

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.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1877.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

AT

HALLOWELL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876;

WITH LISTS OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS, OFFICERS AND LADY VISITORS.



AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1877.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SIDNEY PERHAM, PARIS, *President.*

CHARLES E. NASH, AUGUSTA, *Secretary.*

SIMON PAGE, HALLOWELL, *Treasurer.*

THE GOVERNOR,

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

THE SUP'T OF COMMON SCHOOLS,

} *Ex-Officio on
part of the State.*

JOHN L. STEVENS, AUGUSTA,

HENRY K. BAKER, HALLOWELL,

EDWIN R. FRENCH, CHESTERVILLE,

MRS. C. A. L. SAMPSON, BATH,

BENJ. KINGSBURY, JR., PORTLAND,

MRS. MARY H. FLAGG, HALLOWELL,

} *Trustees.*

HENRY K. BAKER,

JOHN L. STEVENS,

SIMON PAGE,

} *Executive
Committee.*

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

REV. STEPHEN ALLEN, D. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT.

MRS. MARY J. HAMILTON,
MATRON.

MISS CHARLOTTE M. BROWN,
ASSISTANT MATRON.

MRS. D. W. CURRIER,
HOUSEKEEPER.

BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

- MRS. JAMES E. FERNALD, PORTLAND.
MRS. G. K. JEWETT, BANGOR.
MRS. DR. GARCELON, LEWISTON.
MISS ANNIE PAGE, HALLOWELL.
MRS. A. D. KNIGHT, HALLOWELL.
MRS. ORREN WILLIAMSON, AUGUSTA.
MRS. I. D. STURGIS, AUGUSTA.
MISS CLARA M. FARWELL, ROCKLAND.
MRS. CHAS. DANFORTH, GARDINER.
MRS. JAMES D. WHITE, GARDINER.
MRS. SARAH F. HAMILTON, SACO.
MISS HATTIE MORGRIDGE, HALLOWELL.

STATEMENT.

The Maine Industrial School for Girls is designed as a refuge for girls between the ages of seven and fifteen years, who by force of circumstances or associations are in manifest danger of becoming outcasts of society. It is not a place of punishment, to which its inmates are sent as criminals by criminal process—but a home for the friendless, neglected, and vagrant children of the State, where, under the genial influences of kind treatment, and physical and moral training, they may be won back to ways of virtue and respectability, and fitted for positions of honorable self-support, and lives of usefulness.

The Institution is a private corporation, composed of the original corporators and associate subscribers. By them its affairs are committed to a Board of Managers. The State is represented on the Board by the Governor, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Common Schools. It has provided by statute law for the custody and education of wayward and exposed girls therein, and aids in their material support.

NOTICES.

Regular meetings of the Board of Managers will be held during the year 1877, at the Reception Room of the school building, on Wednesday, January 3rd; on Wednesday, April 4th; on Wednesday, July 11th; and on Wednesday, October 3rd.

The Board of Lady Visitors will constitute six committees, and officially visit the school in the following order:

May, 1877 and Nov., 1877,	{ Mrs. James E. Fernald, }	Portland.
	{ Miss Clara M. Farwell, }	Rockland.
June, 1877 and Dec., 1877,	{ Mrs. I. D. Sturgis, }	Augusta.
	{ Mrs. O. Williamson, }	"
July, 1877 and Jan., 1878,	{ Mrs. C. Danforth, }	Gardiner.
	{ Mrs. J. D. White, }	"
Sept., 1877 and Mar., 1878,	{ Mrs. G. K. Jewett, }	Bangor.
	{ Mrs. Dr. A. Garcelon, }	Lewiston.
Oct., 1877 and April, 1878,	{ Mrs. A. D. Knight, }	Hallowell.
	{ Mrs. S. F. Hamilton, }	Saco.

The time in the month for the visit 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.

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

GENTLEMEN :—The Managers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, have the honor of submitting their Second Annual Report, with the accompanying reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer and Matron.

The success of the school, thus far, equals the most sanguine expectations of its friends and patrons, and inspires confidence in the most beneficent and beneficial results in the future.

Early in the past year Rev. Stephen Allen, D. D., was elected Superintendent, and he entered upon the duties of his office on the first of May last.

Dr. Allen is well known throughout the State as a gentleman of excellent christian character, eminent abilities and unquestioned philanthropy. The Institution is fortunate in securing the services of one so eminently qualified for the place, and it may be regarded an additional guarantee of its success.

