

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

DEPARTMENTS  INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1901

VOLUME III.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1901

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

(Second under State Control.)

OF THE

Board of Trustees and Officers

OF THE

Maine Industrial School for Girls

AT HALLOWELL

For the Year Ending November 15, 1900.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1900

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ANDREW HAWES, Portland, Term expires in 1905
ALFRED Wms. ANTHONY, Lewiston, “ “ 1901
CHARLES H. DUDLEY, Hallowell, “ “ 1902
(Miss) CLARA M. FARWELL, Rockland, “ “ 1903
(Mrs.) PERSIS M. MARTIN, Augusta, “ “ 1904
W. W. STETSON, Auburn, State Superintendent of Public
Schools, *ex-officio*.

PRESIDENT,

ANDREW HAWES, Portland.

SECRETARY,

ALFRED Wms. ANTHONY, Lewiston.

TREASURER,

JOHN W. CHURCH, Hallowell.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

ANDREW HAWES, Mrs. PERSIS M. MARTIN,
CHARLES H. DUDLEY.

AUDITING COMMITTEE,

ANDREW HAWES, CHARLES H. DUDLEY.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

Principal—MISS HARRIET A. LEAVITT.

BAKER HALL.

Acting Matron—MRS. KATE A. QUIMBY.

Assistant Matron—MRS. MINNIE MOORE.

Teacher—MISS MABEL E. PALMER.

FLAGG-DUMMER HALL.

Matron—MRS. MARY E. KING.

Assistant Matron—MISS NANCY MERRILL.

Teacher—MISS CAMILLA WHITNEY.

ERSKINE HALL. (To be rebuilt).

Matron—(To be supplied).

Assistant Matron—(To be supplied).

Teacher—(To be supplied).

Steward—JOHN W. CHURCH.

Farmer—DAVID WALTON.

THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Maine Industrial School for Girls was established by an act of the legislature, approved by the governor March 17, 1899. The board of trustees were appointed by the governor May 23, 1899; and assembled for their first meeting and organization on June 3, 1899.

The history of the School, however, reaches back to 1867. In the latter part of January, 1867, a girl, fifteen or sixteen years of age, was convicted in the police court of Augusta of petty larceny, fined, and in default of payment, was committed to the county jail. This incident suggested the necessity of a reform school for girls in the State of Maine. The next morning in the legislature, then in session, Hon. John L. Stevens of Augusta, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of reform institutions for girls and their success where already in operation, and report to the next legislature. Hon. George B. Barrows of Fryeburg, was appointed commissioner, and made a report in 1868. This report was referred to the legislature of 1869; and the subject at two subsequent sessions was referred to "the next legislature."

At the session of 1871 nearly a thousand ladies of Portland petitioned the legislature "to make like provisions for the reform of girls as had been made for boys." As a result of this petition a commission was appointed consisting of Hon. Benj. Kingsbury, Jr. of Portland, Hon. E. R. French of Chesterville, and Hon. Samuel Garnsey of Bangor, which reported in 1872 a bill for the incorporation of a private association for the establishment and administration of the proposed institution. This bill was passed and such an association was incorporated.

Meantime, unaware of what was already in progress, Mrs. Mary H. Flagg of Hallowell, was moved to provide for vagrant

and outcast girls, and first made her intentions known to some friends in April, 1872. She likewise interested with her, Mrs. Almira C. Dummer of Hallowell; and in December of that year the two offered to the governor, the former \$10,000 in money and the latter a building site in the city of Hallowell valued at \$2,000. These proposals were made known by the governor in his annual message to the legislature of 1873. The private corporation accepted these proposals.

The first building erected, Flagg-Dummer Hall, was dedicated January 20, 1875. Erskine Hall was opened in January, 1886; and Baker Hall in December, 1898.

In addition to private charity, the State has made substantial appropriations each year of the School's existence.

The legislature of 1899 enacted a law to put the School wholly under State control. The conditions of this act were accepted by the corporation, and its whole property valued, for its purposes, at \$40,000 was conveyed by deed to the State.

The Maine Industrial School for Girls is not a house of correction, but is designed as a refuge for girls between the ages of six and twenty-one 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.

Girls committed to the School become wards of the State. By the act of commitment fathers and mothers lose their parental rights and responsibilities and the board of trustees, with the principal, matrons, assistant matrons and teachers, in behalf of the State, become as parents to the children.

Girls are admitted to the School between the ages of 6 and 16. When once admitted, they are under the control of the trustees until 21 years of age.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine:

In making their second annual report the Board of Trustees wish to tell the story of the year past, describe the present condition of the School, explain the policy and ideals of the management, and call attention to some of the pressing needs.

I. REPORT OF THE YEAR PAST.

On January 22, 1900, a new principal assumed control of the School, Miss Harriet A. Leavitt, a native of Maine, but coming from Boston, Mass., where she had been gaining experience during a two years' service under the direction of the Children's Institutions' Department of the city of Boston in placing out children in suitable homes. Miss Leavitt entered upon her duties with no disposition to make violent changes, but to study the situation and to work out solutions in the problem of child-saving which are appropriate to our own special conditions in Maine. With sympathy for the girls and tact in administration she has gradually been shaping plans and inaugurating a policy which can be pursued for years to come.

On February 5, 1900, the remodeled Flagg-Dummer Hall was occupied by sixteen girls, greatly relieving the crowded condition of the other buildings. From the final financial statement of the treasurer respecting the building and its furnishings, herewith appended, it is apparent that a considerable overdraw upon the current funds of the School was necessary.

On May 24, 1900, Erskine Hall was burned, together with the small building to the north, known as the office. While occurring in broad daylight, yet such was the rapid spread of the flames that very little of the furnishings of the building or of the personal effects of its inmates could be saved. Perfect discipline

among all the inmates was observed with no loss of life or injury to any person. A careful investigation, conducted at the time, exonerated any girl from setting fire to the building. A copy of the evidence taken at the investigation has been submitted to your honorable body. From that testimony it is evident that the fire originated in some unexplained way from the stove in the ironing room of the laundry, located in the ell, and gaining admittance to the main building, spread rapidly through the partitions.

