



EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

N. J. State Reform School,

FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1872.

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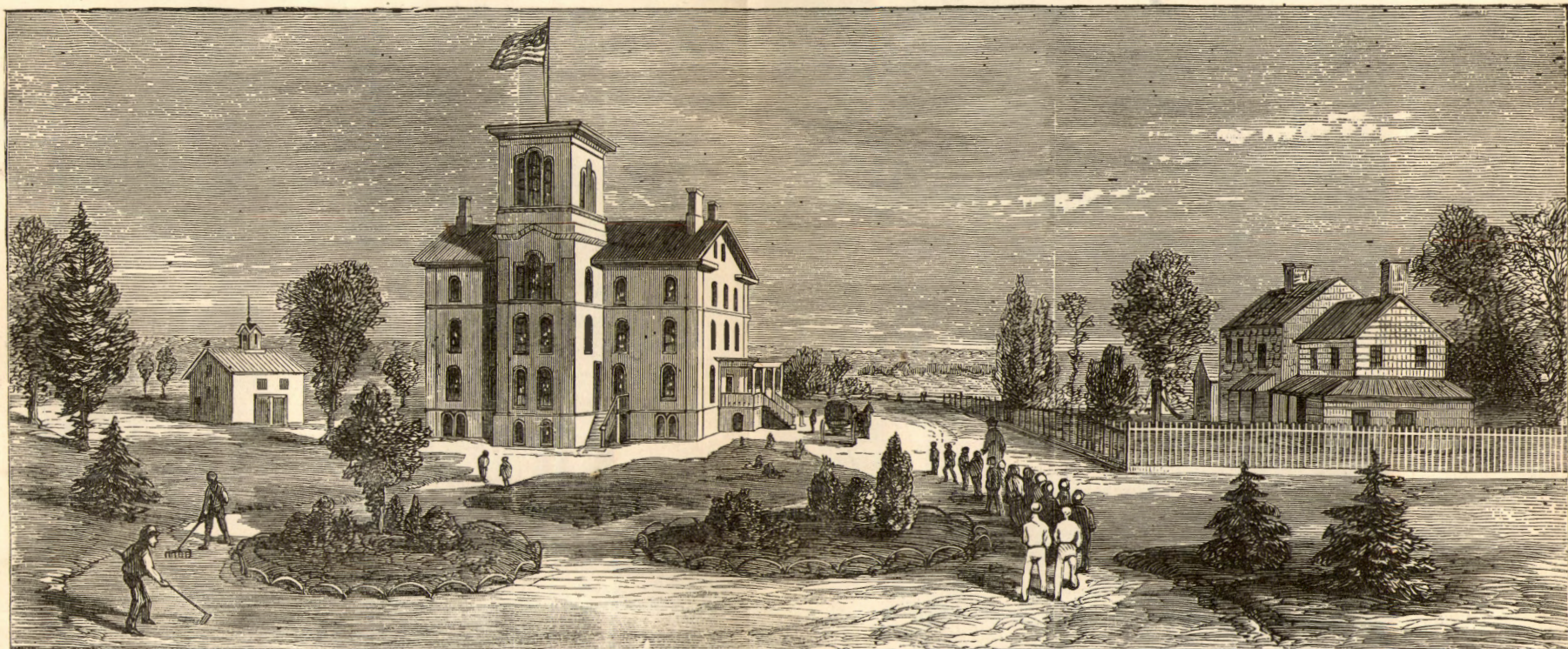
TRENTON, N. J.:

PRINTED AT THE STATE GAZETTE OFFICE.

1872.



EXTERIOR VIEW.



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, AT JAMESBURG, NEW JERSEY.

The Farm House seen on the right was built during the French War of 1754-6, and used for the detention of French Prisoners.

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BOARD OF CONTROL.

His Excellency, Governor JOEL PARKER.

Chancellor, A. O. ZABRISKIE.

Chief Justice, MERCER BEASLEY.