The work of the Institution during the year, and its future wants, are so fully stated in the Superintendent's Report, that no extended report of the Board of Managers is deemed necessary.

His recommendations have the approval of the Board.

Especially do we commend his suggestions in relation to the pressing necessity for larger accommodations.

The fact that we have now thirty-two pupils in a building designed for thirty, and that some eight or ten are waiting for admission, and the probability that the number of applications would be much greater if it were not generally understood that the building is full, show that another building would be fully occupied in a few months.

This would not only afford safe shelter and useful instruction and eventually good homes to thirty more friendless children who would otherwise be exposed to lives of vice and crime, but it

would add very much to the usefulness of the school by supplying facilities for a better classification of the pupils than is possible in one building.

We earnestly hope that within the next year some generous persons will make themselves and the unfortunate children happy by donating the means necessary for the erection of another building.

Respectfully submitted.

SIDNEY PERHAM,
SIMON PAGE,
BENJ. KINGSBURY,
MRS. MARY A. FLAGG,
MRS. C. A. L. SAMPSON,
J. L. STEVENS,
H. K. BAKER,
E. R. FRENCH,
CH. E. NASH,
W. J. CORTHELL,
Of the Board of Managers.

January 3, 1877.

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

SIMON PAGE, *Treas.*, in acc't with MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

1876.	Dr.		
Jan. 11.	To amount cash in his hands.....	-	\$24 54
	To amount received from Hallowell Savings Institution.....	-	5,350 00
	“ “ State appropriation.....	-	4,934 00
	“ “ sales of hay.....	-	121 98
	“ “ “ apples.....	-	19 40
	“ “ “ flour barrels, &c.....	-	14 16
	“ “ rent of house.....	-	25 00
	“ “ savings institution for interest.....	-	29 00
	Donation from Mrs. Fairfield of Saco.....	-	10 00
			\$10,528 08
1876. Cr.			
	By amount paid for salaries.....	\$1,955 88	
	“ “ repairs on school buildings, furniture and Janitor's labor.....	736 06	
	“ “ cost of office and furniture.....	514 36	
	“ “ provisions and kitchen supplies.....	1,044 12	
	“ “ clothing, shoes, &c.....	553 27	
	“ “ fuel.....	571 29	
	“ “ printing.....	50 10	
	“ “ medicine.....	32 42	
	“ “ physician.....	25 00	
	“ “ nurse.....	21 00	
	“ “ farm expenses, stock, tools, labor, &c.....	921 47	
	“ “ labor on school ground.....	75 00	
	“ “ incidentals.....	295 43	
	“ deposited in Hallowell Savings Institution.....	3,700 00	
	“ cash on hand.....	32 68	
			\$10,528 08

SIMON PAGE, *Treasurer.*

NOTE.—The foregoing statement shows balance in the hands of the Treasurer,	\$32 68
In addition to this sum is the present balance in the Hallowell Savings Institution.....	1,650 00
Also cash paid for coal, not yet delivered.....	172 85
	\$1,855 53

The undersigned have examined the accounts of Simon Page, Treasurer of the Hallowell Industrial School for Girls, for the year 1876, and have found them correct and carefully kept.

Signed,

JOHN L. STEVENS, } *Auditing*
W. J. CORTHELL, } *Committee.*

AUGUSTA, Jan. 8, 1877.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Maine Industrial School:

During the eight months of my service as Superintendent, I have endeavored, by inquiry and experiment, to ascertain the best methods of administering the affairs of the Institution. I have consulted freely with the ladies of the school and with the executive committee, and have acted with their approval and coopération.

In the experimental stage of an institution of this kind, mistakes are likely to occur in spite of the utmost carefulness. The circumstances of our school are somewhat peculiar, so that the usages of older industrial schools can be adopted only to a limited extent. We have been compelled to feel our way, and shape the management and discipline of the school, as the exigencies of the case, from time to time, required.

We have sought to secure good behavior and improvement in school studies, with the least possible amount of punishment. We believe it wiser to urge the best motives, and, if possible, to win the wayward child to virtuous conduct, by kindness and encouragement, rather than by coercion and severity. Punishment is sometimes necessary; willful and violent misconduct must be treated with prompt and sharp discipline. But in all well regulated schools, punishment is the exception rather than the rule.

The children committed to the Industrial School, as might be expected, are generally of the neglected class, unaccustomed to wholesome restraint or self-control, and sometimes, without self-respect. To bring such children into subordination to the rules of the house, and incite them to virtuous effort and love for what is good and beautiful in character, is no easy task.