The building was destroyed beyond repair. The walls, in part still standing, are warped and cracked and must be taken down.

Insurance on the building, the office and furnishings to the amount of \$11,675.00 has been paid, \$6,687.50 into the treasury of the School and \$4,987.50 into the general treasury of the State. This latter sum can become available for rebuilding only on appropriation by the next legislature.

In this connection it should be stated that fire-escapes, for which a special appropriation was made by the last legislature, had been placed on Flagg-Dummer Hall and Erskine Hall before this fire occurred. Baker Hall was provided with suitable fire-escapes when erected.

The burning of Erskine Hall made 32 girls homeless. These were immediately provided for by being taken into Baker and Flagg-Dummer Halls, while within three weeks twenty-five girls were placed out in private homes, fifteen under twelve years of age at board. The price of board is so moderate as to increase but slightly the expense to the State of the care of these girls. Apart from the necessity arising from the fire, this policy of placing out in private families the younger girls, carefully selected, whose chief fault is the misfortune of having no worthy home of their own, has been followed with advantage in other states and may be worthy of imitation in our own.

During the year several changes have taken place in the internal arrangements of the School. Two officers have resigned; the fire, closing one of our buildings, necessitated the retirement of others; and in consequence positions have been somewhat shifted and duties altered. These changes have disturbed in a measure the orderly course of the School life, and yet could not be avoided.

Slight changes have been made in the property and grounds. A larger garden has been cultivated and the girls have had more outdoor employment than hitherto. A dry season and poor seed materially reduced the expected harvest, yet the School has raised its own supply of fresh vegetables. The continuance of outdoor work, referred to in our last report, is proposed.

The grounds about Baker Hall and Flag-Dummer Hall have been in part graded, sufficiently to give better drainage of surface water; but for beautifying the grounds much still needs to be done.

The condition of the girls through the year has been on the whole highly satisfactory, as evinced in the principal's report. Health has been uniformly good. There have been no epidemics of disease. The eyes and teeth have received special attention. The conduct and behavior of the girls, while occasioning constant watchfulness and in special cases causing an almost constant solicitude, has nevertheless been quite as good as could be expected in a home for girls whose inheritance and previous training have been unfortunate and defective. There have been no outbreaking crimes.

On August 28 an excursion to Five Islands was participated in by every member of the School. The expense was met by the income of the "Mustard Fund," a fund bequeathed to the School in 1894 by Mrs. Eliza Mustard of Bowdoinham and now amounting to \$3,912.50, the income of which has been appropriated by vote of the Board of Trustees "to the purchase of books for the library, periodicals and pictures, and the procurement of entertainments and recreation, not otherwise to be procured."

Of twelve girls admitted, twenty-two discharged and 165 now in the custody of the School, there has been but one death.

II. THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL.

The estate, valued at about \$40,000.00, consists of thirty-five acres of land on the high hill west of the main part of the city of Hallowell. About eighteen acres are suitable for cultivation; five acres are woodland; ten acres are pasturage; about two acres are now used by the buildings, their approaches and grounds.

The buildings are Baker Hall, Flagg-Dummer Hall, a small dwelling house, known as the farm house, a small stable, and a pumping station with a three-horse power gasoline engine.

Baker Hall was erected in 1898. It accommodates the principal, its officers and twenty-six girls; but now has thirty girls. It is insured for \$10,000.00.

Flagg-Dummer Hall was rebuilt in 1899 and occupied this last year. It has accommodations for its officers and twenty-eight girls; but now shelters thirty-one girls. It is insured for \$10,000.00.

The farm house has been examined this past summer by an experienced builder and pronounced unsuited for further repairing. Yet it has been rendered in part habitable and is now occupied by the farmer and his family.

The stable is small and old. It accommodates one horse and four cows and is not worth repairing.

The pumping-house was erected in 1897. Its whole value, including engine, is about \$2,000.00. It serves well its purpose.

The School owns, also, a burial lot in the Hallowell cemetery, valued at \$200.00.

The Board of Trustees has at present in its employ nine persons, a principal, two matrons, two assistant matrons, two school teachers, a farmer and a treasurer, who also serves as steward. The principal has direction of the matrons, assistant matrons, school teachers and all internal administration. The steward superintends the farm and all outside affairs. A large portion of the time additional help is required on the farm.

At present there are 165 girls under the custody of the School. Of these sixty-one are in our two halls, fourteen are out at board, forty-four are working for their board, and forty-six are receiving wages. A bank account is opened for the girls who earn money and all sums, above what is needful for clothing, are deposited in the Hallowell Savings Bank to their credit. The principal of the School holds the deposit books and surrenders them to the girls when they become of age or are discharged from the custody of the School. At present there are fifty-three depositors, representing an aggregate deposit of \$1,412.00.

The principal has inaugurated a system of registration and record which serves to show at a glance a girl's personal descrip-

tion, her antecedents, her commitment, and her history while in the School.

A new safe, purchased after the fire which destroyed Erskine Hall and the office, is the receptacle for this record, the bank books and other valuable documents.

In the School, as stated in our printed report of last year, girls are taught habits of personal cleanliness and neatness, how to observe the laws of health, how to do housework in all its branches, including scrubbing, sweeping, washing and ironing, cooking, and preparing and serving meals, how to knit and sew and make garments, and in the schoolroom are taught the common English branches, such as are taught in the public schools.

The day begins with the kitchen girls at 5 A. M. All the girls are called at 6.15 A. M. After breakfast, rooms and halls are attended to, and then for the rest of the forenoon the girls are at work in the kitchen, the laundry or the sewing-room until dinner at 12 o'clock. A half-hour of recreation follows dinner; and then for an hour the sewing-room claims attention; this is from 1 till 2 o'clock. The time from 2 till 2.45 the girls spend in their rooms preparing for school. The school session is from 2.45 till 5.45 each day. Then comes supper; after that recreation and bed at 7.30 P. M.

