

# 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

1877.

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VOLUME II.

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AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1877.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1876.

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Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

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AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1877.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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WILLIAM E. GOULD of DEERING, *Chairman and Treasurer.*  
Term expires November 18, 1877.

WARREN H. VINTON of Gray, *Secretary.*  
Term expires May 20, 1877.

JEREMY W. PORTER of STRONG. Term expires January 27, 1879.  
WILLIAM E. PAYNE, M. D., of Bath. Term expires May 20, 1877.  
GEORGE Z. HIGGINS, M. D., of Lubec. Term expires May 20, 1877.

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### COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

Messrs. PORTER and VINTON.

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### RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

E. Wentworth, <i>Superintendent.</i>	Mrs. S. M. Ellis, <i>Overseer Dormitory.</i>
Mrs. E. Wentworth, <i>Matron.</i>	Miss Lucy R. Libby, <i>Overseer Sewing Room.</i>
A. C. Brackley, <i>Teacher.</i>	Mrs. Ann Prescott, <i>Overseer Front Kitchen.</i>
Miss E. K. Watson, “	Miss M. C. Shaw, <i>Overseer Boys' Kitchen.</i>
Miss C. C. Fosdick, “	C. A. Newton, <i>Watchman.</i>
N. C. Davis, <i>Overseer Chair Shop.</i>	Edward Lobdell, <i>Engineer.</i>
Mrs. C. A. Newton, “ “	Edwin L. Babbidge, <i>Teamster.</i>
Mrs. B. A. Myrick, <i>Overseer Laundry.</i>	

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the Governor and the Council:*

We have the honor to submit the Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Maine State Reform School.

We do not deem it necessary to go into a long and exhaustive discussion of the methods, aims and results of reformatory treatment. Nor do we need to recite anew the conflict with old notions, and the practice of new and improved plans, that are now so fresh to us all. For it is well known that the school is now fairly abreast of modern conclusions, and as we think, may fairly challenge comparison with any of its kind in the points of health, discipline, neatness, and the ratio of cost per pupil. It can be shown by our report of last year, that the school is conducted on a money basis lower than any of its kind in this country. And upon a careful comparison with other schools, we know that the results attained by us are such as are acknowledged by our friends in similar institutions as equal to their own.

It would be policy, however, for the State to make the annual appropriation a little larger. And for the reason, that upon the sum granted last year—viz. \$13,000—nothing can by any possibility be saved for repairs and the proper care of the buildings. The past year we have managed to get along well enough, because during the two previous years the appropriations had been largely increased to save and replenish what had become worn, useless and unfit for use. Within a year or two, something of the kind will have to be done again, unless the yearly fund is slightly increased, so that suitable repairs and additions may be made.

The buildings will need painting on the outside. A small boiler, and possibly a new main boiler, will be needed before long. And a very great gain can be made if a small outlay for some machinery was permitted.

We speak of these things seasonably, that our successors in office may not be embarrassed as the present Board was. And we commend this matter as a means of real saving in the end, satis-

fied that the demands for the future cannot be met in a decent and economical manner, much, if any, under an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars; and this sum, we beg to state, is only about one half of the average appropriations of all the Reform Schools in the United States.

We have been asked very frequently if our discipline is not excessively severe? And to answer this question we will here remark, that among our inmates are some most hardened characters. We have boys sent to us who are guilty of crimes, which, if they had been committed by persons only a few years older, would have brought a penalty of ten years at least in the State prison. We have lads who have shown attempts to destroy life; to burn buildings; to throw passenger trains from the track, &c. And while under our care there have been sundry manifestations on the part of a few of the most depraved, that convince us that constant watchfulness and a very even hand is needed.

But, for all this, we have no cells in any buildings; we have nothing very mighty in the way of bolts and bars, and two of our play-yards can be scaled by any decent climber. In short, the punishment used is not more severe than that which is customary in our village schools. Whatever is deemed proper we do not hesitate to apply. But all discipline is performed by our Superintendent alone; no subordinate has any discretion in this, more than to report the case. And further, we have a book in which every case of punishment is recorded, showing the name of the boy, the nature of the offence, and the nature of the discipline. This record is open to all, and to it we invite attention, if any justification is needed.

The change in the law of last winter helps us materially in simplifying our accounts, so as to bring figures and facts together at the close of the year. We have no outstanding bills. Our bills are all examined carefully by our sub-committee on accounts, and then certified to upon the books.

The Treasurer draws from the State, and through him all accounts are paid; for the convenience of payment, however, the clerical duty of paying in person is conducted mainly by the Superintendent, who also keeps a full set of books at the school entirely independent. Both sets of books are audited and certified to, at the quarterly sessions of the Board.

The regular sessions have been held according to law. The monthly visits have been all made, and frequent visits to the school

have been made by those members residing more adjacent to the school. We have tried to keep ourselves fully aware of all of our interests, and have taken pleasure in noticing a steady gain in health, study and morality among our inmates.