I have to say, in behalf of the ladies of the school, that they have been unremitting in their efforts for the improvement of the girls under their care; and that their labors have been, in a good degree, successful. In some cases, the improvement has been very manifest. Girls who were, at first, careless in their habits and re-

fractory in disposition, are now tidy in appearance and amiable in conduct. Others are less susceptible to good motives, and more confirmed in evil habits, showing less satisfactory evidence of improvement. A few have been found incorrigible, and more proper subjects for the House of Correction than the Industrial School; two of this class have been dismissed from the school, in accordance with a vote of the Managers. It will probably be necessary, occasionally, to resort to this extreme measure of relief.

The Industrial School is not a House of Correction; it is not supplied with the means of treating vicious and refractory girls, except to a very limited extent. The children all mingle together in school, in the work-room and in their recreations. The incorrigibly vicious are a source of contamination to the younger and innocent children, and should be removed.

It should be understood by the public, that girls who have entered upon a course of crime, or idiotic children, are not proper subjects for the Industrial School.

STATISTICS.

The number received during the year, is.....	22
" placed in families " 	15
" returned to friends " 	3
" sent to Orphans' Home 	2
" indentured " 	5
" returned from families " 	4
" escaped " 	1
" deceased " 	1
Number now in the Institution	32
" applications for admission to the school now on record	8
Whole number received to the Institution since Jan. 1, 1875..	54
Number placed in families since Jan. 1, 1875	17
" returned to friends " 	4
" sent to Orphans' Home " 	2
" indentured " 	5
" returned from families " 	4
" escaped " 	1
" deceased " 	1

The girls committed to the school thus far are from the following places:—Hallowell 6, Augusta 5, Bath 4, Windsor 1, Sidney 2, West Waterville 2, North Vassalboao' 1, Portland 2, Bangor 2,

Rockland 10, Lincolnville 1, Gouldsboro' 2, Ellsworth 5, Boothbay 2, Corinth 1, Saco 9.

Three are of French parentage, 3 Irish, 1 Scotch, 1 mulatto, 46 American ;—all but one American born—3 born in Massachusetts, 1 in New Brunswick, 50 in Maine.

Several of the children were brought to the Institution from the Poor House.

The girls placed in families have generally done well ; with few exceptions, excellent reports have been received. The indentured girls, especially, are reported as giving good satisfaction. They are all in good families, and so far as we can learn, receive kind treatment, and give promise of becoming useful and respectable members of society. Several applications for girls are now under consideration.

HEALTH.

The health of the school has generally been good. The most serious exception occurred during the last Fall, when the diphtheria prevailed to a considerable extent. The cause of this visitation we could not ascertain. Eight of the children were sick with this disease, one of whom, Hattie Willett, died. She was an amiable and well-behaved little girl of ten years. She bore her sufferings with great patience. Her last conscious act was the offering of her evening prayer. The funeral service was conducted in the presence of the school, and her remains conveyed to the cemetery in Augusta where her friends were buried. This is the first death that has occurred in the Institution.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

All the girls are required to attend instruction in the school-room every afternoon, under the care of the Assistant Matron.

The improvement of the children in school studies will compare favorably with that of our best conducted ungraded district schools. Some of the children, when brought to the school, do not know the alphabet ; a few are well advanced in studies ; generally their instruction has been neglected.

Singing is a prominent exercise in the school room, and at morning and evening devotions. With but little instruction, the children have made excellent proficiency, so that without assistance they can sing many pieces of social melody with pleasing effect. This branch of instruction would be greatly promoted by

employing a teacher to give lessons once or twice a week. In this way some of the girls could be taught to sing alto, and a good choir might soon be formed and trained to considerable excellence.

WORK.

An Industrial School, as the name implies, should make the various branches of household industry a prominent object of attention. The work of the House is done by the girls, under the supervision of the ladies of the school—the older girls being assigned each month to their several tasks: cooking, washing, ironing, house-cleaning, &c. Most of the girls have learned to knit and sew; some can run the sewing machine; one or two can cut and make their dresses; and several of the older girls are good bread-makers—all the bread for the table being made by them.

The ladies of Hallowell have very kindly rendered valuable assistance, several times, in cutting and making dresses, &c., for which they deserve special acknowledgement.