From this summary of the day's duties it is evident that the trustees and principal consider the industrial features of the School the most important for the class of girls entrusted to their care. It is not expected that these girls will go far in scholarship; it is expected, however, that every one shall learn how to be a good housekeeper. While a proper degree of education is sought for, the chief aim of the School is to fit the girls for practical, useful, self-supporting, respectable lives.

III. THE POLICY AND IDEALS OF THE SCHOOL.

An industrial school may assume two quite different characteristics: it may become a mere institution, or it may be what is termed "a life saving station."

An institution is the easiest thing to see and is the ideal usually held before the public mind. An institution is apparent in material aspects. Straight lines and sharp corners frequently characterize the exterior; and the interior is dominated with a

sense of military discipline; precision, accuracy, inflexible routine and uniformity are met at every turn. In an institution all dress alike, all look alike, all move alike, and human beings are reduced as far as possible to close conformity with a system, to the clock-like revolutions of a machine. In an institution there will be no dirt on the mop-board, no fold awry in a dress, no stray lock of hair straggling from its fellows, no deviation in the line of march. And the mere institution is satisfied with these attainments. The life saving station seeks all the good points of cleanliness and orderliness, which the institutional spirit insists upon, but goes much further. It regards a hundred girls as a hundred individuals, from different homes, with different possibilities, and requiring perhaps each a different course of treatment. It desires physical order and precision, but it is thinking more of mind and motive and character. It insists that all these physical things shall lead to something higher in each individual.

A life saving station is far more difficult to organize and administer than a mere institution, and is not half so capable of demonstration and praise as the institution; but the Board of Trustees and the principal of the Maine Industrial School for Girls are bent upon developing the higher and better kind of School, just such as is needed in our own State, in our own peculiar conditions, with our own girls. The experiences of other schools may help us, but we cannot imitate them blindly. Here in Maine we have our own problems and we must solve them chiefly by ourselves.

Maine has few large cities, none in the metropolitan sense. The girls who come to the Industrial School are not of the stolid, stubborn class; they are not the product of the slums; but more often they represent the offspring of unfortunate or unhappy homes, and they require in the majority of cases wholesome surroundings with right incentives and oversight and counsel, but the minimum of restraint and discipline. The degree of freedom accorded to the girls under our care will sometimes be abused, but for the sake of the girls it is the wisest policy to pursue.

The Board considers that a home is the ideal place for a girl. If her own home is suitable for her, she should be returned to it; and whenever application is made for the release of a girl, the

Board exercises pains to ascertain whether the conditions which at first made it necessary to commit the girl to the custody of the School have so improved that she may wisely and safely be returned.

When a girl has successfully passed through the course of instruction in the various branches of housekeeping and in the schoolroom, she may then be placed out in some home at work, either for her board and schooling, or for wages, according to her age and ability. These homes require inspection. It is not easy to learn the facts concerning them. They must be visited at frequent and unexpected periods, and the girls' welfare be as sedulously guarded while absent from the School as though they were still within the walls of one of the halls. But such inspection requires a degree of time and attention and expert wisdom all out of proportion to the talents requisite for the conducting of a mere institution.

IV. THE NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

The needs of the School are numerous and important. We need a new building to replace Erskine Hall. It is estimated that \$10,500.00, in addition to the insurance money, will erect and furnish such a building.

We need suitable farm buildings, a dwelling house for our farmer and a barn and stable capable of accommodating a herd of cows, pigs, poultry, horses, carts and carriages. We have made careful estimates for such buildings and find \$4,500.00 required.

We need another horse, one carriage, a sleigh, robes, one double work-harness, one single riding-harness, six cows in addition to our present four, a mowing machine, a horse-rake, a two-horse dump-cart, harrows, plows, cultivators and tools. These will cost \$1,090.00.

Our buildings should be wired and lighted by electricity. No public buildings, particularly such as ours, occupied by persons requiring special watchfulness, should be entrusted to the mercy of kerosene lamps.

We need additional help about the farm. One man cannot cultivate the land, care for the stock, do all the heavy chores, and also serve as an officer to convey girls to and from the School,

and in case of an emergency extinguish fires or pursue runaway girls. \$500.00 per year will provide for this help and also for ordinary repairs.

All these are pressing and imperative needs.

In conclusion the Board refers your honorable body to the reports of the officers, herewith accompanying, which will show in detail the condition of the School both in its administration and finances.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW HAWES,
ALFRED WMS. ANTHONY,
CHARLES H. DUDLEY,
CLARA M. FARWELL,
PERSIS M. MARTIN.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

On January 22, 1900, when I entered upon the duties of this office, I found in the custody of the school, one hundred and seventy-six girls. Of this number one hundred and eight were out in families, some working for board and clothes and attending the public schools, others at work for wages. Sixty-eight girls were in the School proper which at that date consisted of two cottages, Erskine Hall and Baker Hall. There were in the employ of the School at that time, besides the principal, nine officers, seven women and two men.

On February 5th the repairs having been completed at Flagg-Dummer Hall that cottage was opened by a matron and housekeeper with sixteen girls drawn from the other two cottages. A new housekeeper was installed at Baker Hall and on February 12th a teacher added to the force at Flagg-Dummer Hall, increasing the entire staff to twelve.

Between February 12th and May 12th, nine applicants were admitted and these with the girls recalled from outside homes, increased the number within the School to eighty-seven.

On May 24th, Erskine Hall, then containing thirty-two girls, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire was not incendiary but caused by an accident in the ironing-room. There was at that time no disorder of any kind among the pupils of the School, but all were quietly transferred to the other two cottages.

We began immediately to relieve the crowded condition of the School by placing the younger girls out to board in private families at \$1.50 per week, and the larger girls at work for board or wages. We were compelled by our exigency to place out girls who were greatly in need of the training and restraint which

only such a School as this can offer, but no girl was placed in a home without careful investigation.

Other changes followed this accident naturally. The regular working force of the School was reduced by three, although two of these officers were held as supplies during the vacation season, which lasted from June to October.