We have on former occasions called attention to the pressing need of a new road to connect ourselves with Portland. By the present route we are obliged to team all of our stuff to and from the city, a distance of four miles, upon a hard road; whereas, by the constructing of a bridge in connection with a proposed road which will run along the line of part of our farm, we can save all of two miles, and greatly improve our estate. The State, on a former occasion passed a resolve for a certain sum, but through a town conflict the amount was not available. We renew our request, that the Legislature will pass a law authorizing and compelling the building of this highway, which is also desired by a large number of the towns in the rear of the coast west of Portland, in Cumberland and York counties.

We are adhering very strictly to our rule, that no lad shall be released until he has been an inmate for at least two years, and shall also be in our first grade. Our great perplexity arises from the constant appeals made to us by town authorities and parents to break over the rule.

We are convinced that if the clause of the law which authorizes a charge of one dollar a week in certain cases, was repealed, that we should have less petition from towns who wish to rid themselves of this charge. The amount that we should lose would have to be made up to us by an increase of appropriation. But for the towns and the State the sum is about as broad as it is long, while for discipline and our good, we think the case would be much to our benefit.

Attempts have been made during the year to obtain the release of some of our boys by a pretended ambiguity in the law. One boy was taken out on a writ of *habeas corpus*. And as a test case the matter was submitted to our Supreme Court, which ruled in our favor. So that we now feel secure from more annoyance in this direction.

We are very glad to testify to the general good conduct of our inmates, feeling somewhat of pride in the fact that so many lads maintain their standing of trust in the first class. We refer to the Report of the Superintendent for examples of integrity among the boys who have been allowed to be at liberty. And we can testify

to the faithfulness of our officers. They seem impressed with their peculiar work, and are trying in all good purpose to aid the boys both by precept and example.

We wish especially to thank the clergymen of so many different denominations, both from our State and from abroad, who have during the year encouraged our inmates by their kindly offices. Few congregations have been ministered to with more ability and sympathy than have been cheerfully bestowed upon our boys, who always greet a stranger with a hearty welcome.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM E. GOULD,  
WARREN H. VINTON,  
JEREMY W. PORTER,  
WILLIAM E. PAYNE,  
GEORGE Z. HIGGINS, } *Trustees.*

DECEMBER, 1876.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN:—The Twenty-Third Annual Report is herewith respectfully submitted.

The whole number of boys received into the Institution since its opening is ..... 1,504  
 Present number..... 143

### FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

110 tons hay, at \$15 .....	\$1,650 00
20 tons corn fodder, at \$10.....	200 00
15 tons straw, at \$12 .....	180 00
350 bushels oats, at 50c .....	175 00
2,266 cans sweet corn, sold at 4c.....	90 64
800 cans sweet corn, used in family, at 4c.....	32 00
30 bushels dry beans, at \$2.50 .....	75 00
12 loads pumpkins, at \$3.....	36 00
1,400 bushels potatoes, at 60c.....	840 00
567 bushels carrots, at 30c.....	170 10
135 bushels beets, at 40c.....	54 00
280 bushels turnips, at 30c.....	84 00
30 bushels onions, at \$1.25 .....	37 50
100 heads cabbage, at 8c .....	8 00
600 pounds squash, at 2c .....	12 00
20 bushels cucumbers, at \$1.50.....	30 00
25 bushels green peas, at \$1.00.....	25 00
15 bushels green beans, at \$1.50.....	22 50
Strawberries, tomatoes, rhubarb, etc.....	60 00
400 pounds veal used in family, at 8c.....	32 00
590 pounds beef used in family, at 10c.....	59 00
2,441 pounds pork used in family, at 8c.....	195 28
Meat, stock and farm products sold.....	3,176 10
20 hogs, shoats and pigs on hand, at \$2.....	200 00
1,325 pounds butter, at 30c.....	397 50
8,254 gallons milk, at 15c .....	1,238 10
	\$8,079 72

TABLE No. 1.

*Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending November 30, 1876.*

Number of boys in school December 1, 1875.....	-	142
“ “ committed past year.....	49	
“ “ previously out on leave, returned.....	1	
“ “ that had previously escaped, returned.....	4	
		54
Whole number in school during year.....	-	196
“ “ discharged.....	41	
“ “ remanded.....	2	
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	2	
“ “ escaped.....	2	
“ “ violated trust.....	2	
“ “ delivered to courts.....	4	
		53
Whole number remaining December 1, 1876.....	-	143

TABLE No. 2.

*Shows the monthly admissions and departures, and the whole number each month.*

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December.....	2	10	143
January.....	4	-	137
February.....	7	1	144
March.....	2	2	145
April.....	3	3	148
May.....	5	7	154
June.....	1	3	155
July.....	3	5	148
August.....	11	14	154
September.....	7	4	147
October.....	6	7	149
November.....	3	3	147

TABLE NO. 3.