The girls of the school will probably soon be able to do all the work of this kind with only occasional outside help in cutting and fitting; and it is hoped they may also be able, in addition to the work of the school, to manufacture some articles for sale, as is done in older institutions of this kind.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

The children are called together morning and evening for prayers, when a hymn is sung, a portion of scripture repeated responsively, and a prayer offered, all kneeling and uniting in repeating the Lord's prayer. The children engage in these exercises with apparent interest.

On Sunday, the children meet for scripture lessons; and at 4 o'clock, service is held by the Chaplain, in the school-room, consisting of singing, responsive reading of scripture, prayer and a brief lecture. The children seem to enjoy these occasions, and they are usually orderly and attentive.

They are also allowed to attend church in turn, in company with one of the ladies of the school, as a reward for good behavior. They are greatly pleased with this privilege, and their deportment at church is uniformly good. Seats are cheerfully assigned to them at any of the churches in the city, and their good behavior has been often highly commended.

Some doubts were expressed, at first, as to the expediency of this arrangement. It was feared that attendance at church would excite discontent and foster a passion for dress, and thereby create a necessity for more expensive clothing than would otherwise be required. But the experiment has thus far been quite satisfactory. Church attendance is a relief from confinement to the school premises, and evidently promotes good behavior. The desire for fine clothes that may be excited, is more nearly allied to a virtue than the opposite extreme. Neat and tasteful apparel and good morals are closely connected. Assemblies for religious worship afford the finest examples of quietness and decorum. They are grand object lessons, and their influence is valuable even if the truths uttered are not appreciated or remembered.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The school building is tasteful in structure and splendid in location, yet somewhat faulty in its arrangement. Some changes have been made and some further changes are needed.

The furnaces distribute the heat imperfectly, and it has been necessary to place stoves in the work-room and other parts of the building.

A store-room adjacent to the kitchen is much needed; also a larger vegetable cellar.

The wind-mill designed to supply the building with water, has worked poorly, and, for the third time, the fan has been blown to pieces in a gale. Whether this method of supplying water can be relied upon, is a question requiring your consideration.

During the year past the school has been full, and most of the time there have been applications for admission that could not be accommodated for lack of room. Another building, if provided, would probably be soon filled.

At the meeting of the Managers in July, the Superintendent and Mrs. Sampson, one of the Managers, were authorized to publish an appeal to the public for aid in the erection of a new building. A circular was accordingly prepared setting forth the importance of this enterprise. Conversation has been held with some of the able and generous men in the vicinity. The subject has been treated approvingly, but no definite pledges have been secured.

One or two additional Homes might be carried on without addi-

tional expense of superintendence, and with great advantage in classifying and governing the school. The subject deserves the generous consideration of the Legislature and of the public.

A refuge for the imperilled girls of the State is certainly no less important than a corresponding provision for boys. A ruined girl is not only a more forlorn object of pity, but she has a much greater power of mischief.

The grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation, and are sufficiently extensive for at least one additional building. The inclosures are low and defective, quite insufficient to protect the grounds against intrusions from without or transgressions from within. The grounds have long been a thoroughfare for excursions to the "Dummer Woods." It is impossible to prevent such intrusion without more substantial inclosures.

The proximity of the forest in the rear of the school building, affords a convenient opportunity and a constant temptation for girls, accustomed to roam, to escape. No amount of vigilance, now at our command, can prevent such adventures. Several instances of this kind of transgression have occurred during the year, all through these woods, subjecting us to much trouble and expense to recover the fugitives. A high board fence on the rear and sides of the school campus, would, in a great measure, prevent trouble from this cause.

A shed near the school building is a necessity for the comfort of the horses of visitors, and also for storing wood.

The Farm buildings, especially the house, need considerable repairs. The location of these buildings is inconvenient and very much exposed to the northerly winds. If a new school building shall be erected, these buildings would be very much in the way. As the house will soon need to be thoroughly renovated or reconstructed, I would suggest the expediency of their removal to the southeasterly corner of the lot, near the buildings of Mr. Couch. In that case, a lane to the pasture could be made by the easterly stone wall. The lower field would then be in more convenient relation to the farm buildings, and all the most sightly ground be entirely unobstructed. The expense of such removal and reconstruction would be considerable, and could not be prudently undertaken without the certain prospect of funds for the purpose.

I would call attention, also, to the condition of the pond in the rear of the farm buildings. The dam is dilapidated, so that only a small amount of water is retained. It is desirable that this

reservoir should be kept supplied, as a means of protection against fire. The neighborhood are interested in the maintenance of this supply of water. I would suggest that a committee be appointed to confer with the city authorities in relation to this matter.

THE FARM.