During the ten months I have been in office eleven girls have been added to the School, ten have become of age, eight have married, three have been released to parents, and one has died, leaving one hundred and sixty-five in the custody of the School at the present date. Of this number sixty-one are in the School, fourteen are boarding in private families, and the remaining ninety are in free homes, forty-six of them receiving wages.

The general health of the girls has been good. The one death we have to record was caused by diphtheria, and was that of a young girl who had been for sometime in an outside home. Much attention has been given to the eyes and teeth of the girls during the year.

Good work has been done in the schoolroom considering the frequent changes among the pupils. The rooms are attractive, the best of text-books are used and during the year the School has been equipped with excellent maps, globes and dictionaries. As the School is classified according to character, not mental ability, the work in the schoolroom is necessarily ungraded.

We are indebted to Miss Agnes Hersey of Hallowell, for lessons in physical culture and elocution given gratuitously by her to the girls on Saturday afternoons.

While a year, marked by a serious disaster and frequent changes, cannot be called one of uninterrupted prosperity, I can report the condition of our two cottages as excellent, the discipline of the School good, the officers and teachers faithful and zealous in the discharge of their duties, and I think it is not too much to say that our girls are not only healthy but happy.

The object of the School is to take the wayward and neglected girl and educate her to become a useful member of society. While it is possible to keep a child too long in an institution, it is on the other hand necessary to retain the girls committed to our care sufficiently long to instill clean thoughts, correct habits, and to give them at least the rudiments of a common school and domestic education. With our present facilities it is impossible

to do this in a satisfactory manner, for we are compelled by want of room to place out the untrained and the weak, which results in frequent changes and the demoralization of systematic and thorough work.

The importance of our placing out work is made emphatic by the fact that the number of girls placed in families is larger by forty-three than the number retained in the School.

The efficiency of the School is tested when the girls are removed from restraint and restored again to the natural relations of family life. At this time more than ever is protection needed in the form of frequent visits from some person connected with the School. While I have visited many girls more than once, there still remain fifteen widely scattered whom I have never seen.

With the many details requiring the personal attention of the principal, and the large and irregular demands upon her time, it is impossible, unaided, to give this part of the work the attention it needs, and I feel that here we are running near the danger point.

Fifty-three of the girls have deposits in the Hallowell Savings Bank, the aggregate amount being \$1,412.00. The largest single deposit is \$175.21. The entire amount deposited during the year is \$478.06, one girl having saved \$49.19.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Hallowell Register, Kennebec Journal, Portland Advertiser, Portland Transcript, Zion's Advocate, Rockland Courier-Gazette, Youth's Companion, Glens Mills Daily and Industrial School Magazine have been sent us by the publishers. The Current Events Club of Gardiner has added forty books to our library. For these favors we extend thanks.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOL.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number committed to Maine Industrial School for Girls since dedication January 20, 1875..... | 559 |
| Number committed during year ending November 15, 1900 | 12 |
| Number in custody of School January 1, 1900..... | 176 |

| | | |
|---|-------|-----|
| Number at Baker Hall..... | 34 | |
| Number at Erskine Hall..... | 34 | |
| Number placed in families..... | 108 | |
| Number committed to School since January 1, 1900..... | | 11 |
| Born as follows: | | |
| Maine | 10 | |
| New Brunswick | 1 | |
| Age of oldest, 15 years, 4 months; age of youngest, 9 years; average age, 13 years. | | |
| Sent from the following cities and towns: Portland, 2; Mil- bridge, 1; Westbrook, 1; Randolph, 1; Harpswell, 1; Richmond, 1; Athens, 1; Rockport, 1; Lee, 1; Rockland, 1. | | |
| Alleged cause of commitment "danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality." | | |
| Number discharged since January 1, 1900..... | | 22 |
| Became of age..... | 10 | |
| Married | 8 | |
| Released to parents..... | 3 | |
| Died | 1 | |
| | <hr/> | 22 |
| Number in custody of School November 15, 1900..... | | 165 |
| Number at Flagg-Dummer Hall..... | 31 | |
| Number at Baker Hall..... | 30 | |
| Number boarding | 14 | |
| Number placed in free homes..... | 90 | |
| | <hr/> | 165 |
| Number placed in free homes..... | | 90 |
| At work for wages..... | 46 | |
| At work for board, clothes and school..... | 25 | |
| At work for board and clothes..... | 19 | |
| | <hr/> | 90 |
| Number in free homes November 15, 1900..... | | 90 |
| Number remaining in homes 10 months or more.... | 48 | |
| Number remaining in homes less than 10 months... | 41 | |
| Number who have been in two or more homes during year | | 19 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Number who have been returned to School during year | 46 |
| Number who have been replaced..... | 22 |
| Cause of return of the 46: | |
| Serious misdemeanors | 8 |
| Slighter misdemeanors | 13 |
| Unsatisfactory help | 10 |
| Changes in families | 11 |
| Ill health | 1 |
| Poor homes | 3 |
| Free homes in which girls are supposed to attend school | 25 |
| Boarding homes in which girls are attending school, | 13 |

