is convenient, I am coming down Christmas. My husband is still in A., and will, I suppose, remain there through the winter. I hope you will have enough appropriated this winter to complete the new building. I saw in the paper that some ladies had given something toward it. I wish I was rich so I could help you. All I am and ever expect to be, I thank the Home for. Baby is well, and sends love to you all.

Your friend,

I— W—.

SHAPLEIGH, December, 5 1884.

*Dear Miss Brown.—*

We received yours yesterday. It is pleasant to know that you still keep a place in your heart for me while there are so many others to claim your attention. How do you manage to keep us all in remembrance? I think I have not written to you for some time, so I will try and send my memory back over the last few months, and tell you what I have been doing; though, upon thinking it over, I do not find much worth the telling. I have a pleasant, happy home, a kind father and mother, whom I have every reason to believe love me as I do them, and many pleasant acquaintances. My work is not hard, although we live on a farm. I have plenty of leisure in which to study, read, do fancy work, tend the flowers, write (when the mood is upon me, which is not often), and leisure to enjoy these beautiful days that we are having now. But do not imagine that I spend all my time in that way. I am sometimes a very busy-body, I assure you. I have not attended school this year. We have had a good deal of sickness and mother has needed me at home, but I shall go again in the spring. I have found the Chautauqua Course of study, that I commenced last year, very interesting—English and Greek History, especially so. Am studying Chemistry now, and reading “Glimpses of Ancient Greek Life.” I am afraid you will think that mine is a commonplace life. I think myself that it is. But if I cannot make my life great, I mean that it shall be good and true; and if at the end it meets with the approval of “Our Father,” I shall be content. I intended to have spent Thanksgiving with you this year, but it was not quite convenient; but, if nothing happens, shall come in the spring; and I should be so pleased to have you visit us next summer; you will be sure of a hearty welcome. I shall always remember you with love, Miss Brown, you were so good to me when I was a little homesick child. Shall hope to have a line from you sometime. With love.

A. M. F—.

## REPORTS OF VISITORS.

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HALLOWELL, April 5, 1884.

*To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School:*

In the month of February, I made my semi-annual visit to the School, alone, as Mrs. Bodwell was not able to go.

Though it was cold and stormy outside, within the weather did not seem to be much thought of. Everyone had something to do, not merely to kill time and be amused, but real life work. All learning to be useful; to make and to mend their own clothes; to cook, to sweep, to wash, to iron; to be kind and helpful and loving to one another, and to help make their home a happy one.

Though they are taken from homes of neglect and disorder, they learn to be neat and orderly and to be ashamed of their hateful ways; but it is not all learned in a day. It is "Line upon line; precept upon precept." The officers in each department have to study and put in practice all the texts on patience, and all the proverbs on perseverance, and pray for the addition of all the christian graces, and then keep a watchful eye day and night.

There is some satisfaction, however, in knowing that quite a large per cent. of the pupils grow up to be useful members of society. Several of the larger girls are striving to lead a christian life, and by their good conduct and helpfulness are a great assistance to the teachers.

The School is a great blessing to neglected girls, and is in every sense a home. One little girl, in speaking of it, said, "It is all the home that I ever had;" and many more could say the same.

The prospect for the enlargement of the School brightens, and I hope those to whom our Heavenly Father has entrusted great wealth will give a portion of their riches to assist in this benevolent work. Let us keep in mind the adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Respectfully yours,

MRS. H. K. BAKER.

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

At no time during the years in which I have been connected with the School could I more heartily endorse the management of its different departments, or more confidently express my conviction that it is doing a most salutary work for the girls who are connected with it. Gentle christian influences are thrown around the lives of those hitherto unused to them ; the blessings of a pure home life come to those who have been reared in what one has called "homeless homes," and the privileges of school instruction help to mould the childish, untutored minds in the right direction. Unobtrusively and thoroughly has the work of the School been done ; and that it has steadily grown in the public favor is evident by the readiness of friends to respond to the solicitation for funds to increase accommodations, and by the voluntary subscriptions of others. It is a source of great joy to me that the promise is so good for enlarged boundaries to meet the long recognized needs of the Institution, and I am confident still more effective work will be done in the future.

As I have watched the lives of many who have gone out into the world from this Home, I feel the results have many times repaid the outlay of money, time and care that have been bestowed upon them, and I can only add that the interests of the School have my most cordial support, and, in its aims and hopes for the future, my deepest sympathy.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. S. G. SARGENT.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 6th, 1884.

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*To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School :*

I visited the School, alone, in August, as Mrs. Bodwell was out of town.

I have never given notice beforehand of my intended visits, but I have always found all the different departments in working order, and harmony prevailing among the pupils of the School. The morning of my visit I found the pupils all busy in their respective places. The Assistant Matron, Miss Eaton, was away on account of the sickness of her mother, and some of the older girls were performing her duties very acceptably, with the occasional supervision of the Mat-



ron. The pupils are all kept busy in the morning in the sewing room, doing their own sewing and knitting, and the sewing of the Institution; in the kitchen, cooking, washing, ironing, cleaning, &c.; every child, little and big, have their work.