The farm, with proper management, may be rendered quite productive. It has been poorly cultivated for several years, and some time will be required to bring it into a good state of cultivation. During the past year quite a large expenditure has been made for dressing, and in repairing fences and clearing the field of trees and bushes. These items of expense will be less hereafter. Yet with all these drawbacks the farm account is rather encouraging than otherwise. It cannot be expected, however, that the profits will ever be large. Still, the farm is a great convenience, and it will be wise to continue to carry it on, even if the cost should be equal to the value of the productions.

The plan of conducting the farm, by hiring labor from time to time, as has been done heretofore, is not the most advantageous. The farm work and the care of the school buildings are sufficient to afford one man constant employment. By hiring a farmer, who shall also do the work of a janitor, better results would probably be realized.

In conclusion, I am happy to say that the good results already apparent in the history of the school, fully vindicate the wisdom of its founders, and afford just ground for the hope of greater usefulness in the future.

Respectfully submitted.

S. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

JANUARY 3, 1877.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

17

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 3, 1877.

Salaries—Superintendent, eight months and rent	\$766 67	
Matron, year	400 00	
Assistant Matron, year	350 00	
Housekeeper, year	275 00	
Assistants in vacation	64 21	
Treasurer, year	100 00	
		\$1,955 88
School building, repairs, furniture and Janitor's work	736 06	
Office built and furniture	514 36	
Provisions and kitchen supplies	1,044 12	
Clothing, shoes, &c.	553 27	
Fuel	395 32	
Printing	50 10	
Medicine	32 42	
Doctor's bill	25 00	
Nurse	21 00	
Farm expenses, stock, tools, labors, &c	921 47	
Labor on school grounds	75 00	
Incidentals	295 43	
		4,663 55
Total cash expenditure		6,619 43
CONTRA.		
Farm products, including rent of house	725 98	
Stock on hand purchased during the year	108 00	
Stock sold	75 00	
Flour barrels, sold	2 00	
Farming tools on hand bought during the year	41 85	
		952 83

The farm, for several years, has been poorly cultivated. A considerable expenditure was required to purchase manure, and to build and repair fences. Better results may be expected next year.

S. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

INVENTORY.

School Building	\$14,125 00
Furnaces and furniture	2,216 59
Farm, and school grounds	5,000 00
15 tons of hay	180 00
5 cords wood	25 00
Stock; 3 cows, \$150; 2 pigs, \$10	160 00
Farming tools	41 85
20 bushels potatoes	16 00
25 barrels of apples	50 00
350 pounds pork	28 00
2 barrels flour	17 00
Molasses and groceries, estimates	40 00
Coal	172 85
	\$22,072 29

REPORT OF MATRON.

To the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

GENTLEMEN :—At the close of our second year, we would gratefully acknowledge the measure of success which has attended our efforts in the past, and although we have had very many discouragements, still the evident good results, seen in the fact that so many of our girls are now in good homes, likely to become useful and respectable members of society, more than compensates for the trouble we have had. On January 3d, 1876, the number of inmates was thirty, which has kept up almost ever since; to-day we have thirty-two. Of this number only ten were with us a year ago; of the remaining twenty-two, one is deceased, and the rest are either returned to parents, indentured, or out on trial, as will appear from the Superintendent's Report. So many changes necessarily involved a good deal of trouble, for just as soon as a girl became familiar with the duties of the house, and really useful, she would be most likely to find a home; and this of course was unavoidable, being the design of the school.

At present, more than half our girls are under twelve years of age; of these, some are very bright children. Many of the older girls are quite capable—some in needlework, others in housework, and others under Mrs. Currier's instruction are quite good bread-makers, and can make pies and cakes. Their work is changed each month, thus giving each an opportunity of learning different departments of work.

A large proportion of the girls have made good proficiency in their studies under Miss Brown's careful training, three hours daily being spent in the school-room, except Saturday, when they spend one hour.

The girls go to church, as a reward for good conduct; they also get a carriage ride each month, those of them who come up to the standard, and each of these privileges they enjoy very much.

On the 1st of May, our Superintendent, Dr. Allen, entered upon

his duties, since which time his kindly co-operation, wise suggestions, and uniform gentlemanly bearing, has been invaluable to the officers, as well as endeared him to the children. Miss Brown, Mrs. Currier and myself, each had a vacation during the summer, which was very acceptable to us.