The girls committed to the School since its organization are from one hundred and thirty-two cities and towns as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|-----------------------|-----|
| Augusta..... | 45 | Lewiston..... | 5 |
| Appleton..... | 2 | Lee..... | 2 |
| Anson..... | 2 | Lisbon..... | 2 |
| Asbland..... | 1 | Lisbon Falls..... | 1 |
| Athens..... | 1 | Lincolntown..... | 1 |
| Auburn..... | 4 | Liberty..... | 1 |
| Alfred..... | 1 | Leeds..... | 1 |
| Bath..... | 24 | Mt. Desert..... | 7 |
| Bucksport..... | 4 | Manchester..... | 2 |
| Brooklin..... | 1 | Montville..... | 1 |
| Bowdoinham..... | 2 | Maysville..... | 1 |
| Belfast..... | 5 | Madison..... | 2 |
| Benton..... | 2 | Machias..... | 4 |
| Beddington..... | 1 | Machiasport..... | 2 |
| Bristol..... | 1 | Mechanic Falls..... | 1 |
| Brewer..... | 2 | Marshfield..... | 1 |
| Biddeford..... | 3 | Milbridge..... | 1 |
| Bangor..... | 35 | Moscow..... | 1 |
| Boothbay..... | 5 | Newcastle..... | 1 |
| Brooks..... | 2 | Norway..... | 2 |
| Bridgton..... | 1 | New Vineyard..... | 2 |
| Brunswick..... | 4 | North Vassalboro..... | 1 |
| Belgrade..... | 2 | North Berwick..... | 1 |
| Calais..... | 18 | Newport..... | 1 |
| Canaan..... | 1 | North Haven..... | 4 |
| Camden..... | 4 | New Gloucester..... | 1 |
| Cape Elizabeth..... | 2 | Oakland..... | 6 |
| Clinton..... | 1 | Oxford..... | 1 |
| Clifton..... | 2 | Presque Isle..... | 2 |
| Cherryfield..... | 2 | Portland..... | 100 |
| Chelsea..... | 1 | Palermo..... | 1 |
| Castine..... | 1 | Perry..... | 1 |
| Dresden..... | 1 | Pittston..... | 1 |
| Dennysville..... | 2 | Rockland..... | 39 |
| Deering..... | 1 | Richmond..... | 10 |
| Deer Isle..... | 7 | Readfield..... | 1 |
| Ellsworth..... | 7 | Rockport..... | 3 |
| Etna..... | 1 | Randolph..... | 3 |
| Easton..... | 2 | Rumford..... | 1 |
| East Machias..... | 4 | Sidney..... | 2 |
| East Corinth..... | 1 | So. Berwick..... | 1 |
| Embden..... | 1 | South Thomaston..... | 5 |
| Eden..... | 1 | Somerville..... | 1 |
| Freeport..... | 1 | Searsmont..... | 2 |
| Fryeburg..... | 1 | Skowhegan..... | 2 |
| Farmington..... | 2 | Saco..... | 25 |
| Farmingdale..... | 2 | St. George..... | 1 |
| Fort Fairfield..... | 1 | Thomaston..... | 4 |
| Fairfield..... | 3 | Thorndike..... | 2 |
| Frankfort..... | 1 | Union..... | 1 |
| Gardiner..... | 22 | Vassalboro..... | 1 |
| Gorham..... | 1 | Veazie..... | 3 |
| Gray..... | 1 | Vinalhaven..... | 2 |
| Gouldsboro..... | 6 | Windsor..... | 1 |
| Hallowell..... | 7 | Winn..... | 1 |
| Harpwell..... | 1 | Waldoboro..... | 3 |
| Hope..... | 1 | Wayne..... | 1 |
| Hancock..... | 2 | Warren..... | 1 |
| Harrington..... | 2 | Westbrook..... | 3 |
| Hiram..... | 2 | Wiscasset..... | 1 |
| Houlton..... | 1 | Windham..... | 1 |
| Holden..... | 3 | Winslow..... | 2 |
| Hampden..... | 2 | West Gardiner..... | 3 |
| Jay..... | 2 | Waterville..... | 2 |
| Jefferson..... | 4 | Waterford..... | 1 |

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET A. LEAVITT, *Principal.*

November 15, 1900.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Report of Treasurer of Maine Industrial School for Girls for
year ending November 14, 1900.

EXPENDITURES.

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Groceries | \$2,110 47 | |
| Meats | 440 88 | |
| Fish | 151 95 | |
| Butter | 217 22 | |
| Milk | 213 55 | |
| Feed | 225 59 | |
| Dry goods | 1,260 54 | |
| Boots, shoes and rubbers | 571 51 | |
| Oil and gasolene | 115 97 | |
| Hardware | 198 76 | |
| Postage, stationery and printing | 140 31 | |
| Telephone and telegraph | 67 84 | |
| Repairs and construction | 570 52 | |
| Dentistry | 72 52 | |
| Boarding girls | 435 37 | |
| Oculist and glasses | 61 75 | |
| School supplies | 298 17 | |
| Coal and wood | 1,174 79 | |
| Medicine and medical attendance | 141 94 | |
| Crockery | 21 74 | |
| Soap | 100 00 | |
| Furniture | 38 50 | |
| Dressing and hauling | 57 55 | |
| Labor | 426 59 | |
| Travel | 160 21 | |
| Salaries | 3,920 26 | |
| Grading | 238 41 | |
| Insurance | 187 50 | |
| Addition to heating apparatus in Baker Hall | 615 00 | |
| Safe | 100 00 | |
| Piano | 152 00 | |
| Attorneys fees | 99 00 | |
| On account of Flagg-Dummer Hall | 1,316 78 | |
| Expenses of Trustees | 499 12 | |
| Incidental | 281 92 | |
| Cash on hand | | \$16,683 33 |
| Insurance money on deposit in savings banks | | 1,336 52 |
| | | 6,687 50 |
| | | \$24,707 35 |
| RECEIPTS. | | |
| Balance from last year's report | \$4,653 47 | |
| State appropriation | 10,449 12 | |
| Cities and towns | 2,661 45 | |
| Income of Mustard Fund, for piano | 138 11 | |
| Insurance on Erskine Hall | 6,687 50 | |
| Other sources | 117 70 | |
| | | \$24,707 35 |

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Due from State appropriation | \$50 88 | |
| Cities and towns, about | 625 00 | |
| Cash on hand | 1,336 52 | |
| | | \$2,112 40 |

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. CHURCH, *Treasurer.*

Report of Treasurer of Maine Industrial School for Girls on repairing and extension of Flagg-Dummer Hall and fire escapes for Erskine Hall, November 14, 1900:

EXPENDITURES.

