

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

**This document is from the files of the Office of
the Maine Attorney General as transferred to
the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference
Library on January 19, 2022**

August 30, 1955

no

To E. E. Edgecomb, Chief Inspector, Labor & Industry
Re: Dormitories

. . . You ask for clarification of "dormitories" as used in Chapter 404, Section 1, of the Public Laws of 1955.

The section referred to defines "schoolhouse" as follows:

"The term 'schoolhouse' as used in this chapter shall include, but shall not be limited to, any structure used by schools or colleges, public or private, for the purpose of housing classrooms, gymnasiums, auditoriums or dormitories."

You ask, "Would barracks, fraternity houses, sleeping quarters used by Nuns in Convents and apartments used to house married students and their families, when owned by a school, college or convent come under the jurisdiction of our Law?"

It is our opinion that barracks, apartments used to house married students and their families and fraternity houses, when owned by a school or college, come within the term "schoolhouse" as set forth in Chapter 404 of the Public Laws of 1955.

Fraternity houses owned by fraternities would not, in our opinion, come under the definition. Only those structures used by schools and colleges, public or private, come within the term "schoolhouse".

We do not believe that it was the intent of the legislature to embrace convents, as such.

James Glynn Frost
Deputy Attorney General

jgf/c