NAMES, RESIDENCES AND EXPIRATION OF COMMISSION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

	Term Expires.
DANIEL HAINES, Hamburg, Sussex County,	Jan. 1, 1873.
DAVID RIPLEY, Newark, Essex County,	Jan. 1, 1873.
JOHN D. BUCKELEW, Jamesburg, Middlesex Co.,	Jan. 1, 1874.
ANTHONY RECKLESS, Red Bank, Monmouth Co.,	Jan. 1, 1874.
SAMUEL ALLINSON, Yardville, Mercer County,	Jan. 1, 1875.
N. T. STRATTON, Mullica Hill, Gloucester County,	Jan. 1, 1875.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey :

In submitting to your excellency their eighth annual report, the trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School for juvenile offenders, avail themselves of the opportunity of expressing the further confirmation of their sense of the wisdom of the law by which the school was established, and of the true and liberal economy of the legislature by which it has been sustained.

They rejoice also in the assurance that the plan and principles of the institution are in accordance with those of the most approved and successful reformatories, and with the sentiments announced by the most experienced philanthropic penalogists.

In their seventh annual report was presented its correspondence with the far-famed and generally approved "Irish System," so successfully developed by Sir Walter Crofton, and of its design to accomplish, so far as the differing circumstances of the two institutions will allow, similar results by similar means.

The fundamental principle of criminal jurisprudence is the protection of society from the designs of the vicious, the weak from the aggressions of the strong; such protection is afforded by the imprisonment of the convict and so depriving him of the power, and more effectually by his reformation, which removes the desire to do wrong.

The International Congress on the prevention and repression of crime, recently held in the city of London, recognizing this as a fundamental axiom, declared that such protection is not only consistent with, but absolutely demands the annunciation of the principle that the moral regeneration of the prisoner should be the primary aim of prison discipline.

If this be true of curative measures, its truth is more clearly seen in the preventive remedies of the reformatory, in which a fostering care is exercised over the young and the ignorant, and "efforts made to save them from corrupting influences and to rescue them from a life of infamy and crime, and by judicious measures to make good and useful citizens of those who might otherwise become a burden and a curse."

On these principles as heretofore stated this reform school was established, and its operations each year tend more and more to exhibit their soundness and practicability. As prevention is better

than cure, so an institution for reform is far preferable to one of mere penal servitude.

The scheme of this institution contemplates moral religious and secular instructions, with healthful and useful employment in work shops or open farm, and kind parental treatment and wise family government. It seeks the strict observance of every rule by securing the assent of the pupil and his desire to improve and so to win rather than enforce obedience.

It reposes confidence in him, and as he shows himself worthy of it, greater indulgence is allowed and larger liberty given. He has thus the opportunity of testing the strength of his good resolutions and his ability to resist temptation to evil after his discharge. In those institutions where, as in that at Mettray, in France, the discipline is strictly military, and the conduct of the pupil is continually under the scrutiny of the officer, exact obedience for the time is enforced, but without the assurance that the good conduct will continue after the restraint is removed.

The plan of government following the indications of Providence which has placed man in families, provides for "family buildings," in each of which from thirty to fifty boys, under the charge of a competent man and his wife, may be fed, lodged and instructed, and from which they may be detailed for work in the shop or on the farm.

This system has proved its excellence in our own and other countries. In the Reform School at Lancaster, Ohio, it has been thoroughly tested and well approved. At the Farm School of the Philanthropic Society, established at Red Hill, Surrey, in England, it has been very successful, notwithstanding the pupils of it are all convicts of the higher grades of crime, and the trustees prefer those who have been sentenced to imprisonment for at least four years.

Their reports exhibit a very large per cent. of hopeful reformation.

This plan of home buildings is said to be more expensive than others; and in one sense it is so; that is it requires greater outlay for buildings and furniture and in the management.

But if we estimate the expenditure in proportion to the benefits derived, this plan will in the end prove itself to be the most economical.

It affords the most certain means of accomplishing the great object of the institution, the reformation of the pupil and through it the peace and happiness of the community.

The new family building has been completed and nearly furnished, at an expense, as will be seen by the treasurer's report, within the appropriation of 1870. The balance will be required for an unsettled bill of school furniture and the grading of the adjacent grounds. Most of this building is already occupied.

In the basement is the bath-room and a large room for collection and washing before meals. In the attic the cane seating work is carried on and in moderate weather, satisfactorily. About forty of the most trustworthy boys use the dormitory, thus greatly relieving

the sleeping apartments of the main building. The school room is ready for use.