*Shows by what authority.*

Courts.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court.....	1	141	142
Superior Court.....	2	11	13
Augusta Municipal Court.....	1	49	50
Auburn " ".....	1	-	1
Bangor " ".....	-	9	9
Brunswick " ".....	-	14	14
Bath " ".....	1	66	67
Biddeford " ".....	1	67	68
Calais " ".....	2	29	31
Hallowell " ".....	1	16	17
Lewiston " ".....	1	51	52
Portland " ".....	19	328	347
Rockland " ".....	-	27	27
Ellsworth " ".....	3	1	4
Saco " ".....	1	7	8
Bangor Police " ".....	-	138	138
Belfast " ".....	1	8	9
Gardiner " ".....	-	50	50
Portland " ".....	-	16	16
Rockland " ".....	1	17	18
Ellsworth " ".....	-	5	5
Trial Justices' " ".....	12	403	415
U. S. Circuit " ".....	1	2	3
	49	1,455	1,504

TABLE NO. 4.

*Shows the disposition of those discharged since opening of the School.*

Disposals.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	-	204	204
" by Trustees.....	42	503	545
Indentured to Farmers.....	-	268	268
" Laborers.....	-	9	9
" Carpenters.....	-	13	13
" Shoemakers.....	-	14	14
" Machinists.....	-	5	5
" Masons.....	-	1	1
" Cabinet Makers.....	-	6	6
" Blacksmiths.....	-	1	1
" Barber.....	-	1	1
" Tallow Chandlers.....	-	1	1
" Boarding Mistress.....	-	1	1
" Boiler Maker.....	-	1	1
" Sea Captains.....	-	5	5
" Tailors.....	-	3	3
" Manufacturers.....	-	2	2
" Harness Makers.....	-	3	3
" Lumbermen.....	-	3	3
" Cooper.....	-	1	1
" Miller.....	-	1	1
Allowed to leave on trial.....	-	100	100

TABLE No. 4, (*Concluded.*)

Disposals.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Allowed to enlist .....	—	19	19
Illegally committed .....	—	5	5
Remanded .....	2	25	27
Pardoned .....	—	9	9
Escaped .....	2	60	62
Violated trust .....	2	31	33
Died .....	—	28	28
Delivered to Courts .....	4	6	10
Returned to masters .....	—	4	4
	52	1,333	1,385

TABLE No. 5.

*Shows the offences for which committed.*

Offences.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny .....	37	924	961
Breaking and entering .....	1	28	29
Common runaway .....	—	97	97
Truancy .....	4	155	159
Assault .....	4	38	42
Assault with intent to rob .....	—	2	2
Assault with intent to kill .....	—	1	1
Malicious mischief .....	—	40	40
Malicious trespass .....	—	7	7
Riot .....	—	1	1
Cheating by false pretences .....	—	11	11
Vagrancy .....	2	73	75
Common drunkard .....	—	3	3
Shopbreaking .....	—	19	19
Arson .....	1	7	8
Sabbath breaking .....	—	7	7
Idle and disorderly .....	—	17	17
Disturbing the peace .....	—	2	—
Threatening to burn .....	—	1	—
Common night walker .....	—	1	—
Common pilferers .....	—	9	—
Robbery .....	—	3	—
Embezzlement .....	—	2	—
Attempt to commit arson .....	—	1	—
Neglect of employment and calling .....	—	1	—
Manslaughter .....	—	2	—
Sodomy .....	—	1	—
Secreting stolen goods .....	—	1	—
Attempt to steal .....	—	1	—
	49	1,455	1,504

TABLE No. 6.

*Shows the alternate sentence.*

Alternate Sentences.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Ten years in State Prison.....	-	2	2
Five " ".....	-	3	3
Four " ".....	-	3	3
Three " ".....	1	7	8
Two " ".....	-	23	23
One year and six months in State Prison.....	-	2	2
One year in State Prison.....	-	59	59
Three years in County Jail or House of Correction.	-	15	15
Two " " " ".....	-	45	45
One " " " ".....	3	21	24
Ten months in " " " ".....	-	4	4
Nine " " " ".....	-	4	4
Eight " " " ".....	-	2	2
Six " " " ".....	4	56	60
Ninety days in " " " ".....	5	38	43
Sixty " " " ".....	10	131	141
Fifty " " " ".....	-	4	4
Forty " " " ".....	-	1	1
Thirty " " " ".....	20	880	900
Twenty-nine days in " " " ".....	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " ".....	-	3	3
Twenty " " " ".....	-	36	36
Fifteen " " " ".....	-	16	16
Ten " " " ".....	-	27	27
Two days or less " " " ".....	1	14	15
No alternative.....	2	19	21
Fine and costs.....	3	34	37
Recognizance.....	-	2	2
	49	1,455	1,504

TABLE No. 7,

*Shows the admissions from each county, and last residence.*

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
ANDROSCOGGIN,	Auburn.....	-	4	4
	Danville.....	-	1	1
	Greene.....	-	1	1
	Lewiston.....	1	83	84
	Lisbon.....	-	2	2
	Poland.....	-	5	5
Aroostook.....	Webster.....	-	3	3
	Freemont.....	-	2	2
	Weston.....	-	1	1
CUMBERLAND.....	Brunswick.....	-	12	12
	Bridgton.....	-	5	5
	Baldwin.....	-	1	1
	Cumberland.....	-	3	3
	Cape Elizabeth.....	4	7	11
	Freeport.....	-	1	1
	Gorham.....	-	5	5
	Gray.....	-	1	1
	Harpswell.....	-	2	2
	Naples.....	-	1	1
Otisfield.....	-	1	1	
Portland.....	12	355	367	