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| L. E. Bradstreet, balance on building | \$4,354 00 | |
| A. D. Ward, heating | 1,330 00 | |
| Fire escape, Erskine Hall | 450 00 | |
| Hardware and trimmings | 132 22 | |
| Furniture and furnishings | 1,035 62 | |
| Architect and superintending | 678 85 | |
| Sundries | 33 86 | |
| | | \$8,014 55 |
| RECEIPTS. | | |
| Balance from report of 1899 | \$2,947 77 | |
| State appropriation | 3,750 00 | |
| From current expense account | 1,316 78 | |
| | | \$8,014 55 |
| To deficiency on building and furnishing, taken from current expense account | | \$1,316 78 |

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. CHURCH, *Treasurer.*

HALLOWELL, November 15, 1900.

We certify that we have examined the books and accounts of John W. Church, Treasurer, and find them correctly cast and accompanied by the proper vouchers.

ANDREW HAWES, } *Auditing*
C. H. DUDLEY, } *Committee.*

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.

Section 1. The Maine Industrial School for Girls is hereby established, to be devoted to the education, employment and reform of girls.

Section 2. Said school shall be located at Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, and the governor and council are hereby authorized on behalf of the state to accept the conveyance from the trustees of the corporation, now established by law under that name, of the school lot, buildings and fixtures now used as an industrial school for girls in said Hallowell, upon the condition that the state shall hereafter assume the entire charge, responsibility and expense of maintaining said school.

Section 3. The government of said school is hereby vested in a board of six trustees, consisting of four men and two women, of which the state superintendent of public schools shall be a member, ex-officio. Said trustees to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to hold office for a term of five years; except, however, that the trustees, first appointed shall hold office, one for one year; one for two years; one for three years; one for four years; one for five years.

Section 4. The trustees shall have charge of the general interests of the school, and see that its affairs are conducted in accordance with law and such by-laws as they may adopt. They may adopt by-laws which shall be valid when sanctioned by the governor and council. They may employ a principal and such teachers and other employes as they may deem advisable, and fix the compensation of the same subject to the approval of the governor and council; they may from time to time prescribe the system of education and course of study to be pursued in the school, and shall be allowed for their services their actual expenses and two dollars a day, when actually employed.

Section 5. Chapter one hundred forty-one of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, with all acts additional thereto, and amendatory thereof shall constitute the law relative to the admission, care and control of girls in said institution.

Section 6. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor, and the property has been legally transferred to the state.

Approved March 17, 1890.

BY-LAWS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CHAPTER I—The Board of Trustees.

Section 1. There shall be a regular meeting of the board of trustees, held at the Industrial School for Girls, in Hallowell, at 10 A. M., on the third Tuesday of February, May, August and November in each year, and the May meeting shall be the annual meeting.

Section 2. Special meetings shall be called by the president, whenever he may deem it expedient, or whenever he is required so to do in writing by two or more members of the board. The object of such meeting shall be stated.

Section 3. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number present at any regular or special meeting may adjourn to any specified time, due notice thereof being given the absent members.

Section 4. The board of trustees shall be organized annually, at the regular meeting held in May, by the election, by ballot, of a president, a secretary, an executive committee to consist of three members, an auditing committee to consist of two members, and a treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the board, and in each case these officers shall retain their places during the pleasure of the board, and whenever vacancies occur they may be filled at any of its meetings.

Section 5. The president shall preside at all meetings of the board, when present; but, in his absence, the board shall elect a president *pro tempore*.

Section 6. The secretary shall keep an accurate record of all proceedings of the board, in a book provided for that purpose, which book shall always be accessible to the members of the board and open to their inspection. He shall prepare all documents and statements which may be ordered by the board; take charge of all communications and reply thereto in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from the

board or executive committee. When directed by the president, he shall give notice to the members of meetings of the board.

Section 7. The treasurer shall be the financial officer of the institution, and shall have the custody of its funds, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same. He may apply to the governor and council as directed by the trustees for the appropriations made by the State for the use and support of the institution, and his receipts given therefor to the State treasurer shall be valid and binding upon the board. Before entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office, he shall give a bond to the State, with one or more sureties, in such sum as the trustees shall determine, conditioned that he shall discharge the duties of the office faithfully, and shall duly account for and pay over to the trustees, or their order, all moneys that may come into his hands belonging to the institution, which bond shall be duly approved by the trustees, and also by the governor and council. On the third Tuesday of November of each year he shall make to the trustees a financial statement, furnishing an accurate detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the year terminating on the fourteenth day of November preceding, showing the true condition of the treasury on that day. He shall in no case in his expenditure of money under any appropriation of the legislature, exceed the same.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to make, or order the steward to make, all purchases for the school; to authorize such repairs as may, from time to time, be necessary; but no expenditure for repairs exceeding one hundred dollars shall be authorized except by the board. They shall examine as to whether economy is observed in all the different departments of the school, and the quantity and quality of food and clothing furnished. They shall, once in every month, or oftener if they choose, without notice to the principal or other officers, inspect the school buildings, and all departments, rooms and closets thereof, and see that all are kept perfectly clean and neat. They shall make an examination of the register and inmates and inquire into the behavior of all the officers and employees, and, in a book kept for that purpose, enter all their proceedings and observations, which book shall be laid before the board at every regular meeting. They shall, also, at each monthly meeting, examine all bills presented by the steward, and, if found correct, approve the same.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of the auditing committee to examine the accounts of the treasurer thoroughly and minutely, at the end of each quarter of the financial year, and report their doings to the board, annually, on the third Tuesday of November of each year.

Section 10. Times may be fixed by the board at which some two of the trustees, to be designated therefor, shall visit the school and make a general examination of its conditions, including an examination of the register and inmates, and keep a record of their visits, and in case a member may be unable to make any of his designated visits, he shall appoint another member of the board who can and may act in his stead.

CHAPTER II—Officers of the School.

Section 1. The board of trustees may appoint a steward, and a principal, a matron, an assistant matron and a teacher for each home, and such other officers as the trustees may at any time deem essential or desirable.