The subject of labor as a reformatory agency and as a means of support to the institution has frequently occupied our attention, now that our numbers are larger the difficulty of finding profitable employment for the small boys is increased. The caning of chair seats, which has been in operation for more than a year, though not largely remunerative, has yet been satisfactory in its daily call for thirty boys whose labor would be of little value upon the farm, except in occasional emergencies. We have not yet arranged for making and repairing the boys' shoes and clothing by some of their own number under the care of suitable instructors, but we hope this desirable measure may be accomplished.

The pecuniary saving might not be large, but for reasons we think it desirable to vary the industries of such a family and make it as independent as possible.

We would again refer with thankfulness to the continued good health of the school. The hospital rooms provided three years ago have not yet been used. For an amount of the working of the school during the past year and its needs we would refer to the subjoined report of our estimable Superintendent and to the accompanying table of various statistics. The duties of the care taken of a reformatory for criminal and sadly neglected children are at all times arduous and self-denying. To a great extent they are thankless. We are glad to believe that according to their ability the officers of our institution have assiduously endeavored to perform them.

DANIEL HAINES,

President.

SAMUEL ALLINSON,

Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School, Jamesburg, N. J. :

GENTLEMEN:—The time for our annual report having arrived, permit me to lay before you the following exhibit of our labors the past year, and of the present condition of the school :

THE ADMINISTRATION.

There has been no material change in the general management of the institution for the past year.

The considerable increase of our number has not made it necessary to introduce any new methods of discipline, or to resort to other principles for the government of the school, than those suggested at the outset.

The central idea of a family with male and female members exercising a kind and firm control; directing to useful ends the energy of the young, curbing their wayward spirits, and educating their minds and hearts for a better life, has been the directing influence the past year.

There has been no opposition to such applicancies except such as are always found among children collected in our large schools, where numbers sometimes give countenance to an unruly, rebellious boy. Prompt and firm discipline has invariably checked any budding manifestations of disorder, and restored a willing and cheerful compliance with all needful requirements.

Perhaps, the introduction of quite a large number of new inmates about the same time, and the necessary employment of new men, some of whom were without experience in such a school, increased the restlessness and multiplied the escapes for a few weeks. This is to be expected, when almost the only restraining power, is the presence and control of the officer in charge.

It has proved only temporary in its effects, and will pass away when the true idea of the school is fully realized in the erection of "family houses" with forty or fifty boys and suitable officers in each. These being substituted for the present "congregate department" in the main building. It is impossible for one man to manage one hundred and twenty-five restless boys, in the same room, and on the same play-ground as easily, or perfectly, as he would half the

number by themselves. Hence the importance of isolation in the government of a large number of such lads.

The growth of the school on "tabular view" shows that the last year closed with eighty-eight boys. We now have under our charge one hundred and twenty, thirty-two more than we numbered at the time of our last report. We find, therefore, that there is a gradually increasing rate of commitments, the last being nearly double that of any previous year. With the same rate of increase for another year, we shall have one hundred and sixty boys to clothe, feed, educate, and control.

Our present sleeping and eating apartments will accommodate about one hundred and fifty.

It will become necessary therefore, for the trustees to stop the rapid influx of boys, or provide another "family building" for their convenient and safe keeping.

In this connection I would call your attention to the increasing practice of sending to the school those who are more than sixteen years of age. Young men, familiar with crime, to avoid long confinement in jail, or a sentence in State Prison, swear that they are not over sixteen, and their parents connive at the perjury. It is seldom that such adepts in crime have any intention of seeking a better life.

They desire to be here because they think they shall have a better chance to escape, and hence they stir up discontent, and excite younger lads to acts of disobedience, while they are too shrewd to engage in the same themselves. They encourage the vices and discontent of new members, and thus retard the work of reformation which the school is designed to effect. Again, in the other direction, small children somewhat troublesome to parents, and guilty it may be of some slight offence, are sent here to be clothed, fed and educated, when it would be far better to place them in some private family, or to subject them to a firmer discipline at home; one lad less than eight years of age was sent to us, but returned as not coming within the required limits.