The cold of this winter is more severe than either of the previous winters, and the girls have not been able to take much outdoor exercise; and hence the Christmas gifts of parlor games have been a pleasant source of amusement. That our school has the sympathy of the public, was abundantly manifested in the numerous and valuable gifts sent in for Christmas, principally from kind friends in Augusta and Hallowell, so that our Christmas tree was loaded, each girl receiving on an average at least ten articles.

It ought to be gratifying to the friends of the school to know that so many children are receiving the benefits of a comfortable home and the means of education.

With earnest wishes for the future welfare of the school,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

MRS. M. J. HAMILTON, *Matron*.

HALLOWELL, January 3, 1877.

REPORTS OF LADY VISITORS.

GARDINER, March 18th, 1876.

MR. C. E. NASH, *Secretary*:

It was our duty to visit the school in January, but the illness of both of your committee made it impossible for us to do so until the present time. We have taken the first opportunity since, and beg leave to report.

We find the number of inmates at the present time to be twenty-six, against fourteen, the number at our last visit in July. Since that time, five have been provided with good places in families, and one has been adopted. We found the same evidence of attention and neatness about the premises, the same thoughtful care and watchfulness on the part of the attendants, that characterized our last visit to the school.

We were impressed with but two things as among the wants of the school; one is, that there should be one or more sewing machines. There is but one now at the school, which is not enough for so large a family, where all should be made familiar with that now almost indispensable article in every household; wanted, to meet the requirements of the household; wanted, that all may become familiar with its use who are sent to the school.

The other is, we think the cooking range is not large enough to meet the wants of the school; and we think this requires immediate attention.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. CHARLES DANFORTH,
MRS. JAMES D. WHITE.

HALLOWELL, May 18, 1876.

To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School :

We were unable to visit the "Home" during the month of April, but attended to our neglected duty on the first day of May.

Although not expected on that day, we were pleased to find, as usual, all the apartments of the building in excellent condition. The twenty-eight children were in good health and seemed contented and happy. The homesickness of one little girl, who has been there but a few days, was fast wearing away. The cold windy weather had deprived them of their anticipated pleasures in the grove on that day, but they were looking forward to the promised festivities of the evening—which we have since learned were the source of much happiness. Mrs. Hamilton is patiently and faithfully discharging her laborious duties. Order, system and cleanliness were everywhere manifest.

We were with the children in the school-room long enough to be favorably impressed with the good work being accomplished in that department. Miss Brown proves herself well fitted for her duties. She has the confidence and affection of her pupils—is skillful and judicious in her mode of government. She has the power of inspiring the children with an ambition to learn, and there was manifest a zeal and enthusiasm very commendable.

We cannot forbear speaking a word in praise of the housekeeper's department. The kitchen and closets were models for neatness and order. The girls under the superintendence of the estimable housekeeper, Mrs. Currier, can hardly fail of learning those habits of neatness and economy so important in the education of every girl. We were in the kitchen when the girls were preparing their supper. The food was plain but nicely cooked and sufficient in quantity. The girls showed some nice loaves of bread made by their own hands, evincing much skill in that art.

This visit convinced us that Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Brown and Mrs. Currier are admirably adapted to their positions and are doing a noble work.

MRS. A. D. KNIGHT,
MRS. S. F. DAVENPORT.

PORTLAND, Aug. 19, 1876.

MR. C. E. NASH, *Secretary* :

As one of the Ladies' Visiting Committee, I made my visit at the appointed time, August 10th, accompanied by Miss Farwell of Rockland. We were both much pleased at the evident improvement in the children since the last visit. They have more the appearance of being "at home," and considering the great variety of dispositions, get on harmoniously. I was much pleased with the reward system introduced.

The sewing room seems of especial use to them, and I would suggest that the older girls be taught to *cut* as well as *make* their own garments—that when they leave the Home they may be able to care for themselves in this particular. It would also be well that clothing provided by friends of pupils be confined to a simple style suitable to a charitable home.

If there are any families who would give to the school the magazines and papers which their little ones have read, it would be a kindness to the younger children.

Respectfully,

MRS. J. E. FERNALD.

AUGUSTA, January 11, 1877.

MR. NASH :

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with our duty as visitors to the "Industrial School," Mrs. Williamson and myself visited that Institution in the month of December.

We made a very careful inspection of the whole building, from the upper story to the cellar; and we could not but express our gratification to each other at the system, order and apparent good management of the whole.

The Matron, with kindly treatment, seems untiring in her efforts to teach the children habits of neatness, industry and thrift, and showed us in each one's little bureau, where their clothes were all in perfect order, the stockings they had knit for themselves, and other specimens of their handiwork.