Section 2. Resignation of the principal shall be tendered to the trustees, in writing, and shall not take effect until three months thereafter, except by the consent of the board of trustees. The resignation of all other officers shall not take effect until one month after being tendered, in writing, to the board of trustees, except by their consent; and any officer leaving in violation of the foregoing rules, as applicable to him or her, shall forfeit all compensation due and unpaid. All officers and employees, appointed by the board of trustees under section 1 of this chapter, are subject to removal at the pleasure of said board. All such officers and employees shall make such reports and furnish such detailed information to the board of trustees as the latter may from time to time require.

CHAPTER III—The Steward.

Section 1. The steward of the school shall keep, in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property intrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the institution.

Section 2. He shall make out and collect the bills for weekly board of the inmates, according to law.

Section 3. He shall have the oversight and management of the farm, and superintend such improvements and laying out of grounds as the board shall direct.

Section 4. Under the direction of the executive committee he shall procure the necessary supplies for the institution and purchase all such articles and materials as may be needed for the support and employment of the girls, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm or manufactured by the girls, which are not required for use.

CHAPTER IV—The Principal.

Section 1. The principal shall have the general charge of the inmates and of the interests of the institution; she shall be the executive of the trustees and see that all their instructions and the rules of the school are carried out.

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

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

Section 4. She shall perform all the correspondence of the school, keeping files of all letters received and copies of those sent so far as of importance for reference.

Section 5. She shall make a full report annually to the board of everything pertaining to the inmates and general state of the school to the fifteenth day of November, and shall make such other reports and furnish such further information as the trustees may from time to time require. It shall be her duty to keep the trustees informed, at all times, upon all important matters relating to the school, its wants, the manner in which the subordinate officers and employees perform their duties, and the condition—physical, intellectual and moral—of the girls under her charge.

Section 6. She shall, after careful examination, and in accordance with the directions of the executive committee, allot to each new-comer her position in the institution; and shall make such changes of the pupils as may be advisable for purposes of discipline and the best interests of the school.

Section 7. The principal shall refuse to receive any girl into the institution unless her age is between 6 and 16 years, or who is deaf and dumb, idiotic or insane, or who is illegally committed, or who is afflicted with any contagious, infectious or dangerous disease, or whose admission into the school and continuance therein would be injurious to its management and discipline; and her certificate thereof on the mittimus shall be as effectual as that of the trustees.

Section 8. In connection with the executive committee, the principal shall decide upon all applications for the services of the girls. No inmate shall be permitted to perform services in a public house, or in a family in any way unfit to have the custody of children, or be indentured to an unmarried man.

Section 9. She shall keep a register of the name and age of each inmate of the institution, with the date of her admission; a sketch of her life including birthplace; a description of her person; the name, residence, nativity and character of her parents; by whom committed; for what cause; when and how discharged; also a record of her conduct while in the institution, and, as far as possible, after she has left it.

Section 10. Whenever a girl is placed out at service, the principal shall keep a record of the person, residence and employment of the employer, and of the service and terms for which the girl is employed. If the principal receives notice of the ill-treatment of the girl, or of any circumstances unfavorable to her remaining longer at a place, it shall be the principal's duty to examine into the case at once, and take such measures in reference to it as the good of the girl requires.

Section 11. The principal shall, at each quarterly meeting of the trustees, or at other times when called upon to do so, report the names of such girls as she deems fit subjects to be released on probation, indentured, or discharged, with statement of their character, general behavior while in school, and such other information as she may be able to give.

Section 12. She may grant temporary leave of absence in case of illness or death of parents or near relatives, when she may deem it expedient to do so.

Section 13. She shall deposit in a savings institution, approved by the board, all sums of money paid to her, to be held in trust for the benefit of girls on whose account such sums are paid, and hold the bank book of such girls during their commitment.

Section 14. She shall hold or cause to be held, whenever deemed necessary or expedient, religious services regularly each Sabbath, which all connected with the School shall attend, and shall diligently care for the moral culture of the girls. She shall see that no unnecessary work is done on the Sabbath.

Section 15. Her whole time shall be devoted to the duties of her office, and she must be ready at all times to perform whatever reasonable service shall be required of her by the board of trustees.

Section 16. In case of absence, illness or death of the principal, her duties and powers shall devolve upon the executive committee.

CHAPTER V—Matrons.

Section 1. Over each house a matron shall be appointed. To her is intrusted the care of the inmates, under the advice and direction of the principal. She is expected to manage the discipline, industry, domestic labor and recreation of the inmates of her house. She is to be the mother of the family, striving to win their affection and confidence, sympathizing with their trials and patiently enduring their weaknesses.

Section 2. In case of persistent obstinacy where unusual punishment seems to be required, she shall submit the matter to the principal for her advice and action; but no corporal punishment shall be inflicted without the approval of the executive committee.

Section 3. She shall keep a record of the entrance and time of leaving of the inmates of her house, and a weekly record of their progress and conduct; which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees. She shall make a written report of her household, quarterly, to the principal.

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

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

Section 6. She shall see that her assistants are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, discreet in their deportment, and strict in their observance of the regulations of the institution, conferring with the principal respecting such duties and reporting to her all failures in their performance.

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

CHAPTER VI—Assistant Matrons.

In each family there may be an assistant matron. The principal shall determine which of the two, matron or assistant matron, shall have charge of the general housekeeping and which of the sewing room. Each shall be responsible for the conduct and industry of the girls whilst under her care. The assistant matron shall be subject to the supervision of the matron.

CHAPTER VII—Teachers.

There shall be a teacher in each home, who shall have charge of the school and perform such other duties as shall be assigned to her. She shall be responsible to the matron for the management and good order of her department, and the conduct, industry and instruction of the girls in her charge.

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 six and sixteen years, or the municipal officers, or any three respectable inhabitants, of any city or town where she may be found, may complain in writing to the judge of probate, or any trial justice in the county, or to the judge of the municipal or police court for the city or town, alleging that she is leading an idle or vicious life, or has been found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality, and request that she may be committed to the guardianship of the Maine Industrial School for Girls. The judge or justice shall appoint a time and place of hearing, and order notice thereof to any person entitled to be heard, and at such time and place may examine into the truth of the allegations of said complaint, and if satisfactory evidence thereof is adduced, and it appears that the welfare of such girl requires it he may order her to be committed to the custody and guardianship of the officers of said school during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law.