TABLE No. 7, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
CUMBERLAND, <i>Con.</i>	Scarborough .....	-	3	3
	Sebago .....	-	1	1
	Standish .....	-	2	2
	Westbrook .....	-	8	8
	Windham .....	-	1	1
	Yarmouth .....	-	4	4
	Deering .....	-	2	2
FRANKLIN .....	Jay .....	-	1	1
	Kingfield .....	-	3	3
	Phillips .....	-	3	3
	Rangely pl. ....	-	2	2
	Eustis .....	-	1	1
	Farmington .....	1	-	1
	Bucksport .....	-	6	6
HANCOCK .....	Castine .....	-	1	1
	Ellsworth .....	3	5	8
	Hancock .....	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert .....	-	2	2
	Orland .....	-	2	2
	Sedgwick .....	-	1	1
	Tremont .....	1	1	2
	Franklin .....	-	1	1
	Augusta .....	1	46	47
	Albion .....	-	1	1
	Benton .....	-	3	3
	Chelsea .....	-	7	7
	China .....	-	1	1
KENNEBEC .....	Clinton .....	-	2	2
	Gardiner .....	-	33	33
	Farmingdale .....	-	1	1
	Hallowell .....	1	17	18
	Litchfield .....	-	4	4
	Monmouth .....	-	3	3
	Manchester .....	-	3	3
	Pittston .....	-	7	7
	Readfield .....	-	4	4
	Rome .....	-	2	2
	Sidney .....	-	1	1
	Vassalborough .....	-	2	2
	Vienna .....	3	1	4
	Waterville .....	-	12	12
	Windsor .....	-	1	1
	Winthrop .....	1	5	6
	Wayne .....	-	1	1
	Winslow .....	-	3	3
	West Gardiner .....	-	2	2
	West Waterville .....	-	1	1
Hope .....	-	2	2	
Rockland .....	-	43	43	
KNOX .....	South Thomaston .....	1	4	5
	St George .....	-	5	5
	Thomaston .....	1	3	4
	Union .....	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven .....	-	4	4
	Warren .....	-	2	2
	Bristol .....	-	2	2
LINCOLN .....	Boothbay .....	2	4	6
	Dresden .....	-	1	1
	Jefferson .....	-	2	2
	Muscle Ridge .....	-	1	1
	Newcastle .....	-	2	2
Nobleborough .....	-	4	4	

TABLE No. 7, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
LINCOLN—Con..	Southport .....	-	1	1
	Waldoborough .....	-	2	2
	Whitefield .....	-	6	6
	Wiscasset .....	-	3	3
	Bethel .....	-	2	2
	Brownfield .....	-	1	1
	Canton .....	-	1	1
OXFORD.....	Greenwood .....	-	1	1
	Hiram .....	-	4	4
	Milton pl .....	-	1	1
	Norway .....	-	1	1
	Paris .....	1	1	2
	Stoneham .....	-	1	1
	Sweden .....	-	1	1
	Waterford .....	-	1	1
	Bangor .....	-	148	148
	Brewer .....	-	9	9
	Corinth .....	-	2	2
	Corianna .....	-	1	1
	Carmel .....	-	1	1
Charleston.....	-	1	1	
Dexter .....	1	6	7	
Dixmont .....	-	1	1	
Eddington .....	-	1	1	
Exeter .....	-	2	2	
PENOBSCOT.....	Glenburn .....	-	3	3
	Holden .....	-	1	1
	Hudson .....	-	4	4
	Hermon .....	-	2	2
	Levant .....	-	4	4
	Milford .....	-	2	2
	Newport .....	-	1	1
	Orrington .....	-	1	1
	Oldtown .....	1	8	9
	Orono .....	-	4	4
	Veazie .....	-	5	5
	Dover .....	-	2	2
	Foxcroft .....	-	1	1
	Guilford .....	-	1	1
Orneville .....	-	2	2	
PISCATAQUIS...	Sangerville.....	-	2	2
	Sebec .....	-	1	1
	Williamsburg.....	-	1	1
	Wellington .....	-	1	1
	Monson .....	-	1	1
	Arrowsic .....	-	2	2
	Bowdoin .....	-	1	1
SAGADAHOC.....	Bath .....	1	64	65
	Phippsburg.....	-	1	1
	Richmond .....	-	7	7
	Topsham .....	-	2	2
	Woolwich .....	-	1	1
	Anson .....	-	3	3
	Bloomfield .....	-	4	4
SOMERSET .....	Cambridge .....	-	1	1
	Canaan .....	-	1	1
	Concord .....	-	1	1
	Embden .....	-	2	2
	Fairfield .....	-	9	9
	Hartland .....	-	2	2
	Mercer .....	-	1	1

TABLE No. 7, (Concluded.)

