

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Industrial School for Girls,

AT

LANCASTER,

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1877.

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# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

THE Trustees of the State Industrial School at Lancaster, in presenting the Twenty-second Annual Report, would first call your attention to the condition of that institution during the past year, as also to its present condition.

### NUMBERS.

For the year preceding October, 1874, its numbers had steadily declined until the school was smaller than ever since its organization, if we except the first few months after the opening. From that date until March last, there had been a steady increase, month by month, until every house upon the grounds was fully occupied, and the number in the institution, of 138, had been reached, the maximum since 1870.

### FIRE.

At this time, the destruction of one of the buildings by fire necessitated an immediate cessation of commitments, and a most inconvenient crowding of the four remaining houses, until by the discharge of those girls who were twenty-one years of age, or were approaching that age, and the indenture of others, nearly vacancies enough were made to accommodate the girls remaining in the institution.

### CAPACITY OF THE HOUSES.

The houses had been considered more than full at the time of the fire, it having been thought by the Trustees that, in consideration of the change in the character of the commit-

ments in the past few years, not more than 25 could be well cared for in each. A conviction that a crowded condition of the houses was one of the strongest obstacles in the way of reform, had led to this decision; and the Visiting Agent of the Board of State Charities, in sympathy with this opinion, had hesitated to advise an increase of the number at Lancaster more than was absolutely necessary.

In this state of all the families, the burning of No. 3 caused much temporary embarrassment; but by judicious and ingenious management, together with the prompt action in the way of discharges and indentures, the quiet of the houses was soon restored, and the workings of the institution brought to their usual routine with no single case of insubordination or disorder.

#### PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE FOR AN APPROPRIATION.

As soon as plans could be made, a committee from the Board of Trustees made a formal request to the Legislature for an appropriation to replace the building burned. The matter was not acted upon immediately. After its introduction the usual delays occurred. It was near the end of the session, and for some unexplained reason the appropriation was not made.

This failure on the part of the Legislature to grant the request of the Trustees was felt to be not only an injury to the State by causing an almost entire suspension of commitments, but to the school itself by delaying the operation of plans which it had been supposed the new building would have enabled the officers to carry out to its material interest.

It is hoped and expected that the incoming Legislature will, at an early period of the session, grant a sum sufficient not only to replace the building which was destroyed, but also to provide it with many appliances wanting in the old one, for which the need seems very great.

#### RECENT CAUSES FOR INCREASED NUMBERS.

The class for which the school at Lancaster was established still exists, and unfortunately in all probability will always exist.

The depression in business affairs for the last few years has thrown whole families out of employment, and the idle-

ness thus enforced has yielded abundant opportunities for wrong-doing; while the sensible increase of causes in the large cities and towns, tending to affect injuriously the morals of any exposed to them, have conduced in a great measure to swell the number of those who would be benefited by the discipline and instruction of the Lancaster school.

#### REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.

The opening of the Reformatory Prison for women will undoubtedly relieve in some degree the school at Lancaster of many who, from the want in the State of such an institution as that at Sherborn promises to be, have been sent to our school, and who have undoubtedly been a fruitful source of injury to those who were less advanced in evil courses. And this work will be a good one, not relieving the State from the responsibility of supporting the Industrial School at Lancaster, but making the obligation more binding, inasmuch as Lancaster shall help to keep down the numbers at Sherborn.

#### NEED OF NEW BUILDINGS AT LANCASTER.

But the city streets are filled with the children of lawless parents and disorderly homes, whose vagrant habits promise nothing good, and for whom detention in some public institution seems the only means of prevention from actual crime. The truant from the school becomes the violator of the law in later years; and to arrest such a career seems not only the work of humanity, but of economy. To such as these the Lancaster school should open its doors; and that there will be more than enough of these to fill the five houses, no one informed upon the subject will doubt.

Of course the destruction of one house makes an immediate and imperative necessity for more ample quarters, if the school is to be continued for the future as it has been in the past.

