

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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



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

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE:

1905

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

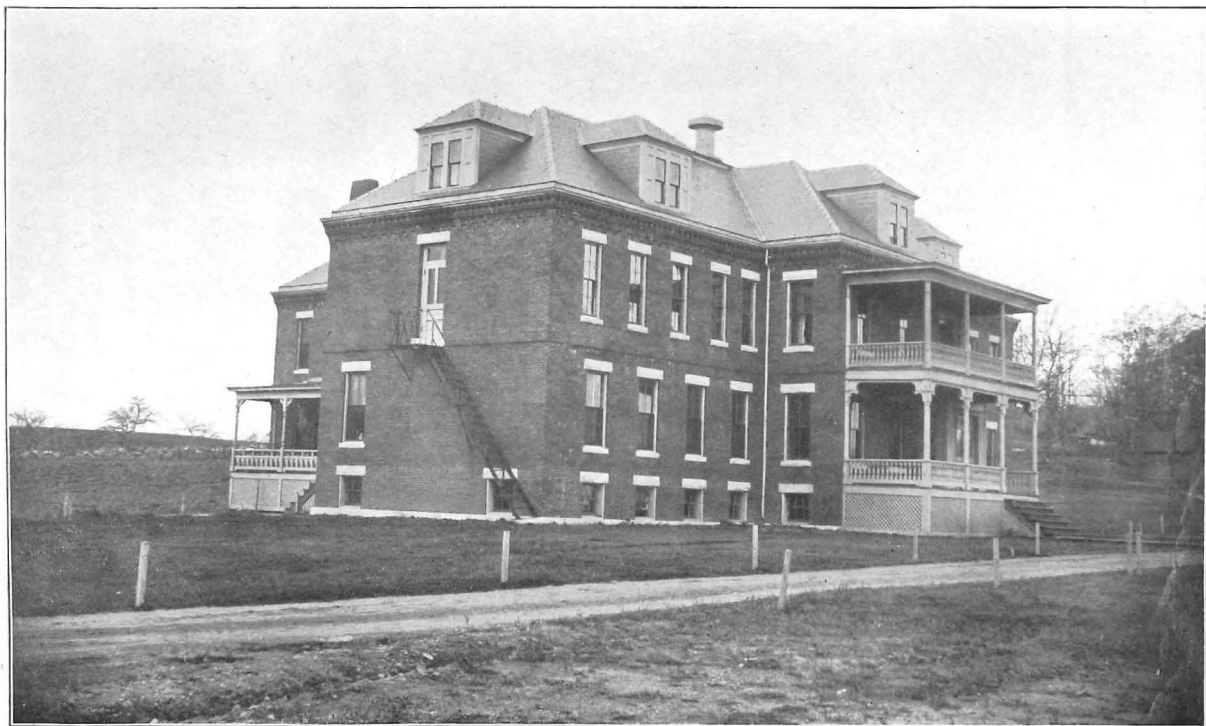
OF THE VARIOUS

DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

For the Year 1904.

VOLUME III.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1905



ERSKINE HALL.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

(Sixth 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, 1904.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1905

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
ANDREW HAWES, Portland,	1905
ALFRED Wms. ANTHONY, Lewiston,	1906
CHARLES H. DUDLEY, Hallowell,	1907
(Miss) CLARA M. FARWELL, Rockland,	1908
(Mrs.) PERSIS M. MARTIN, Augusta,	1909
W. W. STETSON, Auburn, State Superintendent of Public Schools, <i>ex-officio</i> .	

PRESIDENT,
ANDREW HAWES, Portland.

SECRETARY,
ALFRED Wms. ANTHONY, Lewiston.

TREASURER,
CHARLES H. DUDLEY, Hallowell.

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

AUDITING COMMITTEE,
ANDREW HAWES, Mrs. PERSIS M. MARTIN.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL FOR 1905.

Principal—MRS. MARY E. KING.

BAKER HALL.

Matron—MISS MARY E. MITCHELL.