The bread, gingerbread and pies shown us by the housekeeper, as the entire work of one of the older girls, under her supervision, *looked* certainly like the very best; and the fragrance from them was very tempting to our appetites at the late hour of our visit. The children appear to be receiving just the training to make of them good, useful assistants in family work.

The Superintendent told us of some of the gratifying results in respect to instances of gentle discipline which had been exercised.

We heard some excellent reading in the short time we were in the school-room, and were sorry to leave when obliged to by our train.

We came away feeling that in no place could those children be so much benefited and helped as in our well conducted Industrial School.

Very respectfully,

MRS. I. D. STURGIS.

DONATIONS.

CHRISTMAS DONATIONS.

The Managers of the Industrial School return their acknowledgments to the following persons for valuable gifts on Christmas evening:

Mrs. J. G. Blaine and Mrs. Homan, Augusta, 24 numbers of Women of Sacred History, and other valuable gifts.

Mrs. C. Beale,	Augusta.
Mrs. I. D. Sturgis,	"
Mrs. Sargent,	"
Mrs. E. H. W. Smith,	"
Mrs. G. Haskell,	"
Mrs. O. Williamson,	"
Miss H. Piper,	"
Miss H. Fuller,	"
Miss M. Perry,	"
Miss N. Craig,	"
Miss Maxwell,	" 9 trimmed hats, 12 untrimmed.
Mr. Kinsman,	"
F. A. & C. H. Brick,	"
C. Town,	"
Bartie Fowler,	"
Mr. Clapp,	"
Hamlin & Philbrook,	"
Leighton & Scruton,	"
Williamson & Greenwood,	"
Miss Copp,	"
Mrs. Waite,	"
Mrs. A. Sawtelle,	"
Miss N. Williamson,	"
Horace North,	"
J. Cogan,	"
Mr. Piper,	"
C. Choate,	"
Hon. J. W. North,	"
Miss Annie Craig,	"

CHRISTMAS DONATIONS—Continued.

Mrs. Frank E. Nye,	Augusta.
Mrs. Russell Eaton,	“ 8 books.
Mrs. Selden Conner,	“
Miss Addie Owen,	“
Mrs. C. E. Nash,	“
Mrs. Wiggin,	“
Mrs. McLaughlin,	“
Miss Coolidge,	“
Miss Ladd,	“
Freddie Owen,	“
Hon. J. W. Patterson,	“
J. H. Leigh, Hallowell, 43 handkerchiefs, and other articles.	
Miss Cornelia Smith, Hallowell, 21 pin-cushions, neatly worked by herself.	
Hawes & Warren, Hallowell, box of round combs, vases and perfumery.	
Miss Besse, Hallowell.	
Mrs. Decker,	“
Church & Robinson, Hallowell, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pairs scissors.	
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Lowell,	“ 21 prs. sandal rubbers, and other articles.
C. Spaulding, Hallowell.	
Rev. M. LeLacheur, Hallowell, 32 handkerchiefs.	
Miss Drummond and others, Hallowell, cash \$5.25.	
Mrs. James Stanley,	“
Miss Page,	“

BOOKS FOR LIBRARY.

Mrs. Huldah Potter,	8 volumes.
Mr. Guptill,	1 “
Methodist S. S. Library, Hallowell,	8 “
Unitarian “ “	56 “
Mrs. Baker,	1 “
Mrs. Lowell,	8 “

A number of useful volumes were also received with Chrstmas gifts.

CASH DONATIONS.

Rev. M. Callaghan, (1875,) \$10.00.
Mrs. Fairfield, Saco, \$10.00.
Mrs. Dummer, Hallowell, \$10.00.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Industrial School is not designed as a House of Correction, but as a "refuge for girls between the ages of seven and fifteen who by force of circumstances or associations are in manifest danger of becoming outcasts of society."

Girls who have commenced a course of crime, or those who are imbecile or idiotic, are not proper subjects of the school, and should not be sent to it.

A leading purpose of the school is to train the girls under its care for useful and respectable situations in society, and to place them, as soon as practicable, in good families. Children who can not be fitted for such situations, can not consistently be received into the school.

Families desiring to take girls from the school, must be well recommended.

The girls will not be hired out for service, but must be taken into the family with a view of their indenture, after reasonable time for trial, till the age of eighteen.

The act of the Legislature, published below, gives all needful information in regard to placing girls in the school.