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 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 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 offense therein charged. But if discharged for misbehavior, or if she escapes from said school, she may be tried therefor, and if found guilty punished according to law.

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

Sect. 7. The trustees of said school may refuse to receive therein any girl committed to said school under the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections, or may discharge from said school any girl whose continuance, by reason of her vicious example and influence, or other misconduct, is in their opinion prejudicial to the school, or who for any reason ought not to be retained therein. Their refusal to receive such girl may be certified on the warrant of commitment, and she shall remain in the custody of the officer having the warrant to be disposed of as described in said fifth and sixth sections. If they discharge her, they are to set forth their reasons therefor in warrant of discharge, and any proper officer may return her to the court which committed her, or commit her as provided in the alternative sentence.

Sect. 8. All precepts issued in pursuance of the provisions of this act may be executed by any officer who may execute criminal process; and the fees of judges, justices and officers shall be the same as are allowed by law for similar services in criminal cases, and shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid from the county treasury.

Sect. 9. The judge or justice before whom the girl is brought under the provisions of this act, shall make a brief record of his proceedings, and transmit it, with all the papers in the case, to the clerk of the court for the county, who shall file and preserve them in his office. Any girl ordered to be committed to the school may appeal from such order in the manner provided in case of appeals from trial justices, and the case shall be entered, tried and determined in the supreme judicial court.

Sect. 10. When any girl is committed to said school, the court of justice by whom she is committed shall certify on the mittimus, her age, parentage, birthplace, and the charge on which she is committed, and the city or town where she resided at the time of her arrest, so far as he can ascertain such particulars; and this certificate shall be evidence of her true age until otherwise proved, and shall be sufficient in the first instance to charge such city or town with her expenses at said school, at a sum not more than one dollar, nor less than fifty cents a week; but if she has no residence within the State, then such expense shall be paid by the State.

Sect. 11. The officers of said school, upon the commitment of any such girl, shall notify in writing the municipal officers or overseers of the poor of the city or town so liable, by mail or otherwise, of the name of such girl, the charge on which she is committed, and the duration of her sentence. Such notice, addressed to such municipal officers or overseers, and deposited, postpaid, in the postoffice at Hallowell shall be sufficient; and at any time after three months from the giving of such notice, the officers of said school may sue for and recover of such city or town, a sum not exceeding one dollar, nor less than fifty cents a week, for the expense of clothing and subsistence of such girl up to the time of suing therefor; and such a 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; and, as amended, February 21, 1878, and March 17, 1897.

AN ACT ADDITIONAL RELATING TO THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

All precepts issued pursuant to section nineteen of chapter one hundred and forty-two of the revised statutes may be executed by any officer who may execute civil process; and the fees of judges, justices and officers shall be the same as for similar services in civil cases. Section twenty-six of said chapter shall not be held to apply to precepts issued pursuant to section nineteen, saving cases already commenced. In case of appeal, in lieu of the recognizance now required by law, the justice or judge shall require the recognizance, in a reasonable sum, of some responsible and proper person for the custody, care and nurture of the girl, pending the appeal, and for her appearance to abide the final order of the appellate court, and in default thereof may commit her to said Industrial School until final disposition of the appeal. In such cases, no fees shall be required of the appellant for recognizance or copies of papers. Fees not otherwise provided for, shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid from the county treasury.

Approved March 3, 1885.

[Complaint by Municipal Officers or Three Inhabitants.]

To Esq., The undersigned of the of in the county of on oath, complained, that of said being a girl between the ages of six and sixteen years, at said on the day of instant, has been found under circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality. Wherefore, the said complainants request that she may be arrested, and, upon proof of the facts herein stated, may be committed to the custody and guardianship of the Maine Industrial School for Girls during her minority. Dated the day of 190 .

SS. 190 . Then the above named made oath to the truth of the foregoing complaint, by them subscribed. Before me— —

[Warrant.] STATE OF MAINE.

SS. To the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, or any Constable, Marshal or Police Officer of any city or town in said County.

Whereas, the foregoing complaint, which is hereto annexed and made a part of this warrant, has been made upon oath before me, the undersigned County aforesaid: This is, therefore, in the name of the State of Maine, to require and command you forthwith to apprehend the said and bring her before me, the undersigned, at a court to be

held at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 190____, 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 190____. _____

[Complaint of Parent or Guardian.]

To _____ Esq., of _____ on oath complains, that _____ of said daughter of the said complainant, being a girl between the ages of six and sixteen 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 during her minority.

Dated the _____ day of _____ 190____.

SS. _____ 190____. 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 Officers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

Whereas, _____ of _____ in said County, a girl between the ages of six and sixteen years, has been brought before me the undersigned, on complaint of _____ one of the parents of said girl (or by the municipal officers, or three respectable inhabitants of the town _____ of _____,) representing that she, the said _____ at _____ on the _____ day _____ now last past, was found under circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality; and whereas, upon examination into the allegations of said complaint, notice having been given to all persons entitled to be heard, and upon a full hearing before me, satisfactory evidence of the truth of said allegations was adduced, and it clearly appeared that the welfare of the said _____ requires that she be committed to the custody and guardianship of the officers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls; I therefore order and decree that the said _____ be so committed.

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 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 _____ 190 _____ .

[Officer's Return.]

SS. _____ 19 ____ . By virtue of the within precept, I have taken the person therein named, and delivered her to the officers of the Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, for the purposes therein mentioned.

Fees. _____

[Magistrate's Certificate.]

The undersigned, _____ hereby certifies that _____ the girl named in the within mittimus is, as near as can be ascertained, of the age of _____ years, that her parents are named _____ and _____ ; that she was born in _____ and at the time of her arrest resided in the town _____ of _____ ; and that she is committed to the Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, on the charge named in said mittimus.