Assistant Matron—MISS FLORA E. YOUNG.

Teacher—MISS MARGARET E. HALL.

ERSKINE HALL.

Matron—MRS. MINNIE J. MOORE.

Assistant Matron—MISS EMMA R. EDWARDS.

Teacher—MISS MARGARET W. MALONEY.

FLAGG-DUMMER HALL.

Matron—MISS NANCY R. MERRILL.

Assistant Matron—MRS. FANNIE E. CURTIS.

Teacher—MISS CAMILLA M. WHITNEY.

Supply Officer—(To be supplied.)

Steward and Farmer—CHARLES W. WHITE.



BAKER HALL.

THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

The Maine Industrial School for Girls was established by an act of the legislature, approved by the governor March 17, 1899. The 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. Flag of Hallowell was moved to provide for vagrant

and outcast girls, and first made her intentions known to some friends in April, 1872. She 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 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—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.



FLAGG-DUMMER HALL.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine:

The board of trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls herewith submit their thirtieth annual report, the sixth under State control.

ADMINISTRATION.

The board of trustees meets regularly four times a year, on the third Tuesday in February, May, August and November, and holds special sessions as the interests of the school may demand. An executive committee, consisting of three members of the board, meets regularly once a month, and oftener, if occasion requires. At each monthly meeting of the committee the buildings are subjected to a rigid inspection, the bills of the previous month are examined and, if found correct, are approved and passed to the treasurer for payment, and the general administration of the school in all its departments is carefully inquired into.

The treasurer of the School is a member of the board, and is under an \$8,000 bond, which is renewed annually and is deposited with the treasurer of the State.

The steward, who serves under the direction of the executive committee, purchases all supplies, cares for their distribution and charges to each house the amount given it, conducts the farming operations, looks after the live stock, is responsible for the fires and the pumping-engine, and superintends all out-door work.

The principal has oversight and care of all the interests of the school which pertain directly to the girls themselves, whether for the time being they are in one of the buildings on the grounds or are out in homes, either under indenture or at work. She receives and examines new arrivals, assigns them to their

places; through the matrons of the several houses she regulates the work of each, carrying out the policy and decisions of the trustees. At frequent intervals she visits the homes in which wards of the school have been placed, and seeks by judicious supervision to safeguard the well-being of every girl committed to her care.

In the houses, of which we have three, a family life is fostered, as far as it is possible to do so under existing circumstances. A matron in each house, with assistant matron, or housekeeper, and school teacher, oversees the group, or family interests. Here the girls receive instruction in housekeeping, in sewing and dressmaking, and in the studies of the schoolroom.

OUR WARDS.

From the report of the principal it will be seen that since the opening of the school on January 25, 1875, 617 girls have been committed to its custody, an average of a little more than twenty girls a year. During the year closing November 15, 1904, seventeen girls have been committed to the School, three less than the average. On that date 142 girls were in the care of the School, seventy-eight distributed in the three halls and sixty-four out in homes. During the past year eighteen girls have been discharged from the school, eleven who became of age, four by permission of the trustees to marry, and three because of good conduct.

By the principal's report it will be seen that the health of the girls has been uniformly good. No death has occurred. While fifty-seven visits from a physician have been needful, yet these have been due to the minor causes which constantly arise in any family. Indeed, an average of scarcely more than one visit a week for so large a number of young people is a very low average.

None of the girls have run away from the school itself. Two, who were out in good homes and had apparently no sufficient cause for so doing, attempted during the year to run away. This is an instinct sometimes in children of such parentage as that represented in an institution like ours; and it is to be wondered at that the roving, restless, unruly disposition does not more frequently show itself. About the school grounds are no walls nor fences, no gates nor bars; the outer doors of the build-

ings are like the doors of any dwelling and are left unlocked by day with the same freedom that one would have in an ordinary home. The School has no suggestion of a prison or jail about it, or in its administration. Instead of physical restraints, the sense of honor is appealed to in the girls, as far as can be, and with favorable results, and the watchfulness of the officers supplements the failures of self restraint.