Would it be wise only to supply the want with new accommodation for a number not exceeding the capacity of the old? Though but eight have been received since March last, it is known to those concerned that nearly three times that number would have been received had there been room for them. How many more of whom this knowledge has not

been obtained cannot be estimated, but it is safe to state that there would have been an average of not less than five per month from the various parts of the Commonwealth. Shall a false idea of economy prevent these children who are wandering from paths of right and duty from being placed under the healthful influences of the families, the schools, the work-rooms, and the fields at Lancaster?

#### THE KIND OF BUILDINGS DESIRED.

It is desired by the Trustees to erect such a building or buildings as shall best serve the purpose for which the school was instituted. With no wish for an extravagant outlay of money for ornament or display, they would first replace the building burned with a plain suitable structure, which shall so far be an improvement on the old one as to contain more sleeping-rooms, with dining-room, work-room, and school-room of ampler size, with better ventilation and more convenient arrangements; in fine, a house which shall contain such appliances as modern social science has wisely decreed should keep pace with modern reform.

#### PLANS FOR WORK.

It is also hoped that with the building of a new house there may be taken into careful consideration some plans for work of various kinds, which have long been considered desirable, but for which the houses have offered no conveniences. A suitable building for such a purpose, with perhaps the introduction of steam,—which might be applied to heating, and at no distant day as power in some kind of labor both instructive and pecuniarily profitable,—would, it is thought, materially add to the usefulness of the institution. The desirableness of work of this kind cannot be doubted; and as the statute expressly says the Trustees “shall cause the girls under their charge to be instructed in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing, or horticultural, or a combination of these,” it is hardly unreasonable to ask for the means to carry out its provisions.

Sympathizing fully with that early policy which regarded household services, the labor involved in family duties, first in importance, the Trustees are yet strongly of the opinion

that in the cases of the older girls who have been long in the institution, and who have learned domestic work, better can scarcely be done for them than that they be instructed in some form of labor, which, while immediately benefiting them, would afford another means of livelihood after leaving the school, and which might besides prove remunerative in some degree to the State. But, whether of pecuniary advantage or not, the value of such industrial training cannot be overrated.

#### OUT-DOOR WORK.

It was with a view first to the improvement of the girls, and next with a hope of some benefit to the State, that the plan for out-door labor was instituted nearly two years ago. So far as the first object is concerned, it has proved a success. The idea so prevalent among reformers, that agricultural or horticultural work has a beneficial influence on those thus employed, seems to have been abundantly shown by the experiment at Lancaster. But, while the farm has been made more productive by the labor of the girls, the distance from a large market, with the fruitfulness of the surrounding country, has rendered great profits impossible.

#### CORRECTIONAL MEASURES.

The need, somewhere upon the grounds, of a correctional department, is much felt; and it has been suggested that this might in some way be connected with a building for the purposes of labor.

Isolation or separate confinement, with or without work, as the case may require, is conceded to be one of the most effective methods of bringing to a sense of duty the subordinate. For such discipline as this, the present arrangements at Lancaster offer little opportunity; a single room, not well situated,—allowing of no modification of punishment,—being all that is available for such a purpose. Fortunately, cases requiring severe discipline have been less during the past year; but such immunity has not always been the experience of the school, nor is it to be expected in the future.

Two girls have been taken from Lancaster, as unsuitable to be retained there under present arrangements, and have

been sent to Bridgewater. But it is desired by the Trustees that such provision shall soon be made as shall enable them to keep the girls, unless subjects for indenture, during their minority, believing that they should never despair of reformation, and that, with wise and humane administration of correctional measures, they ought, and may reasonably expect, to do more for these refractory ones, for the time during which they are committed to their charge, than any other institution, without materially changing the character of the family system as it now exists, and as they believe it should exist. They also believe that the erection of such a building as has been referred to may result in good to the general system as well as to the individual cases.

#### DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE.

Some defects of drainage and ventilation exist, which should receive consideration in the appropriation for the coming year. These defects are of long standing, a neglect arising from the difficulty of remedy with the original construction of the houses. Fortunately, by constant care and precaution, no appreciable harm has resulted from this state of things; but it would be wrong to neglect longer than necessary any measures to insure the continued health of the girls.