Counties.	Towns.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
SOMERSET—Con	Madison .....	—	1	1
	Norridgewock .....	—	2	2
	Pittsfield .....	—	5	5
	Ripley .....	—	1	1
	St. Albans .....	—	1	1
	Skowhegan .....	2	10	12
	Smithfield .....	—	2	2
	Belfast .....	1	8	9
	Camden .....	—	8	8
	Frankfort .....	—	9	9
	Jackson .....	—	1	1
	Lincolville .....	—	4	4
	Monroe .....	—	4	4
WALDO .....	Montville .....	—	2	2
	Palermo .....	—	1	1
	Searsport .....	—	5	5
	Unity .....	—	1	1
	Winterport .....	—	1	1
	Waldo .....	—	1	1
	Searsmont .....	—	2	2
	Alexander .....	—	1	1
	Addison .....	1	2	3
	Calais .....	2	34	36
	Cherryfield .....	—	2	2
	Columbia .....	—	1	1
	Cutler .....	—	1	1
WASHINGTON ..	Eastport .....	—	15	15
	Edmunds .....	—	1	1
	East Machias .....	—	1	1
	Jonesport .....	—	2	2
	Pembroke .....	—	5	5
	Machias .....	2	15	17
	Machiasport .....	—	2	2
	Marshfield .....	—	1	1
	Milbridge .....	—	2	2
	Wesley .....	2	—	2
	Robbinston .....	—	1	1
	Steuben .....	—	2	2
	Acton .....	—	2	2
YORK .....	Biddeford .....	—	72	72
	Cornish .....	—	2	2
	Elliot .....	—	1	1
	Kennebunkport .....	1	6	7
	Kennebunk .....	—	4	4
	Kittery .....	—	2	2
	Lebanon .....	—	1	1
	Lyman .....	—	2	2
	North Berwick .....	—	2	2
	South Berwick .....	—	4	4
	Sanford .....	—	4	4
	Saco .....	1	48	49
	York .....	—	1	1
Wells .....	—	3	3	
Chelsea, Mass .....	—	2	2	
Newport, R. I. ....	—	1	1	
Bartlett, N. H. ....	—	1	1	
New Brunswick .....	—	1	1	
Wenona, Mich .....	—	1	1	



TABLE No. 8.

*Shows nativity of all committed.*

Nativity.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia .....	-	1	-
Canada .....	-	19	19
Cuba .....	-	1	1
Jamaica .....	-	1	1
Chili .....	-	1	1
England .....	-	9	9
France .....	-	1	1
Ireland .....	-	45	45
New Brunswick .....	1	55	56
Nova Scotia .....	-	21	21
Prince Edward's Island .....	-	2	2
Scotland .....	-	4	4
on the Atlantic .....	-	1	1
Foreigners .....		161	161
Born in Maine .....	43	1,143	1,186
New Hampshire .....	1	27	28
Vermont .....	-	5	5
Massachusetts .....	1	70	71
Rhode Island .....	-	3	3
Connecticut .....	-	4	4
New York .....	2	19	21
Pennsylvania .....	-	1	1
Maryland .....	-	3	3
Virginia .....	1	3	4
North Carolina .....	-	2	2
South Carolina .....	-	3	3
Washington, D. C. ....	-	1	1
Georgetown, D. C. ....	-	1	1
Florida .....	-	1	1
Kentucky .....	-	1	1
Michigan .....	-	1	1
Missouri .....	-	1	1
California .....	-	2	2
Nativity not known .....	-	3	3
	49	1,455	1,504

TABLE No. 9.

*Shows the age of all when committed.*

Ages.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age .....	-	5	5
Eight " .....	2	24	26
Nine " .....	-	48	48
Ten " .....	5	137	142
Eleven " .....	2	143	145
Twelve " .....	5	213	218
Thirteen " .....	7	255	262
Fourteen " .....	10	277	287
Fifteen " .....	13	256	269
Sixteen " .....	4	73	77

TABLE No. 9, (Concluded.)

Ages.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Seventeen years of age .....	-	19	19
Eighteen " .....	-	4	4
Nineteen " .....	1	1	2
	49	1,455	1,504

TABLE No. 10.

*Shows some facts connected with the moral condition of the boys when received.*

Remarks.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	49	1,455	1,504
Have intemperate parents .....	28	456	484
Lost father.....	25	477	502
Lost mother.....	32	339	371
Relatives in prison.....	10	199	209
Step-parents .....	16	224	240
Idle.....	21	1,123	1,144
Much neglected .....	15	479	494
Truants.....	24	521	545
Sabbath breakers.....	36	494	530
Untruthful.....	47	1,115	1,162
Profane.....	40	1,028	1,068

The past year has been one of general prosperity with the Institution, and we are under renewed obligations to kind Providence for the blessings that have been granted us. The health of the inmates has been remarkably good. No death has occurred, and there has been no case of severe sickness during the year.