Many of the girls, out in homes, work in the families with which they live for board, clothes and schooling; others receive wages of varying amounts according to efficiency and trustworthiness. From the wages so received a reasonable amount is allowed for clothing and spending money and the balance is deposited in the savings bank in the girl's own name to accumulate for her benefit and to be paid over to her on the day of her discharge from the custody of the school. Fifty-one girls have deposits of this character in the savings bank, aggregating \$1,188.82, of which \$484.13 were deposited this past year.

During the year there have been no outbreaks of disorder, no instances of special lawlessness or insubordination. Officers and girls have been on the pleasantest footing. The girls appear contented with their surroundings, and some who go out are not infrequently homesick to return; while, of course, there are others uneasy for the day of final discharge to arrive.

At the regular meetings of the board hearings are given to parents and guardians who desire the release of their girls. Each case is judged upon its own merits. The members of the board are desirous of restoring to her own home every girl who gives promise of living an honorable and useful life and of avoiding the perils which first brought her into the custody of the school; but they are not willing to imperil the welfare of a girl because of the urgency of a parent's desire. Of thirteen applications for the discharge of girls made during the year three have been granted. In addition four girls have been permitted to marry; and eight were discharged a short time before they became of age, as a recognition of recent good conduct.

The seventeen girls received into the school during the past year came from twelve different towns and cities of the State, and from the beginning of the school's history 142 towns and cities have been represented in its wards. Its interests appeal, therefore, to a broad constituency of the State.

BUILDINGS AND FARM.

Our three school buildings, Baker Hall, Erskine Hall and Flagg-Dummer Hall, are in excellent condition. A much needed piazza has been added to the wing of Flagg-Dummer Hall, on which the girls can take out-door exercise in inclement weather. Many small repairs have been made under the direction of the executive committee. Each of the halls is insured for \$10,000.

The new barn which was reported one year ago, has proved upon further use very satisfactory and well adapted to its purposes. It is substantially constructed.

As the appropriation for grading was exhausted one year ago, the grounds have remained during the year practically untouched. To put them in the best condition for present purposes and future necessities another appropriation will be required.

Our land, consisting of about thirty-five acres, ten of which are pasturage, five woodland and two occupied by buildings and grounds, does not permit of extensive or profitable farming, lying as it does upon a hillside so uneven and rocky; and yet the past year has showed a large increase in the quantity and quality of the crops gathered, as the report of the steward states in detail. An average yield of ten quarts of milk per day from each cow, when largely stall-fed, indicates good care within the barn.

The inventory of personal property, including household furniture, farming utensils, stock and provisions on hand, amounts to \$9,101.83, practically the same as last year. The School keeps two horses, six cows, four pigs and a few hens.

WATER SUPPLY.

While there has been no actual dearth of water in the school, owing, however, largely to its very economical use, yet the board is obliged to repeat the urgent need of providing for a more adequate supply. Our present source is found in springs upon our own premises, which under favorable conditions of rainfall, or when the ground is full of water, yield about 2,400 gallons per day. In addition there are cisterns in each building which collect the rain from the roofs and are tapped by pumps leading

to the laundries and wash rooms. As our buildings are located above the level of the reservoir, which furnishes water for the city of Hallowell, whatever relief is proposed would appear to be in the direction of a private service. There is no question about the quality of the water now obtained; it is a matter merely of quantity, and that need may be emphasized disastrously at no very distant day.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The school needs an administration building. At present the principal resides in one of the halls in a single room, barely sufficing for her own personal necessities. She has no office, no place for records, or for receiving callers, other than the reception room which belongs to the home itself. In the one building all of the time, she is brought into too close contact with that house and not enough, proportionately, with the others. She has no place for the isolation and inspection of special case, no rooms which can be assigned girls who return for a while, either under necessity from their places of work, or on a visit after discharge. All who come, without distinction, must come into a building, which is designed to accommodate only its regular inmates.