#### HEALTH.

It is cause for satisfaction, that no death has occurred for nearly two years, and no serious case of illness during that period. A plain but generously nutritive diet, not too strictly confined to routine, the healthful occupations of the house, the garden, and the field, have done much towards so gratifying a result; while the wise and judicious oversight of the intelligent physician, Dr. Francena E. Porter, has conduced largely to a general condition of health almost unparalleled, and to an entire freedom from endemic and epidemic disease.

#### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION NEEDED.

But the history of the institution records cases of both in past years. There have been cases of varioloid, there have been cases of typhoid fever, and, under the observation of the present Board of Trustees, there have been cases of

lingering consumption. From their own observation, too, has come the knowledge how insufficient have been the resources to meet these illnesses. Provision should be made that, in like visitations, proper quarters may be assigned, and proper care be given. Small hospital accommodations, which should be altogether separate from the usually occupied rooms of the house, might be taken into consideration in the rebuilding of No. 3; or, as modern medical science would undoubtedly advise, a small house might be built at some distance from the other houses. The need for such accommodations has been felt from the beginning, as nearly every physician's report will testify; the simplest and most inexpensive arrangement, in accordance with comfort, quiet, neatness, and convenience, being all that is needed or desired.

With proper apartments for the sick or disabled, much good might be done to the girls, who, detailed as nurses, would be instructed in another useful calling, which would be of service in their after life, while the good they would thus do would react upon themselves in awakening sympathy, creating a spirit of helpfulness, and arousing all the kindlier feelings.

#### REPAIRS.

The repairs upon and changes in the houses have been considerable, the introduction of water-pipes in each story of all the houses being the most important of them, a precautionary measure against fire, the necessity for which was made more obvious by the recent calamity, and which is believed to be sufficient protection against a like occurrence.

The chapel has had complete and thorough renovation. By the removal of the old pews, of the high pulpit, and by a general brightening-up of the interior by means of paint and plaster, a most neat and attractive house of worship, a convenient lecture-room, and a cheerful place for social gatherings, have been obtained.

#### INDENTURE.

The subject of indenture is an important one, and demands a much longer consideration than this Report will allow. The difficulty of finding homes in all respects just what they should be, is very great. They are few who will sacrifice time and trouble to carry on the work of reform begun here ;

and this fact, taken into consideration with the uncertainty of the fitness of the girls themselves for the places assigned them, makes the experiment a doubtful one. In the majority of instances they are hired as servants, and only as servants are regarded. The restraints of routine are removed; they are excited by their surroundings; are indiscreetly trusted, fail to meet the requirements, and are returned to the school as unsuitable, if not altogether unworthy. It is difficult to impress upon those seeking assistance in domestic service the moral obligation resting upon them, when taking a Lancaster school-girl, to watch over her, to shield her from temptation, and to help her in the paths of virtue. Until more homes shall be found where some effort shall be made to benefit the girls received, it must be expected that terms of service will too often be of short duration. With the necessity of creating vacancies, the temptation is strong to try the experiment. But the fact of failure does not always imply the entire unfitness of the girls.

#### SCHOOLS.

The numerical condition of the institution has been but briefly referred to, as the Report of the Superintendent will contain all needed statistics, while the subject of the schools has been, perhaps, too long deferred to do it justice. Their satisfactory condition must serve as an excuse. It would, however, be unjust to neglect to call attention to the valuable work they have done, and are still doing. The benefit arising from the regular and excellent instruction (its regularity being to many of the pupils a new experience) can hardly be overrated. The schools are three in number, and graded, and would, it is thought, compare favorably with those of similar grades outside the institution. Their size has been diminished by the withdrawal of the older ones to the work-rooms and the fields; as it was felt that, in the stations they are probably destined to fill, a longer training of the schools was of less importance than that industrial training which should fit them for the exigencies of life. Nor has the diminution in numbers been entirely without good result to the schools themselves; giving the teachers more time for those remaining, with less draft upon the nervous energies by relief from the discipline of so large a

number. Changes have occurred among the teachers during the last year, but the faithful ones of the past seem to have been succeeded by those equally faithful.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT—TRUST—KINDNESS.