The farm and garden have been well cultivated and the yield from each exceeds the average of former years, notwithstanding the severe drouth of the season. Ten acres were seeded to grass, and about an equal area of greensward planted with corn, beans, potatoes, etc. We stored in good order one hundred and ten tons of English hay, and fifteen tons of marsh hay. We have top-dressed the grass field with a large quantity of compost, and improved the pasture by removing stones and cutting bushes. Several acres have been broken up for cultivation next year.

An average of ten boys has been employed in the sewing-room where the clothing and bedding are made. Each boy requires one woolen and one cotton suit during the year. Four hundred pairs

of socks have been knit and heeled by the boys, and fifty comfortable pairs have been made, besides the usual number of shirts, caps, suspenders, mittens, etc. The knitting and sewing machines have been run by the boys.

All the boys not otherwise employed, have worked in the chair-shop. The first half of the year we could not procure sufficient work to furnish constant employment, but in August we were fortunate in securing a contract with Messrs. Parker White & Co. of Boston, by which we were furnished with all the seats we can cane. Since beginning work under this contract we have canted more than ten thousand seats.

The manufacture of brick and tiles was discontinued in accordance with the recommendation of last year, for the reason then assigned. Mr. J. F. Ayers purchased all the machinery and fixtures connected with the yard, and moved them to Saccarappa. All the brick and tiles on hand at the beginning of the year have been sold.

Two-thirds of the shoes have been made and all the repairing done by the boys. The overseer of the shoe-shop was transferred to the chair-shop, but most of the shoe-work has been done under his supervision.

The severe gale in the latter part of the winter damaged the small barn to such an extent that we were obliged to shingle the roof and make other repairs. The cellar under the large barn was in the form of a basin, and so low in some parts as to receive the water from springs as well as surface water from all sides, keeping it wet most of the time. We have raised the cellar by making a substantial bottom of stone, covered with clay and sand. Under-drains have been made from all parts of the cellar to a well in the centre, from which a drain of about four hundred feet in length was laid with six-inch pipe. This required an excavation of from six to ten feet deep most of the distance, a part of which was through a ledge. This elevation and drainage gives the cellar a hard, dry bottom.

Heretofore the boys' play-yard has been in a very unsatisfactory condition. During spring and fall the yard is wet much of the time, and the boys frequently returned to the school-rooms and work-shops with wet feet, producing severe colds. To remedy this difficulty, four hundred yards of brick pavement have been laid, which, with what we already had, affords ample room for the

boys to play without wetting their feet. To provide for the comfort of the boys during the night, as well as to save fuel, we have placed double windows on one side of the dormitory.

The education of the boys I regard next in importance to their religious and moral training. I have therefore given the schools more attention than any other department of the Institution. Care has been taken to select teachers who have had successful experience elsewhere, and I think the instruction in these schools will compare favorably with that of the best schools throughout the State.

The Sunday school has been continued regularly throughout the year, the exercises being conducted by myself and the teachers. On the last Sabbath of each month a Sunday school concert is held in the chapel. The exercises consist of prayers, singing, and a review of the lessons of the preceding Sabbaths. We have usually been favored with addresses by friends of the school who have attended. We are under special obligation to Gen. Neal Dow, A. Little, Esq., Jonas Clark, J. C. Phenix, C. K. Ladd and — Claridge, for their assistance in these exercises.

Rev. A. P. Hillman continued his labors as chaplain until the first of July. Since that time the religious exercises of the Sabbath have been conducted by clergymen of different denominations from Portland and elsewhere. In this connection I wish to acknowledge our obligation for the gratuitous services of the following clergymen who kindly consented to supply the desk :

Rev. Addison Blanchard.....	Cumberland Mills.
Rev. James McWhinnie.....	Free St., Portland.
Rev. Henry A. Hart.....	Portland.
Rev. Edw. Y. Hinks.....	State St., Portland.
Thomas Hill, D. D., L. L. D.....	First Parish, Portland.
Rev. Joseph L. Elder, D. D.....	... New York City.
Rev. Mr. Twort.....	Gorham.
Prof. W. M. Barbour, D. D.....	Bangor.
Rev. C. W. Buck.....	Park St., Portland.
Rev. W. E. Gibbs.....	Congress Square, Portland.
Rev. Mr. Maxey.....	New York.
Rev. Joseph Kyte.....	Buxton.

I took charge of this Institution nearly three years ago, with the assurance that the prison system would be abandoned as far as practicable, and one of government more in harmony with en-

lightened public sentiment substituted; that the school should be made what its founders designed it to be, not a prison for the punishment of juvenile offenders, but a home where they may be instructed in such branches of study as are taught in our public schools, and trained to habits of obedience and industry.

To this end, the cells into which the boys were locked every night were removed soon after I came here, and the boys now sleep in large, cheerful, well-ventilated apartments. We have endeavored to make all the rooms which the boys occupy as little suggestive of a prison and as cheerful and home-like as possible.