This subject seems to me to demand the attention of those interested in the success of the institution. This is not an asylum for the idiotic, or a prison for the confinement and punishment of advanced criminals, or an orphan home, and parents and guardians having the care of such children should seek some different institution for their wards.

THE FAMILY BUILDING.

The design of this "Home" has been fully carried out in its construction. Rooms have been provided for a family of fifty boys, and the requisite officers to take charge of them.

The basement has arrangements for heating the entire building; also supplies, cold and hot water for washing and bathing, and is in

itself, a spacious and convenient room, well lighted, and contains ample accommodations for quiet recreation and reading.

It is always under the supervision of the officer on duty. In this room, for the present, all the boys gather after the labor of the farm, shop, and schoolroom is over for the morning and afternoon, and prepare for their meals.

The second story is the school room, and also contains the private apartment of those having the oversight of the "family."

Here fifty of our number, selected for their trustworthy and meritorious character will be furnished with all needful facilities for mental improvement, and it may be used in the evening as a reading room for such as especially deserve some favor for their persevering good conduct.

Above this room, is the sleeping apartment of the "family." An officer and guard of "Honor" occupy the same room, and have charge of its inmates. This has been used the past season, and though easy of egress, no one has attempted to leave the room without permission. For want of other shop room, we have used the attic of this building for cane seating chairs, yet it is inconvenient for work, and very uncomfortable in extreme heat or cold.

This building will enable us to confer especial privileges upon the more meritorious, by granting them greater freedom, and better opportunities for improvement; while, at the same time it will stimulate others to strive for similar favors.

The members of this family, will meet with the main portion of the school for religious worship, and for daily meals. In this manner their good example will be felt by the less worthy, and teach them the advantage of obedience and general good behavior.

It seems to me that the greatest good of this system can only be secured, when the congregate department shall be wholly divided into families of this kind, and the officer in charge shall have time to scrutinize the evening report, and call each boy to account for his conduct, speaking a kind and encouraging word to those who do well, while he investigates all complaints, and admonishes all wrong doers.

This evening exercise, when properly conducted, is one of the best agencies in the work of reform, and can only be used successfully when the officer has ample time to attend to this duty.

In a large congregate body, it is hurried, for want of time, and loses its significance, and hold upon the scholars.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The schools have been maintained during the year, except for a few weeks' vacation in the heat of the summer.

The younger, and the most backward portion of the school has made rapid improvement under the faithful instruction of Miss Mary S. Pond, whose skill in interesting her pupils, and earnest zeal to do them good, cannot be too highly commended.

The older and more advanced scholars were under the instruction and discipline of Mr. A. J. Case. Our tables will show the improvement made in the different studies attended to while in school.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that so many of this class of our youth growing up in ignorance, unable to read or write, are taught even the rudiments of a common education, and will be able to read the Word of Life, to write to friends, and have some knowledge of numbers, and of the world in which they live.

The shop and the farm, as well as the school room, have aided in this educational work, impressing the mind of the young with the all important truth, that earnest and wisely directed effort insures success. Amid all this employment of mind and skill, the

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS

well-being of our charge has not been forgotten. Morning and evening devotions, both public and private, Sunday School instruction, and preaching each Sabbath, have been continued as heretofore. The leisure time in the evening has often been occupied in the presentation of moral obligations, and in calling back the wayward heart to its duty to God and itself.

Religious men of different persuasions have been cordially welcomed to address the school on such topics as would best instruct in the great principles of morality and religion. And we are happy to state that many gentlemen have given great satisfaction by their efforts to this direction, and we believe, that the young lads will remember these kind efforts in after life, with pleasure and gratitude.

In this connection we desire to express our thanks to such friends as have sent in from month to month, both attractive and instructive papers, and reading. This almost indispensable auxiliary to our great work has come through the benevolence and sympathy of christian friends.

The physical condition of the school has been fully as satisfactory as in any previous year. There has been no case of protracted or severe sickness. The bill for medical services has been a mere trifle considering the present number of the family.

Nearly all the boys who have not had the smallpox have been vaccinated. We have to record the first death in the institution.