It is not intended that any unemployed time shall be at the disposal of inmates of the school, the duties assigned to each filling all the moments not allotted to recreation. But recreation is a duty, and encouragement is given to all proper modes of enjoyment at proper times. A disposition to trust the girls so long as they show themselves worthy of trust is manifest in all who have charge of them, and a spirit of cheerful submission to duties required is the usual result. Exceptions there are, of course; but such exceptions are met with a firmness which never yields till the desired result is attained. A kindly but guarded intercourse between the houses is not forbidden, it being felt that the true spirit of that policy which decreed the family system would not exclude the benefits arising from a common interest in the little community. Under proper restrictions, no lack of discipline has resulted from such intercourse and interest; and, with the restrictions, it is believed it may become even one of the agencies of reform.

All are supposed to wish to do well, until the contrary is proven; and it is thought that the statement may be verified, that those employed in the service of the school are sensitive to the distinction between a reformatory and a penal institution, and that while in the latter, punishment is in one sense the end, in the former, it is to be used only as a means. According to the original intention of the founders of the school, a "law of kindness" seems to be the prevailing law, and departed from only when it would be "cruel to be kind."

#### SUPERINTENDENT, MATRONS, TEACHERS, &C.

The Trustees feel that they are fortunate in a superintendent in sympathy with their best efforts for the reform of those under their care, and in a corps of faithful and efficient matrons, teachers, and assistants, who co-operate with him for the good of the school. Every year's experience teaches that money alone cannot secure such services as are needed at Lancaster and in like situations. Peculiar qualities of mind

and heart are required. Patient endurance, untiring energy, unyielding determination, and withal a profound sympathy for the too often victims of circumstances, are only among the essentials. Rule and routine are indispensable to the success of the work; but can the work be carried on to the highest ends if it is never departed from? Exceptional cases must receive individual attention; and that is a narrow view, which, looking only on the safe side, sees not the heights which might otherwise be attained. Reform is nothing if not progressive; and fear of experiments may often prove a stumbling-block in the way of success. An intelligent perception of the needs of individual character forms one of the most desirable qualifications for the office of superintendent, matron, or teacher.

#### HON. FRANCIS B. FAY.

By the death of the Hon. Francis B. Fay, of Lancaster, the school lost one of its earliest and warmest friends. Of his death suitable notice was taken by the Trustees, and resolutions of respect to his memory were passed and recorded; but the report for this year cannot omit mention of one so honored. Interested from its formation, he never lost his interest, and served it long and faithfully as trustee and as treasurer. When retiring from the latter office, the thanks of the Trustees were communicated to him with an expression of the obligations they, "in behalf of the hundreds he had been instrumental in serving and blessing, must always feel." To this testimonial to a noble life we, at the close of that life, would add our gratitude for his services to the unfortunate, and our appreciation for that continued interest in the school which prompted the generous bequest to be applied as an incentive to the reform of those over whom he had so tenderly watched; thus stimulating and encouraging them even after death as he had always done in his life.

#### CONCLUSION.

This report cannot be closed without recurrence to the urgent need of more ample accommodations for carrying on the work at Lancaster. First in importance is the building to replace No. 3, known in the vicinity as the "Stilwell

Mansion," Endeared to the officers of the school as more homelike in its appearance than the newer houses, and to citizens of Lancaster for its associations with the past, it is hoped that its once stately and picturesque presence, so much missed, will soon be replaced by a structure which, from its foundation to its roof, shall do good service in the cause of humanity, and that in an appropriation for this building the other wants enumerated in the report may be wisely considered.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ANNE B. RICHARDSON,  
RICHARD H. STEARNS,  
ROBERT O. FULLER,  
MARY S. LAMSON,  
LEWIS H. BRADFORD,  
HENRY C. GREELEY,  
ANNA R. FAULKNER,  
JOSEPH A. ALLEN,  
HARMON HALL,  
FRANK B. FAY,

*Trustees.*

OCTOBER 1, 1877.

Dr.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL in account with FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.

Cr.