The boys are graded according to deportment into three classes. The first class consists of those boys who behave well and are considered trusty; the second class of those who, though not trusty, are trying to become so; the third class of those vicious boys who make little or no effort for moral improvement.

We endeavor to secure good behavior by appealing to the higher nature of the boys, and showing them that good conduct and cheerful obedience are appreciated and rewarded. Our first class now consists of eighty boys. They have a play-ground of nearly three-quarters of an acre, surrounded by an open picket fence, in which they take their recreation unattended by officers. This play-ground has been fitted up with a horizontal bar for gymnastic exercises, and balls, bats, foot-balls, etc., are supplied.

All the boys of this grade, more than one-half the school, celebrated the Anniversary of our National Independence by spending the day in the city; and about forty more were allowed to go to their homes or the homes of their friends and remain two days. A large number were also permitted to visit their homes on Christmas and Thanksgiving days. Every one of these boys returned promptly to the School.

By invitation of the President, these boys spent an afternoon at the fair of the State Agricultural Society in August. They were marched to the grounds by one of their number, and permitted to visit all parts of the exhibition unattended by officers. Although several attempts were made by outside parties to induce them to violate trust and run away, every boy reported himself promptly at the appointed time, and all marched back to the School.

In the early part of September, we took this class, then numbering ninety boys, to Peak's Island in the steamer *Gazelle*. They spent the day roaming over the island, fishing, boating, playing ball and engaging in such other sports as the place afforded. At

noon a bountiful supply of chowder, coffee, doughnuts, cheese, cake and fruit was spread before them. While on the island we were guests at the Union House. Capt. Jones, the landlord, furnished us with the chowder and coffee, and gave us free access to the various places of amusement connected with his establishment. All returned to the School except two boys who went to their own homes instead, but returned the next day. On all these occasions the boys behaved with propriety.

It is by granting these privileges, and encouraging the boys in their good conduct, that we seek to make them feel that we have an interest in their welfare and wish them to grow up to be honest men. The reformation of youth must be accomplished, not by crowding them down but by lifting them up. We endeavor to make them feel that they have their fortune in their own hands, and by proper training and encouragement lead them to cultivate such habits as will tend to the formation of good character.

We have also labored, and as we believe, successfully, to build up a public opinion among the boys in favor of doing right. This current of public opinion, when set and steadily maintained in the right direction, becomes a powerful agency for good; and many a boy, we firmly believe, has been kept from doing evil and moved to do right by the influence.

This is the first year that we have realized the full benefits of the changes made. The results have exceeded our expectations. We believe we can now obtain more cheerful obedience and better conduct with less punishment than was possible under the former system, and better fit the boys to become useful members of society.

These changes met with much opposition. It was urged, and apparently with much truth, that the adoption of these changes and extension of these privileges would result in the escape of a great many boys. It is true, that when we permit seventy-five or a hundred boys to play by themselves day after day in a yard surrounded only by a picket fence; allow them to attend a picnic and roam in the woods; or let a quarter part of the inmates go to their own homes and remain there two days, we do so at the risk of losing some boys. Yet the Records show, that during the last year the number of escapes is less than it has been for ten years, and only about one-third the average for that time. We believe that placing boys on their honor cultivates the manly traits of their character, and makes them less likely to take advantage of

the privileges afforded them. Still, we hardly expected that we could in this way so materially reduce the number of escapes.

Thus far I have referred to the boys in the first class. It must be remembered, however, that boys are sent here for crimes of great magnitude, having alternate sentence varying from one to six years in the State Prison. These boys are hardened by familiarity with crime and give little prospect of improvement under this discipline. It is neither wise nor just to place these boys with such as are included in our first grade. They are therefore entirely separated from the other grades in the school-rooms, work-shops, dining room, sleeping apartments and play-ground. They constitute the third class, or correctional department. It is evident that the discipline adapted to the wants of the first grade would be worthless in the third grade; and the discipline necessary to manage the third grade would be injurious to the first. These reckless boys must be restrained, and by firm and judicious government trained to habits of respectful obedience. They are encouraged when they show signs of improvement, and when deemed safe are transferred to higher grades.

The separation of the third grade from the others, while it prevents the vicious boys from exerting a contaminating influence upon the first and second grades, does not prevent the latter from exercising a good influence over the third grade boys. They hear the merry shouts of the first grade boys playing their games in the adjoining yard, and know that it is their own disobedience that prevents them from being with them and enjoying their privileges. Each one knows that he keeps himself down, that he is his own enemy. Thus the strongest appeal is made to his better nature for the abandonment of his evil course. The reformation of these boys can be accomplished only by long continued effort.

Rewarding good behavior by increase of privileges and liberty, and punishing offences by withholding them are elements of power in discipline. The experience of the past year confirms my belief that our present system of discipline is best adapted to the needs of boys in both reformatory and correctional departments.

We are indebted to the publishers, for gratuitous copies, of the Daily Eastern Argus, Portland Transcript, Maine State Press, Kennebec Journal, Bangor Whig and Courier, Lewiston Journal, Eastport Sentinel, Maine Farmer, Presque Isle Sunrise, Farming-

ton Chronicle, Machias Union, Oxford Democrat, Somerset Reporter, American Sentinel, and Zion's Herald.