Then, too, there are no accommodations on the ground for the steward and family. There is no man on the grounds all of the time. Under present conditions there are no quarters for one. Our present steward finds a rented house near at hand, but this is an uncertain home and at best not suited to the necessities of the School. Such an institution should not be left totally without male protection by night, as well as by day. A suitable administration building would provide accommodations for the principal, for some girls who should be under her direct supervision for a time, and for the steward's family.

The school needs, also, a central building which can be used both for a gymnasium and a place of assembly. There is no place at present in which all the members of the School can gather at one time, no room or hall large enough for lectures, entertainments, common school exercises, or religious services. During the winter and in unpleasant weather there should be facilities for taking exercise under cover, and the best interests of the school require some place for general gatherings.

CONCLUSION.

While the problems and perplexities connected with such a school as this are neither few nor small, yet the satisfaction of seeing improvement begin in one who responds to better surroundings and to kind and judicious treatment is ample encouragement. There are many graduates from our School who would do credit to any home. We bespeak for this branch of the State's benefactions continued interest and a support adequate to its needs.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW HAWES,
ALFRED WILLIAMS ANTHONY,
CHARLES H. DUDLEY,
PERSIS M. MARTIN,
CLARA M. FARWELL,
W. W. STETSON.

HALLOWELL, ME., December 8, 1904.





HOSPITAL ROOM IN BAKER HALL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School:

I have the honor of submitting the following report of our School for the year ending November, 1904.

Our work during the year has been substantially the same as in 1903. Girls have been admitted and discharged, a number placed in homes and several married with the consent of the trustees. The usual repairs have been made about the buildings from time to time and cleanliness and neatness have been maintained. The health of the girls has been unusually good and no deaths have occurred during the year.

The children come to us from homes where the comforts of life are few. The beauty, usefulness and possibilities of life are new to them and it is interesting to watch their development along their new lines. With a few exceptions, the girls take a great interest in their work and books so that a marked improvement is soon noticed. The girls are the assistant cooks, housemaids, waitresses, laundresses and dressmakers in a large family where the purpose of all is to learn habits of industry and those things which fit one for a useful life. No small importance is attached to giving the girls a pride in their surroundings and in making them neat and thorough in their work. The girls make the flower-gardens in the spring and care for them through the summer, watering them daily and gathering the flowers to decorate the dining-room and other parts of the house.

The work in our schoolroom is scarcely comparable with that of the public school for its needs are much greater and more difficult to meet owing to the mental deficiency of the children. In addition to the regular school work, several hours out of every week are devoted to the study of music and sight-reading. In this some of the girls show decided talent. The elevating influence of music is strongly emphasized and it seems to act as a vent for the surplus energy of the girls.

This year quite an interest has been shown in fancy drills, marches and the like, and more entertainments, concerts and debates have been prepared by the girls than ever before. To meet this increase along the line of amusements, large audience room or lecture hall would be very acceptable and would be greatly appreciated by girls and teachers.

The usual festivities occurred at Christmas time when Santa remembered all very generously. Our Fourth of July entertainment was voted by all to be a success, as were the numerous picnics which followed during the summer. One outing especially deserves to be mentioned. On a fine afternoon in August, two electric cars were chartered and the girls from all three buildings, accompanied by their various teachers, were taken to Island Park where a very pleasant afternoon was passed.

The problems that confront us at times are hard to meet. This was exemplified this summer when two of our girls who had been placed in good homes, ran away. From reports we have received, the girls were doing well and there was no cause for complaint. No attempt has been made by any girl to leave the School.

In spite of the fact that there are many discouragements and girls who have given promise of a better life drift back into their old habits after leaving the school, in spite of these things, there is cause for rejoicing for I meet many girls who have left our care, whom I am proud to take by the hand.

Our friends have remembered us very generously with books, pictures, and magazines, for which I wish to express gratitude.

To the officers who have assisted me so kindly in my work, I wish to extend my sincere thanks.

I am also indebted to the trustees for their wise counsel and hearty support at all times.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Mr. Andrew Hawes for sleds.