1876-7.	To amount paid — For salaries, labor, &c. . . . .	\$10,768 56	1876-7.	By balance cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1876 . collected of towns for support of girls . . . . . sale of produce, labor, etc. . . . . cash of State Treasurer . . . . .	\$2,030 24
	fuel and lights . . . . .	1,775 67			
	clothing . . . . .	1,564 60			
	flour and meal . . . . .	1,850 42			
	repairs . . . . .	1,618 68			
	furniture, bedding, &c. . . . .	959 95			
	provisions . . . . .	2,089 30			
	groceries . . . . .	1,528 85			
	grain for stock . . . . .	575 17			
	transportation and trav'g expenses	420 14			
	special chapel repairs . . . . .	1,310 00			
	trustees' expenses . . . . .	272 58			
	medical supplies . . . . .	160 55			
	miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	1,688 96			
	Paid State Treasurer . . . . .	1,500 00			
	Balance to credit . . . . .	1,636 10			
		\$29,719 53			
			1877.	October 1. By balance cash on hand .	\$1,636 01

(E. &amp; O. E.)

FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.*

This Annual Report is the third which I have had the honor of submitting to you. It may be brief, as you have been informed at your quarterly meetings of the condition of the school during the year. You are also acquainted with all important events. I trust that what has been made known to you in the quarterly reports, and what you have learned by personal observation, harmonize.

On the 1st of October last the number of girls in the school was 127. Since that time twenty-six have been admitted on commitment. Twenty-two have returned from indenture, of whom all but seven were among our oldest girls and indentured before the 1st of October last. Fifty-seven have been indentured during the year. Of these, seven have been returned as unsatisfactory, three have reached the age of twenty-one, and one has died, two have escaped from their place of indenture, and two have been discharged; leaving forty-two girls in families who have been placed there since October last, and from whom thus far we have good reports.

The average number in the school for October, 1876, was 127; for November, 131; for December, 135; for January, 1877, 134; for February, 132; for March, 130; for April, 120; for May, 115; for June, 109; for July, 105; for August, 107; for September, 105. In the above statement I have omitted the fraction, which would have added somewhat to the average for each month.

Since the burning of No. 3, eight girls only have been admitted on commitment, instead of twenty or twenty-five who would have been sent to the school had there been room for them.

The average number from the 1st of October last to the 1st of April, 1877, was 132; from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, 110 and a fraction.

The number at present in the school, which comprises four families, is 104, and is distributed as follows: in Family No. 1, 29; No. 2, 26; No. 4, 23; No. 5, 26.

#### HEALTH.

The health of the girls has generally been good throughout the year. No death has occurred for nearly two years. One girl recently admitted is quite feeble. From the report of Dr. Porter, you will learn that her principal care has been of chronic cases.

#### WORK.

Our girls are constantly employed, with proper recreation, either in the fields, the sewing-room, the chair-room, the different departments of household duties, or at school.

#### SCHOOLS.

The graded system works well. The girls from the various families are thus brought together in school, as well as in the field-labor and work-rooms, and, I believe, with a beneficial result.

#### OUR FAMILIES.

The conduct and condition of the girls in the various families have generally been quite satisfactory. Kindness and firmness usually prevail over the stubborn and wayward. Outbursts of passion, sullenness, and impertinence have been met with all possible forbearance; and, with few exceptions, severity of discipline has not been found necessary. Our families have attended the services of the sabbath as usual.

#### BURNING OF HOUSE No. 3.

In March last, as you know, House No. 3, an old building, connecting the present with the past, and replete with interesting associations, was burned to the ground, having been set on fire by two of our inmates. There had been no previous excitement; and the disaster was followed by a remarkable quiet, though the inmates of No. 3 were crowded into the four other houses. No one attempted to escape. All took the situation kindly, and no serious trouble resulted.

## CHAPEL.

The chapel has been thoroughly repaired outside and in, and is now a very pleasant and light room. We all anticipate pleasure and profit from this most agreeable change.

## OTHER REPAIRS.

It has been found necessary to make quite extensive alterations and repairs in the several houses and also in the barns, which have been done at considerable cost.

I respectfully refer, for further information, to the Physician's and Farmer's reports, and to the statistics herewith forwarded.