We are also indebted to the President of the State Agricultural Society for the gratuitous admission of the boys to their exhibition.

The names of the officers of this Institution accompany this report. They have labored cheerfully for the reformation of the boys, and to their efficiency is largely due the success that has attended our efforts.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I desire to express my thanks for the interest you have manifested in the welfare of the boys, and your generous support throughout the year. I shall endeavor in the future as in the past, to merit your confidence and approval.

Respectfully submitted.

EBEN WENTWORTH.



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN:—I hand you the report of our finances to the close of our year. We have paid all bills that are due to Dec. 1, 1876, and have on hand the balance of seven dollars and nine cents.

To meet the legitimate expenses of the School for the next year we should receive from the State about fifteen thousand dollars, as during the coming year certain repairs to the building should be attended to. But if no steps are taken to maintain that which has been put in order, and to complete sundry partly finished operations, then a smaller sum will be asked for, say the appropriation of the last year. But if the smaller sum is granted, then only a year or so will elapse before the amount must be increased beyond fifteen thousand, as was the case within the past three years.

The bills against the School have all been audited and transmitted to the Governor and Council as prescribed by law.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM E. GOULD, *Treasurer.*

DECEMBER 1, 1876.

## RECEIPTS FROM APRIL 1, 1875, TO DECEMBER 1, 1876.

Balance on hand April 1, 1875 .....	\$900 00
From State Treasurer .....	26,980 71
Farm and stock .....	4,412 82
Chair work .....	4,719 90
Brick manufacture and tiles .....	6,461 00
Shoe shop .....	278 75
Cities and towns .....	5,236 74
All other sources .....	159 12
Sale of brick machinery .....	733 05
Total receipts .....	\$49,882 09

## EXPENDITURES FROM APRIL 1, 1875, TO DECEMBER 1, 1876.

Salaries, labor and returning boys .....	\$10,857 90
Provisions and groceries .....	9,694 49
Boots, shoes, clothing and bedding .....	3,699 83
Coal and wood house and brickyard .....	3,966 19
Corn and other grain .....	1,579 12
Trustees' expenses .....	1,097 80
Tools, seeds and manures .....	1,401 91
Construction account .....	8,687 49
Teams, carriages and harnesses .....	315 83
Library books and stationery .....	730 66
Stock .....	216 75
Chair stock and freight .....	3,066 98
Furniture and crockery .....	528 51
Repair to buildings .....	1,493 76
Brickyard .....	1,106 49
All other expenses .....	1,431 29
Balance on hand .....	7 09
Total expenditures .....	\$49,882 09

## TEACHERS' REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN:—The following report of the School Department of this Institution for the year ending December 1st, 1876, is respectfully submitted.

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year, was.....	142
There have been received during the year.....	54
Whole number under instruction during the year.....	196
There have been discharged during the year.....	53
Present number under instruction.....	143

The scholarship of the boys received into the Institution during the year is shown by the following figures :

Who did not know the alphabet.....	6
Who could read in First Reader.....	12
"        "        Second " .....	18
"        "        Third " .....	8
"        "        Fourth " .....	4
"        "        Fifth " .....	1
	49

### ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	21
Who had studied mental arithmetic.....	16
"        ciphred through simple rules.....	3
"        "        fractions.....	5
"        "        denominate numbers	4
	49

## WRITING.

Who could not write.....	30
“ write easy words.....	11
“ write letters.....	8
	<hr/>
	49

The boys now in the Institution are classified as follows :

Who read in Fifth Reader .....	19
“ “ Fourth “ .....	28
“ “ Third “ .....	61
“ “ Second “ .....	29
“ “ First “ .....	4
“ “ Primmer .....	2
	<hr/>
	143

## ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in percentage .....	13
“ “ reduction.....	11
“ “ fractions .....	18
“ “ denominate numbers.....	10
“ “ division.....	32
“ “ multiplication.....	10
“ “ subtraction.....	12
“ “ addition.....	26
“ have just commenced arithmetic.....	11
	<hr/>
	143

## WRITING.

Who can write letters.....	121
“ “ easy words.....	22
	<hr/>
	143

Geography is taught orally and by the use of wall maps.

Special attention is given to the teaching of vocal music. Much interest is manifested on the part of the scholars, and great improvement has been made in the singing during the year.

Our library, now numbering about seventeen hundred volumes, is in excellent condition, several valuable additions having been

made the past year. It affords a never-failing source of amusement to the boys.

We have earnestly labored for the general improvement of the boys, not only in educational interests, but have endeavored to instil into their minds a love for industry and advancement morally.

We know that the responsibility resting upon us as teachers is great, and we have endeavored to set such examples as shall be worthy of imitation.

And in conclusion we would say, we trust our labors have been successful in the past, and with a determination to work with increased zeal in the future, we most respectfully submit this report.

E. K. WATSON,  
A. D. BRACKLEY,  
C. C. FOSDICK.