Blank forms of Complants and Mittimus, will be sent by mail on application to the Superintendent.

In all cases, when a girl is to be committed to the School, application should be made to the Superintendent *in advance*, to ascertain if there is a vacancy.

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, vagrant or vicious life, or has been found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality,

and request that she may be committed to the guardianship of the Maine Industrial School for Girls. The judge or justice shall appoint a time and place of hearing, and order notice thereof to any person entitled to be heard, and at such time and place may examine into the truth of the allegations of said complaint, and if satisfactory evidence thereof is adduced, and it appears that the welfare of such girl requires it, he may order her to be committed to the custody and guardianship of the officers of said school during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law.

SECT. 2. The trustees of said school may bind to service or apprentice any girl committed to their charge, for a period not exceeding the term of her commitment, upon such conditions as they may deem reasonable and proper, to be set forth in the articles of service, and in said articles require the person to whom she is bound to report to them as often as once in six months her conduct and behavior, and whether she remains under his or her care, and if not, where she is. The trustees shall, as guardians of any girl so bound, take care that the terms of the contract are fulfilled, and the girl well treated; and the trustees, master or mistress and apprentice, shall have all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and penalties provided by law in case of children apprenticed by overseers of the poor.

SECT. 3. A person receiving an apprentice under the provisions of this act, shall not assign or transfer the indenture of apprenticeship, nor let out the services of the apprentice, without the written consent of the trustees. The trustees, at the request of the master or mistress, may cancel the indenture and resume the charge of the girl, with the same powers as before the indenture was made. On the death of a person to whom a girl is bound, his executor or administrator, with the written assent of the trustees, and also of the girl, may assign the indenture to some other person, and the assignee shall have all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities and duties of the original master or mistress.

SECT. 4. A parent or guardian, upon complaint and hearing as aforesaid, and certificate of any judge or justice named in the first section, that a girl of the age herein limited, is a proper subject to be committed to said school, may commit her to the custody and guardianship thereof for a term to be agreed upon by the parent or guardian and the trustees, upon condition that the parent

or guardian shall pay her expenses at a reasonable uniform rate to be fixed by said trustees; and the trustees shall have power to enforce such agreement.

SECT. 5. On complaint to any justice or court of competent jurisdiction, that any girl of the age herein limited has been guilty of an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, such justice or court may so far examine into the case as to satisfy himself whether she is a suitable subject for commitment to said school, and if he so decides, he may thereupon suspend the case and certify accordingly, and order her to be committed to the guardianship of said school during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law. Any girl so committed, if she remains under the guardianship of said school during the term of her commitment, or is sooner discharged, with a certificate of good behavior, shall not thereafter be examined or tried on the suspended complaint or for the offence therein charged. But if discharged for misbehavior, or if she escapes from said school, she may be tried therefor, and if found guilty punished according to law.

SECT. 6. If any girl of the age herein limited is found guilty of any offence punishable with fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, she may be sentenced in the alternative to the aforesaid school, or if not received therein, or discharged therefrom for misbehavior, to such punishment as the law provides for like offences.

SECT. 7. The trustees of said school may refuse to receive therein any girl committed to said school under the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections, or may discharge from said school any girl whose continuance, by reason of her vicious example and influence, or other misconduct, is in their opinion prejudicial to the school, or who for any reason ought not to be retained therein. Their refusal to receive such girl may be certified on the warrant of commitment, and she shall remain in the custody of the officer having the warrant, to be disposed of as prescribed in said fifth and six 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 any 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 courts 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 such girl is convicted of any offence described in section six, and committed to said school, the court or justice before whom she is convicted shall certify on the mittimus her age, parentage, birth-place, and offence, and the city or town where she resided at 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, not exceeding one dollar a week.

SECT. 11. The officers of said school, upon the commitment of 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 offence with which she is charged, and the duration of her sentence. Such notice addressed to such municipal officers or overseers and deposited postpaid 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 one dollar a week for the expenses 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 February 26, 1873.

[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 guar-
dianship of the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

Dated the day of 187 .

ss. 187 . 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 com-
mand you forthwith to apprehend the said and bring her before me, the
undersigned, at a Court to be held at on the day of 187 , 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 187 .

[Complaint by 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 187 .

ss. 187 . 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 im-
 morality. 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, satisfac-
 tory 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 187 .

STATE OF MAINE.

IN COUNCIL, January 27, 1877.

One thousand copies ordered printed.

Attest:

S. J. CHADBOURNE,

Secretary of State.