Mrs. Persis Martin for Ladies' Home Journal, Delineator, Priscilla and pictures.

Miss Clara Farwell, "St. Nicholas."

Mrs. Wallace Perry, "Gifts."

Mrs. Levi Williams, "Magazines."

Mrs. Dr. Warren, (Portland) "Magazines."

Mrs. C. H. Dudley, "Candy."

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOL.

Number committed to the Maine Industrial School since dedication January 20, 1875.....		617
Number committed during year ending November 15, 1904		17
Number in custody of the School November 15, 1904....		142
Number at Baker Hall.....	26	
Number at Erskine Hall.....	27	
Number at Flagg-Dummer Hall.....	25	
Number placed in homes.....	64	142
Number committed to School since November 16, 1903..		17
Of that number fourteen were born in Maine and two were born in Massachusetts. Sent from the following cities and towns:		
Athens, 1; Augusta, 1; Bangor, 5; Belfast, 2; Cherryfield, 1; Embden, 1; Hudson, 1; Kittery, 1; Newcastle, 1; Pittsfield, 1; Topsham, 1; Hallowell, 1.		
Age of oldest fifteen years; age of youngest seven years; average age twelve years.		
Number discharged since Nov. 16, 1903.....		18
Became of age.....	11	
Married	4	
Released for good conduct.....	3	18
Number placed in homes.....		64
At work for wages.....	42	
At work for board, clothes and school.....	13	
Released on probation.....	5	
Temporary home.....	1	
Ran away from outside homes.....	2	
Boarding	1	64
Number of visits made.....	150	
Number of visits made by physician.....	57	
Number of girls taken to the dentist.....	35	
Number of girls taken to oculist.....	4	
Fifty-one of the girls have deposits in the Hallowell Savings Bank, the aggregate amount being.....\$1,188		
The amount deposited during the year.....	484	13
The largest amount of any one girl is.....	105	81

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Augusta	46	Greenville	1
Appleton	2	Hallowell	8
Auburn	5	Hampden	2
Anson	2	Hancock	2
Alfred	1	Harrington	2
Ashland	1	Houlton	1
Athens	2	Hartland	1
Bath	27	Hiram	2
Bangor	41	Holden	3
Boothbay	5	Harpswell	1
Bucksport	4	Hudson	1
Bowdoinham	2	Jefferson	4
Brooks	2	Jay	2
Belfast	7	Kittery	1
Brunswick	4	Lincolnvile	1
Bristol	1	Leeds	1
Bridgeton	2	Lewiston	5
Brewer	3	Lisbon	3
Belgrade	3	Liberty	1
Brookline	1	Lisbon Falls	1
Benton	2	Lee	2
Biddeford	3	Mt. Desert	2
Bar Harbor	2	Montville	1
Beddington	1	Maysville	1
Cornish	1	Machias	4
Cape Elizabeth	2	Manchester	2
Camden	5	Madison	2
Calais	20	Machiasport	2
Canaan	1	Mechanic Falls	1
Chelsea	1	Marshfield	1
Cherryfield	3	Moscow	1
Clifton	2	Milbridge	1
Castine	1	Mexico	1
Clinton	1	North Haven	3
Dresden	1	Norway	2
Dennysville	2	Newport	1
Deering	1	New Gloucester	1
Deer Isle	3	Newcastle	2
Eastport	4	Norridgewock	1
Ellsworth	8	Newry	1
Eden	5	New Portland	2
E. Eddington	1	No. Vassalboro	1
Embden	2	No. Berwick	1
E. Machias	1	New Vineyard	2
Easton	2	Oakland	2
Etna	1	Oldtown	1
Farmington	2	Oxford	1
Fort Fairfield	1	Portland	94
Fryeburg	1	Palermo	1
Freeport	1	Perry	1
Farmingdale	2	Presque Isle	2
Fairfield	5	Palmyra	1
Frankfort	1	Paris	1
Gouldsboro	6	Pittsfield	1
Gardiner	24	Rockland	49
Gray	1	Richmond	11
Gorham	1	Randolph	3