Abraham Halsey, a little colored boy from Hackensack, was drowned while bathing in the pond at Jamesburg. He was a good swimmer, but in diving struck his head against a sunken log and did not come to the surface again, every effort was made by officers and citizens to rescue him, but his body was not recovered until the next morning. He was an orphan and it is not known that he has any near relatives living. He was buried in the grove near the institution, which has been used for a burial ground for a century. The neighbors joined with the school in the sad services of the funeral on the 24th of August, 1872.

NEW BUILDINGS.

From what has been presented it will readily be inferred that the rapid increase of the school must stop, or that further accommodations must be provided, as by the close of another year all our available room will be crowded. Another "family building" must soon be erected.

But some provision for a laundry, bakery and cane seating chairs will have to be made as soon as possible. Out door labor on the farm necessitates great wear and tear, as well as frequent changing and cleansing of clothing. In the rainy and cold season it is impossible to provide for so large a company without ample laundry facilities. Clothes must be cleansed and repaired and ready for the weekly change. But this cannot be done without provision for drying in doors, that the regular daily work of the laundry may proceed even in unfavorable weather.

Our arrangements for baking have become altogether too contracted for our present family. We need a store room for flour and preparation for baking in proximity to the oven.

The work of caning would be much more profitable and satisfactory if a suitable room could be provided, where the needed conveniences could be supplied. It is to be hoped that these indispensable improvements may be made the coming year.

THE CHAIR SHOP.

One of the most interesting features of our labor the past year has been the caning of chair seats.

This has been carried on under many hindrances and difficulties.

We have had to move from one room to another much to our inconvenience, yet we have accomplished something with the smaller boys of the school while the older and stronger have labored on the farm.

The busy season in the berry patch and the occasional call of the farmer for extra help, together with the school, have lessened the sum total of the earnings, but have promoted the happiness and intelligence of the boys.

They have caned 12,500 seats the past year and have earned fourteen hundred and sixty-two dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$1,462.98).

The chair shop force has averaged about thirty. For some time it was a new business, and many boys left soon after they understood their work. It is progressing very satisfactorily at present.

THE FARM.

Mr. William Redmond, having been appointed farmer in the early spring, has had the entire control of farm operations the past season. In accordance with instructions given he has made such disposition of the various parts of the farm as regards the raising of crops, fertiliz-

ing the ground, planting and harvesting, and the rotation of crops, as his best judgment dictated.

Quite a force of the older inmates of the institution have worked cheerfully with the officers and hired men under his supervision.

No special complaint has been rendered to me of insubordination or lack of interest in the work assigned.

The result of the year's toil will be found in the table of "farm products."

CONCLUSION.

Over three hundred wayward or criminal youth have been brought under the care, discipline, education and religious training of this institution since it came under your fostering jurisdiction. Many of these lads are now in successful business. Some are pursuing their studies, having the learned professions in view, others are making home and friends happy by their new and better lives, while some others, we are sorry to say, have gone back to their old lives of crime and vagrancy.

Our friends have not forgotten us the past year. Christmas brought us a generous donation of gifts for the "absent ones." The *Monmouth Democrat*, *True American*, *Trenton Gazette*, *Evening Journal* and the *Christian Union* have been sent gratuitously the past year. A fine picture of General Washington was presented to the boys by a friend, through Miss Mary S. Pond, to be placed in their school room. For these and other similar favors we would express our sincere gratitude.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your sympathy and interest the past year I submit this report for your consideration.

L. H. SHELDON,
Superintendent.

Jamesburg, N. J., Oct. 31st, 1872.

*State Reform School, in acc't with L. H. Sheldon, Supt., for the year
ending November 1, 1872.*

	DR.			CR.
Salaries and labor.....	\$4,488 15	From Treasurer.....		\$17,919 66
Provisions.....	5,169 29	Farm products sold.....		1,557 01
Clothing.....	2,766 46	Parents and guardians.....		272 00
Furniture.....	678 41	For boys' labor from contrac-		
Stationery.....	245 69	tors of new building.....		211 12
Improvements and repairs...	966 48	For caning seats.....		1,462 98
Fuel and lights.....	655 23			
Medical services.....	23 00			
Incidentals.....	243 05			
Freight and traveling exp's...	251 04			
Farm labor.....	2,025 87			
Farming Implements.....	315 41			
Live stock.....	359 50			
Fertilizers ..	765 95			
Grain and Feed.....	885 06			
Plants and seeds.....	229 10			
Farm improvements and re-				
pairs.....	721 44			
Farm incidental expenses.....	81 32			
Due Sup't Nov. 1, 1871.....	551 11			
In hands of Sup't Nov. 1, 1872	61			
	\$21,422 77			\$21,422 77

GENERAL INVENTORY.