I notice in conclusion, with particular regard, your interest in promoting the welfare of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

LORING LOTHROP,

*Superintendent.*

LANCASTER, Oct. 1, 1877.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.*

It is remarkable that there has been such uninterrupted good health in our school during the past year. No case of continued disease has occurred; and, while epidemics have visited neighboring localities, this school has so far been exempt.

During the past few months, since the burning of No. 3, there has been some inconvenience from the crowded state of the houses; but, with the present disadvantages of this over-crowded condition, the noticeable effect of the generally good sanitary regulations is clearly demonstrated.

Most of the girls sent here are in a vitiated condition when they come, having been under the worst possible *régime*, and with bad hereditary tendencies. With all these unfavorable circumstances, we have had no case of severe sickness, and no death during the past year.

In every instance, the girls have shown, in a few weeks, the good effects of the improved hygienic condition into which they are brought; and, in several instances, there were girls sent here who had already pulmonary disease, that seems for the present to be arrested.

The provisions for taking care of the sick were always limited; and now they are even less than formerly, owing to the houses being filled to more than their usual capacity.

Hoping that the great need of more ample provision for the care of the sick will receive the attention its importance demands, I must again present it to your notice.

Respectfully submitted.

F. E. PORTER, M.D.

## FARMER'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

GENTLEMEN, — I herewith report to you the productions of the farm connected with the State Industrial School, for the year 1877.

65 tons of hay . . . . .	\$975 00
2 “ rye straw . . . . .	30 00
2 “ oat straw . . . . .	36 00
12 “ corn fodder . . . . .	100 00
60 bushels carrots . . . . .	25 00
200 “ mangolds . . . . .	60 00
2,000 cabbages . . . . .	80 00
275 bushels ruta-bagas . . . . .	82 50
300 “ potatoes . . . . .	180 00
100 “ small potatoes . . . . .	30 00
50 “ turnip beets . . . . .	30 00
20 “ onions . . . . .	15 00
25 “ parsnips . . . . .	25 00
25 “ flat turnips . . . . .	6 00
25 “ beans . . . . .	62 50
35 “ rye . . . . .	31 50
50 “ oats . . . . .	25 00
275 “ corn . . . . .	206 25
4 “ grapes . . . . .	5 00
Squashes and pumpkins . . . . .	10 00
Summer vegetables . . . . .	217 50
20 cords manure . . . . .	125 00

The season has been an average one for the growth of crops: the prolonged drought of the latter part of summer, and into the fall months, has injured the root crop to quite an extent.

The reduction in valuation of stock, tools, and farm produce makes the labors of the farm appear somewhat at a disadvantage; but faithful work has been done in all departments of the farm and garden, and the labors performed have added to its fertility and value.

The stock is in good condition; and the dairy is doing well, yielding a large amount of milk for the institution.

The expenses of the farm have been reduced from last year some five hundred and sixty dollars; also the labor for the institution is less by two hundred dollars, thus showing the availability of the girls to engage in out-of-door work.

In the following table credit is given the girls' department for labor performed for the farm.

STATE FARM *in account with* F. WHITNEY, *Farmer.*

1877.	DR.	
Oct. 1.	Expenses of the farm for the year (including labor for institution)	\$2,327 52
	Difference in valuation of stock	548 50
	“ “ of tools and wagons	884 75
	Fertilizers	150 00
	Salary of farmer	650 00
	Labor of girls	600 00
	Balance	313 75
		<hr/> \$5,474 52
	CR.	
Oct. 1.	Value of produce on hand	\$2,139 75
	Summer vegetables	217 50
	Sales during the year	238 71
	Beef and pork for institution	320 56
	Produce for school	644 00
	Keeping horses	375 00
	Milk for institution	1,099 00
	Labor for institution	440 00
		<hr/> \$5,474 52

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK WHITNEY.