Readfield.....	1	Vassalboro.....	1
Rockport.....	3	Veazie.....	4
Rumford.....	1	Vinalhaven.....	2
Sidney.....	2	West Waterville.....	1
Saco.....	21	Winslow.....	3
So. Thomaston.....	4	Windham.....	1
St. George.....	2	Winn.....	1
So. Portland.....	4	Waldoboro.....	3
Skowhegan.....	2	Winthrop.....	2
Searsmont.....	1	Waterford.....	1
Somerville.....	1	West Gardiner.....	2
So. Berwick.....	1	Wilton.....	1
Stonington.....	1	Wiscasset.....	1
Thomaston.....	4	Westbrook.....	3
Topsham.....	1	Winterport.....	1
Union.....	1	Waterville.....	7

The girls committed to the School since its organization are from one hundred and forty-two cities and towns.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY E. KING, *Principal.*

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

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

I respectfully submit to you the thirtieth annual report of the steward. When I began my work on October 13, 1903, affairs out of doors needed much attention. The barns were old, small and in a delapidated condition altogether unfit for use. While everything in and around them was haphazard. Harnesses, tools and farming implements were in confusion. The new barn furnishes a noticeable contrast with its electric lights, telephone and other modern improvements. While by following the old maxim "a place for everything and everything in its place" we have as a result a well regulated building.

The land under cultivation required thorough treatment. Vegetables had been for the greater part procured from other farms. The yield of crops for this year shows that it is possible to supply the school with all garden products. With the same land under cultivation the following crops were harvested: 150 bushels potatoes, 70 bushels of turnips, 20 bushels of beets, 10 bushels of carrots, 500 head of cabbages, six tons of fodder corn, one half ton squash, rack load of pumpkins, also 20 barrels of apples. This list of course does not include the green peas, corn, etc., all of which were plentiful. Twelve hundred pounds of pork has been produced for the school.

The pasture formerly overgrown with bushes is now cleared and partially ploughed in preparation for a field.

Another improvement is in the milk supply. About fifty quarts of milk are produced daily which is a plentiful supply for the school. When I came here the greater part of the milk was being bought. By buying three cows at a cost of \$150 I have brought about this change.

I have made the following purchases: One top carriage at \$125, one sleigh at \$35, one cart at \$65, one harness at \$16 and one horse at \$200 which saves horse hire at stable prices. I have bought all provisions at wholesale prices. In conclusion I would suggest a greater water supply and more land for cultivation. The windows at Baker Hall need to be reset and the sashes painted.

C. W. WHITE, *Steward.*

November 14, 1904.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

C. H. Dudley, Treasurer, in account with the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

GENERAL FUND.

DR.		CR.	
1903.			
Nov. 14. Balance last report..	\$1,901 88	Groceries.....	\$2,492 06
Appropriations.....	11,500 00	Meat.....	607 68
Mustard fund.....	57 85	Fish.....	117 30
Mary E. King.....	25 00	Butter.....	300 47
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., policy Bessie Welch.....	62 80	Feed.....	387 72
Cities and towns.....	2,239 95	Dry goods.....	699 19
Other sources.....	409 03	Boots, shoes and rubbers...	199 49
		Stationery, postage and printing.....	156 25
		Telephone and Telegraph..	101 62
		Doctors, medicines and attendance.....	373 03
		Soap.....	64 56
		Hardware.....	668 89
		Travel.....	211 21
		Salaries.....	4,947 08
		Wood and Coal.....	1,277 93
		Repairs.....	121 49
		Blacksmith.....	35 14
		Insurance.....	375 00
		Sewing machines.....	50 00
		Treasurer's bond.....	20 00
		Labor.....	278 13
		A. M. Goddard.....	64 60
		Water.....	52 68
		Book cases.....	38 00
		Bessie Welch funeral ex...	54 25
		Deposit for Helen Welch in Hallowell Savings Inst...	8 55
		Kennebec Light & Heat Co.	423 86
		E. C. Jordan.....	37 46
		W. Tregembo.....	24 00
		Hay and cutting same.....	127 40
		Lumber.....	54 02
		Sundry small bills.....	517 86
		Balance.....	1,329 77
	\$16,196 61		\$16,196 61

RESOURCES, NOV. 15, 1904.