Furniture in school building.....	\$5,113 35
Clothing and material on hand.....	1,088 95
Provisions on hand.....	325 74
Books and stationery.....	447 29
Furniture in farm house.....	349 63
Farm implements.....	3,053 20
Farm products on hand.....	3,991 93
Trees and roots in nursery.....	700 00
Live stock.....	5,362 50
Furniture in new house.....	423 04
	\$20,860 63

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*New Jersey State Reform School, in account with Samuel Allinson,
Treasurer :*

	Cr.		Dr.
Nov. 1, 1871.		Nov. 1, 1872.	
Balance in settlement.....	\$270 05	To cash paid L. H. Sheldon, Superintendent.....	\$17,919 66
From State Treasurer, appro- priation of 1871.....	4,918 20	Discount on notes.....	86 43
1872.		Binding Reports.....	3 50
From State Treasurer, appro- priation of 1872.....	7,000 00		
Notes discounted.....	5,500 00		
Debit balance Nov. 1.....	321 34		
	\$18,009 59		\$18,009 59

FAMILY HOUSE NO. 1 BUILDING ACCOUNT.

1871		1872.	
Rec'd of State Treas- urer, \$7,500 00		Paid for building material and labor.....	\$3,475 19
Expended on acc't of building.....	5,110 99	Paid for heating and water arrangements	556 59
Bal'nce at settlement, Nov. 12.....	389 01	Paid for bedding and furni- ture	445 82
1872.		Paid for Insurance.....	3 50
Received of State Treasurer, Balance of appropriation	2,500 00	Credit balance, Nov. 1.....	407 56
	\$4,889 01		\$4,889 01

STATISTICS.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Bushels of Corn.....	2,530a	60c.....	\$1,578 00
“ Potatoes.....	1,440a	50	720 00
“ Oats.....	400a	59	200 00
“ Buckwheat.....	120a	\$1 01	120 00
“ Rye.....	24a	80	19 20
“ Sweet potatoes...	30a	80	24 00
“ Beans.....	6a	1 50	9 00
“ Onions.....	30a	1 00	30 00
“ Turnips.....	155a	25	38 75
“ Cucumbers.....	5a	50	2 50
“ Beets.....	155a	25	38 75
“ Peas.....	3a	2 00	6 00
Pounds Tomatoes.....	13,420a	0½	67 10
“ Squashes.....	16,680a	0½	83 40
Tons Broom Corn.....	¼a	50 00	12 50
Loads Pumpkins.....	30a	3 00	90 00
Baskets Peaches.....	350a	60	210 00
Quarts of Strawberries.....	437a	10	42 70
“ Raspberries.....	142a	10	14 20
“ Blackberries.....	751a	10	75 10
“ Milk.....		3	222 15
Heads of Cabbage.....	2,225a	08	178 00
Bunches of Asparagus.....	1,500a	12	180 00
Tons of Hay.....	35a	30 00	1,050 00
“ Straw.....	15a	15 00	225 00
Dozens of Eggs.....	368a	20	73 60
Bundles of Corn Stalks.....	12,000a	03	360 00
Dozens of Sweet Corn.....	200a	12	24 00
Bunches Celery.....	150a	05	7 50
Total			\$5,591 35

The following table may be instructive and interesting to such as are wishing to inform themselves more minutely in regard to the school :

TIME OF COMMITMENT.