## S T A T I S T I C S.

Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1876 . . .	127	
received upon return from indenture . . .	15	
received upon return from State Workhouse . . .	3	
received upon commitment . . . . .	26	
Whole number in the institution during the year . . .	—	171
Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1877 . . .	104	
indentured, and still under indenture . . .	42	
indentured, and have become 21 years of age while under indenture . . . . .	3	
indentured, and deceased while under indenture . . .	1	
indentured, and have escaped from indenture . . .	2	
indentured, and discharged for misconduct and delivered to friends . . . . .	2	
dismissed to parents . . . . .	1	
discharged at 21 years of age (places secured)	8	
discharged as improperly committed, and deliv- ered to town authorities . . . . .	1	
delivered to Board of State Charities . . .	4	
sentenced by court to jail for arson . . .	2	
escaped from institution . . . . .	1	
Whole number . . . . .	—	171
Number under indenture, Oct. 1, 1876 . . . . .		68
still under indenture . . . . .	28	
have completed their term of indenture . . .	16	
dismissed to friends . . . . .	1	
deceased while under indenture . . . . .	1	
returned to the institution . . . . .	15	
escaped from indenture . . . . .	1	
discharged as unsuitable, and delivered to friends . . . . .	5	
discharged as unsuitable, and delivered to town authorities . . . . .	1	

Number indentured during the year, and returned	7
indentured during the year, and returned and re-indentured . . . . .	2
Whole number received since the opening of the school	984
Number present in the institution . . . . .	104
under indenture . . . . .	70
dismissed to parents or friends . . . . .	77
sent to hospitals . . . . .	18
discharged on account of ill-health, and de- livered to friends . . . . .	30
discharged as unsuitable, and delivered to friends . . . . .	37
discharged as unsuitable, and sent to tempo- rary homes . . . . .	3
discharged as unsuitable, and delivered to town authorities . . . . .	13
discharged as unsuitable, and sent to State Almshouses, or delivered to Board of State Charities . . . . .	28
escaped from the institution . . . . .	9
escaped from place . . . . .	20
under sentence for arson . . . . .	2
deceased in institution . . . . .	14
delivered to friends at 18 or 21 years of age, or who have completed their term of inden- ture . . . . .	558
	— 984
Number of separate families . . . . .	4
Present limit of accommodation . . . . .	100
Average attendance during the year . . . . .	121 $\frac{2}{3}$

Of the number now in the institution, there were born,—

In Massachusetts . . . . .	64
Maine . . . . .	3
New Hampshire . . . . .	4
Vermont . . . . .	2
Rhode Island . . . . .	3
Connecticut . . . . .	1
New York . . . . .	3
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1
Maryland . . . . .	2

In Virginia . . . . .	2	
Canada . . . . .	2	
New Brunswick . . . . .	2	
Nova Scotia . . . . .	2	
Newfoundland . . . . .	1	
Ireland . . . . .	5	
England . . . . .	3	
France . . . . .	2	
Birth-place unknown . . . . .	2	
		104
Of American parentage . . . . .	39	
American (colored) . . . . .	8	
French Canadian . . . . .	4	
Nova Scotian . . . . .	4	
Irish . . . . .	31	
English . . . . .	5	
Scotch . . . . .	2	
French . . . . .	6	
German . . . . .	5	
		104

## Of the number now in the institution, —

Both parents living . . . . .	42	
One parent living . . . . .	46	
Orphans . . . . .	15	
Parents unknown . . . . .	1	
		104
Lived at home . . . . .	56	
from home . . . . .	48	
		104

## Before coming, attended school, —

For some time . . . . .	71	
short time . . . . .	29	
Not at all . . . . .	4	
		104

## Attended some religious service, —

Frequently . . . . .	84	
Seldom . . . . .	17	
Not at all . . . . .	3	
		104

Of those now members of the school, there are. —

Of eleven years of age . . . . .	1
twelve . . . . .	2
thirteen . . . . .	9
fourteen . . . . .	5
fifteen . . . . .	19
sixteen . . . . .	23
seventeen . . . . .	16
eighteen . . . . .	20
nineteen . . . . .	6
twenty . . . . .	3
	— 104

Average age, 16 years 7½ months.

Of those committed this year, when committed, there were, —

Of twelve years of age . . . . .	2
thirteen . . . . .	4
fourteen . . . . .	7
fifteen . . . . .	9
sixteen . . . . .	3
seventeen . . . . .	1
	— 26

Average age, 14 years 10 months.