Due from cities and towns.....	\$266 00
Balance general account.....	1,329 77
Balance farm equipment.....	180 00
Balance building account.....	800 93
Balance Eliza Mustard fund.....	150 95
Balance Peter Lane account.....	4 86
	\$2,732 03





DINING-ROOM IN ERSKINE HALL.

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, 1899.

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

CHAPTER 1—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. He shall make out and collect the bills for weekly board of the inmates according to law. 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 condition, 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, and the appointment of all officers shall be for a term not exceeding one year. The term of office of each appointee shall terminate with the last day of the calendar year for which the appointment is made.

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

Section 3. 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 offense 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 TO AMEND CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO
OF THE REVISED STATUTES, RELATING TO THE MAINE
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Section 1. Section twenty of chapter one hundred and forty-two of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended, so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"Section 20. The board of trustees of said school has all the powers as to the person, property, earnings and education of every girl committed to the charge of said trustees, during the term of her commitment, which a guardian has as to his ward, and all powers which parents have over their children. At the discretion of said board, any such girl, during her commitment, may be kept at said school, or intrusted to the care of any suitable person and may be required to work for such person, or may be bound by deed of indenture to service or apprenticeship for a period not exceeding the term of her commitment, on such conditions as said board may deem reasonable and proper. Such indenture shall specify the conditions, and shall require the person to whom such girl is bound to report to said board as often as once in three months the conduct and behavior of such girls, and whether she remains under such master or mistress, and if not, where she is. Said trustees shall take care that the terms of such indenture are fulfilled, and the girl well treated, and if they believe that by reason of her misconduct, vicious inclinations or surroundings, she is in danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality, or that her welfare is in any way imperiled, they may cancel such indenture and resume charge of such girl with the same powers as before the indenture was made. The powers of said board with respect to any such girl intrusted, as herein provided, to the care of a suitable person are not affected thereby, nor by her being bound to service or apprenticeship, except as expressed in the bond of indenture. Said trustees, master or mistress and apprentice, shall have all the rights and be subject to all duties and penalties provided in case of children apprenticed by overseers of the poor. Any member of said board may execute such indenture deed in behalf of the board, if authorized by a vote of said board. Said board may, by vote in any case, or by a general by-law, authorize a member or committee of said board, or the principal of said school to intrust said girls to the care and service of a suitable person or persons without indenture, to see to their welfare during such service and to require their return to said school at discretion."

Section 2. Section thirty-one of said chapter is hereby amended, so that said section, as hereby amended, shall read as follows:

"Section 31. Whoever advises, induces, aids or abets any girl committed to the charge or guardianship of said trustees to escape from the school or from the custody of any person to whom such girl has been

bound or intrusted by said trustees or by their authority, or knowingly harbors or secretes any girl who has escaped from said school, or from the custody, authority, or control of said trustees, or from any person to whom such girl has been bound or intrusted by said trustees or by their authority, or elopes with any such girl, or without the consent of said trustees marries any such girl during the term of her commitment, shall be fined not more than one hundred, nor less than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding six months; and any girl who has so escaped may be arrested and detained, without warrant, by any officer authorized to serve criminal precepts, for a reasonable time to enable the principal or a trustee of said school, or a person authorized in writing by such principal or trustee and provided with the mittimus by which such girl was committed, or a certified copy thereof, to take such girl for the purpose of returning her to said school; but during such detention she shall not be committed to jail, and the officer arresting her shall be paid by the state a reasonable compensation for her arrest and keeping."

Approved March 21, 1901.

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

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 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. 190 . By virtue of the within precept, I have taken the person therein named, and delivered her to the officers of the Maine 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 Maine Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, on the charge named in said mittimus.

16