Number of boys present Nov. 1, 1871.....	88
“ committed in “ 1871.....	6
“ “ Dec. 1871.....	6
“ “ Jan. 1872.....	4
“ “ Feb. 1872.....	4
“ “ March '72.....	8
“ “ April '72.....	7
“ “ May '72.....	17
“ “ June '72.....	4
“ “ July '72.....	6
“ “ Aug. '72.....	7
“ “ Sept. '72.....	10
“ “ Oct. '72.....	14
Whole number in the Institution during the year.....	181

DISPOSAL OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

Returned to parents.....	44	Died.....	2
Indentured to farmers.....	7	Delivered to Judge.....	1
To care of themselves.....	7		
Escaped.....	8	Whole number.....	69

The number in the Institution November 1, 1872.....	112
Number still under the charge of the Institution.....	120

NUMBER OF BOYS COMMITTED EACH YEAR SINCE THE SCHOOL OPENED.

Year ending Dec. 1, 1867.....	26
“ “ “ 1868.....	39
“ “ “ 1869.....	35
“ “ Nov. 1, 1870.....	50
“ “ “ 1871.....	61
“ “ “ 1872.....	93
*Inmates received in the six years.....	304
Number of different boys.....	299
Whole number of boys in the Institution in 1872.....	181
*Five boys released on trial, but returned.	

AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

Sixteen years old.....	15	Ten years old.....	6
Fifteen years old.....	18	Nine years old.....	3
Fourteen years old.....	22	Eight years old.....	2
Thirteen years old.....	7		
Twelve years old.....	11	Total.....	93
Eleven years old.....	9		

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

MORAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITION BEFORE COMMITMENT.

Have lost fathers.....23	Have used tobacco.... 48
Have lost mothers.....23	Used intoxicating drinks.....16
Have lost both parents.....13	Have been arrested before.....33
Have intemperate fathers.....27	Nearly all idle and profane.

CAUSE OF COMMITMENTS.

Petit larceny.....59	Breaking with intent.....12
Disorderly conduct.....2	Arson.....1
Grand larceny.....4	Assault and battery.....1
Malicious mischief.....3	Burglary.....3
Incorrigibility.....4	
Vagrancy.....4	Total.....93

PARENTAGE.

NATIONALITY.	NATIONALITY.
Ireland.....38	Scotland.....2
Germany.....16	Unknown.....13
England.....8	
America.....16	Total.....93

BIRTHPLACE OF THOSE RECEIVED.

STATE OR NATION.	STATE OR NATION.
New Jersey.....49	England.....4
New York.....11	Germany.....4
Pennsylvania.....10	Unknown.....13
Ireland.....2	
	Total.....93

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THOSE ADMITTED WERE SENT.

Essex.....34	Ocean.....3
Hudson.....16	Morris.....3
Mercer.....7	Hunterdon.....3
Union.....5	Burlington.....2
Passaic.....5	Bergen.....1
Middlesex.....5	Monmouth.....1
Camden.....4	
Cumberland.....4	Total.....93

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE BOYS.

Dormitory.....3	Charge of lamps.....1
Laundry.....4	Care of stock.....2
Kitchen.....4	Barn.....2
Dining room.....2	Chair shops and on the farm.....92
Charge of engine.....1	
Charge of furnace.....1	Total.....112

DIVISION OF TIME.

SUMMER.		WINTER.	
Rise at.....	5 00	Rise at.....	5 30
Devotions.....	5 45	Devotions.....	6 15
Breakfast.....	6 00	Breakfast.....	6 30
Work and school.....	6 30	Work and school.....	7 00
Cease work and school.....	11 30	Cease work and school.....	11 30
Dinner.....	12 00	Dinner.....	12 00
Play.....	12 30	Play.....	12 30
Work and school.....	1 00	Work and school.....	1 00
Cease work and school.....	5 30	Cease work and school.....	5 00
Supper.....	6 00	Supper.....	5 30
Play.....	6 30	School room.....	6 00
Reports and devotions.....	7 15	Reports and devotions.....	7 15
Retire.....	8 00	Retire.....	8 00

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

LUTHER H. SHELDON, Superintendent.....	\$1,500
MRS. SARAH H. SHELDON, Matron.....	300
FREEMAN H. PIKE, House officer.....	420
JOSEPH SHEAREN, Teacher and officer.....	420
D. L SPAULDING, Teacher and Officer.....	420
JASON L. CURTIS, Teacher.....	420
MISS JULIA R. SWAIN, Assistant and teacher.....	192

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