Committed on charge, —

Of stubbornness and disobedience . . . . .	10
idle, vagrant, vicious life . . . . .	5
larceny . . . . .	4
night-walking . . . . .	3
vagrancy . . . . .	2
lewd and lascivious conduct . . . . .	1
obtaining goods by forgery . . . . .	1
	— 26

Received this year, —

From Suffolk County . . . . .	7
Middlesex County . . . . .	6
Worcester County . . . . .	3
Berkshire County . . . . .	3

From Bristol County . . . . .	3	
Essex County . . . . .	2	
Hampden County . . . . .	2	
		— 26

Of the whole number since the opening of the institution,  
we have received,—

From Suffolk County . . . . .	300	
Middlesex County . . . . .	176	
Essex County . . . . .	143	
Worcester County . . . . .	121	
Bristol County . . . . .	82	
Norfolk County . . . . .	56	
Hampden County . . . . .	28	
Berkshire County . . . . .	26	
Hampshire County . . . . .	17	
Plymouth County . . . . .	17	
Barnstable County . . . . .	11	
Franklin County . . . . .	7	
		— 984

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.	
Chapel . . . . .	\$4,000 00
House No. 1 . . . . .	10,000 00
No. 2 . . . . .	10,000 00
No. 3, ruins . . . . .	500 00
No. 4 . . . . .	10,000 00
No. 5 . . . . .	4,500 00
Superintendent's house . . . . .	3,000 00
Farmer's house . . . . .	1,000 00
Wood-house . . . . .	300 00
Ice-house . . . . .	200 00
Hen-house . . . . .	150 00
Three old barns . . . . .	600 00
One new barn . . . . .	5,000 00
Workshop and tool-house . . . . .	550 00
Ten acres woodland . . . . .	200 00
One hundred and seventy-five acres farm land . . . . .	7,000 00
Amount of real estate . . . . .	—————\$57,000 00
PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
In Superintendent's office and house . . . . .	\$300 00
In chapel, including library . . . . .	600 00
In store-room . . . . .	340 00
Fuel . . . . .	1,325 00
Valuation of stock on farm . . . . .	1,617 50
Produce of farm on hand . . . . .	2,139 75
Valuation of farming utensils and carriages . . . . .	1,856 25
In the inmates' department, —	
Beds and bedding . . . . .	1,800 00
Other furniture . . . . .	2,000 00
Ready-made clothing . . . . .	1,600 00
Dry goods . . . . .	100 00
Provisions and groceries . . . . .	440 00
Amount of personal property . . . . .	————— 14,118 50
Total . . . . .	————— \$71,118 50

## LIST OF OFFICERS, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

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Loring Lothrop . . .	<i>Superintendent</i> . . .	.\$1,500 00
Lucy A. Proctor . . .	<i>Superintendent's Assistant</i> . . .	400 00
Lucy F. Ayres . . .	<i>Matron Family No. 1</i> . . .	400 00
Sarah C. Alford . . .	“ “ <i>No. 2</i> . . .	400 00
Margaret H. Brewster . . .	“ “ <i>No. 4</i> . . .	400 00
Juliet B. Wilder . . .	“ “ <i>No. 5</i> . . .	400 00
Arabella A. Somes . . .	<i>Assistant Matron No. 1</i> . . .	350 00
_____ . . .	“ “ <i>No. 2</i> . . .	350 00
Arabella C. Darling . . .	“ “ <i>No. 4</i> . . .	350 00
Mary A. Lincoln . . .	“ “ <i>No. 5</i> . . .	350 00
Martha F. Boyd . . .	<i>Housekeeper Family No. 1</i> . . .	275 00
Josephine E. Walter . . .	“ “ <i>No. 2</i> . . .	275 00
Jessamine G. Brewster . . .	“ “ <i>No. 4</i> . . .	275 00
Viola C. Johnson . . .	“ “ <i>No. 5</i> . . .	275 00
Francena E. Porter, M.D. . . .	<i>Physician, without support</i> . . .	200 00
Frederick Whitney . . .	<i>Farmer,</i> “ “ . . .	600 00
Frank B. Fay . . .	<i>Treasurer,</i> “ “ . . .	200 00
Henry C. Greeley . . .	<i>Steward,</i> “ “ . . .	100 00