In the afternoon, after the work is done, all go into the school-room. They are making commendable progress in their studies. All have the opportunity to get a good common school education.

The School is really a *home* for the children, and when they leave it they often visit it with the same joy and gladness that children visit the parental roof, communicating all their joys and sorrows. The teachers do not sit dignified and stern, but rather govern by love and good will.

The rooms, bureau drawers, closets and all other parts of the house were all in order. They all take pride in having their rooms look neat and tasty.

So far, I think, the School has been a success, and through the good management and patience of those having the School in charge, many a neglected girl has been saved from ruin, and has become a good and useful member of the community.

We hope the Legislature will make a liberal appropriation for the School expenses, and also to finish the new building, which is already begun.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. H. K. BAKER.

HALLOWELL, Dec. 2, 1884.

## STATE OF MAINE.

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IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO.

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An Act to incorporate the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

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

SECTION 1. That Sidney Perham, Samuel F. Hersey, Charles E. Spring, John L. Stevens, Benjamin Kingsbury, junior, Samuel Garnsey, Thomas S. Lang, Samuel F. Dike, Mrs. C. A. L. Sampson, Mrs. Julia Hines, John G. Mayo, William Deering, A. H. Abbott, M. D. L. Lane, Charles J. Talbot, Charles R. Whidden, Miss E. G. Longfellow, Nelson Dingley, junior, Samuel F. Perley, Lyndon Oak, Joshua Nye, John B. Neally, David Barker, Harrison J. Libbey, John B. Coyle, Augustus E. Stevens, Alonzo Gracelon, A. F. Holt, Eli Jones, C. M. Bailey, Mrs. Ann E. Fernald, Mrs. D. Gilman, Mrs. Susan H. Kingsbury, Mrs. Aba Burr, Mrs. John Rounds, Mrs. St. John Smith, Edwin R. French, George B. Barrows, John J. Perry, Alder Chase, and their associate subscribers, be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, and by that title shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued may plead and be impleaded in the courts of this State and elsewhere; may have, use or change a common seal; may receive, hold or convey any estate, real or personal, that may come into their possession, and which property, together with the funds granted to or held by said corporation for the purposes herein named, shall, with the income thereof, be exempted from taxation; may act as guardian to the person of any girl who, between the ages of seven and fifteen years, shall be committed to its charge according to law, for the physical, mental and moral training of such girl, which guardianship of such girl shall supersede any other guardianship of parents or guardians during the time that such girl is under the charge of this corporation, and no longer; and may make such by-laws and appoint such officers and agents as shall be specified in such by-laws or as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the corporation; but it is hereby provided on the part of the State, that the governor, secretary of state and superintendent of common schools, shall be ex-officio of the principal officers of the corporation.

SECTION 2. The said corporators shall meet for the first time at the call of five of the corporators herein named, to organize this corporation, adopt by-laws and transact such other business as shall be necessary and proper.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect when approved.

(Approved February 29, 1872.)

## 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

[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 .

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# BY-LAWS.

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## CHAPTER I.—CORPORATION.

SECTION 1. The members of the corporation shall be those named in the act of incorporation, and such other persons as have been or may be elected associate members at any annual meeting, who, on being notified, accept the appointment; provided, that any associate member ceasing to be a citizen of the State, or failing for five successive years to attend the annual meetings, shall cease to be a member. Five members of the corporation shall constitute a quorum.

SECT. 2. The annual meeting of the corporation shall be held on the second Monday of December.

## CHAPTER II.—MANAGERS.

SECT. 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 or Corporation 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, subject to the approval of the corporation at its next annual meeting. 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 consti-

tute 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 shall be requested to visit the Institution each month, and thoroughly inspect its domestic arrangements, and report thereon to the Secretary. They shall also, when requested by the Superintendent, visit girls placed in homes in their vicinity. Their expenses shall be defrayed from the funds of the School.

### CHAPTER III.—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 Superintend-

ent. 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 IV.—SUPERINTENDENT.

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

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

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

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. 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 hold or cause to be held, whenever deemed necessary or expedient, 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 V.—MATRONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### CHAPTER VI.—ASSISTANT MATRONS.

In each family there shall be an assistant matron. The Matron and Assistant Matron, with the advice of the Superintendent and Executive Committee, shall determine which of the two shall have charge of the school-room, and which of the sewing-room. Each shall be responsible for the conduct and industry of the girls whilst under her care. The Assistant Matron shall be subject to the supervision of the Matron.

#### CHAPTER VII.—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 VIII.—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 every Wednesday 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 23, 1884.

Received and ordered printed.

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