



# SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

## STATE REFORM SCHOOL

FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1870.

---

New Jersey State Library

TRENTON, N. J.:

PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.

1871.





# SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

## STATE REFORM SCHOOL

FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1870.



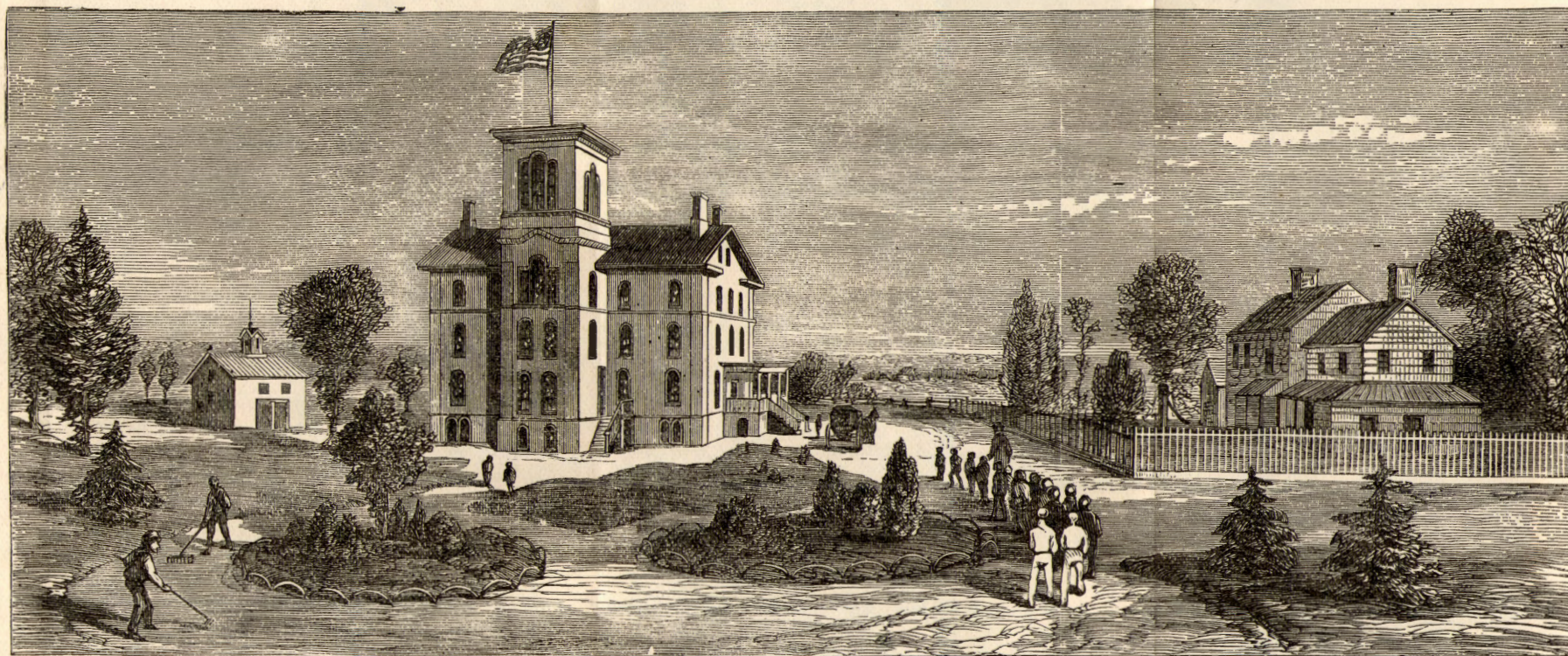
TRENTON, N. J.:

PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.

1871.



## 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.



## BOARD OF CONTROL.

His Excellency, Governor THEODORE F. RANDOLPH,  
Chancellor A. O. ZABRISKIE,  
Chief Justice MERCER BEASLEY.

---

## TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. BUCKELEW, . . .	Term expires January 1, 1871.
ANTHONY RECKLESS, . . .	Term expires January 1, 1871.
SAMUEL ALLINSON, . . .	Term expires January 1, 1872.
NATHAN T. STRATTON, . . .	Term expires January 1, 1872.
DANIEL HAINES, . . .	Term expires January 1, 1873.
DAVID RIPLEY, . . .	Term expires January 1, 1873.



## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

---

*To His Excellency Theodore F. Randolph, Governor of New Jersey:*

The time having arrived which closes the fiscal year of our State Institutions, the Trustees of the Reform School for Boys, at Jamesburg, have reviewed its business operations during the past eleven months, and present herewith the annual reports of its Superintendent and Treasurer, and the usual statistical tables. The experience of another year is added to the past, confirming our estimate of the value of the means here used for the reclamation of juvenile delinquents; and we are encouraged to press on in the work which has been assigned us, grateful for the support, moral and pecuniary, which has ever been accorded us by the Executive and Legislative Departments of the State. The distance which most of the Trustees reside from the school, and from each other, often makes it difficult for them to meet for consultation; but they have endeavored to comply with the law requiring semi-monthly visiting of the school and the regular quarterly meetings of the Board.

The new wing which was authorized in the appropriation of 1868 has been completed and furnished during the present year, at a cost, including furniture, some necessary changes in the main building, and a steam boiler for cooking vegetables, &c., of about \$15,000. The addition has very greatly promoted the comfort of the family which had previously been overcrowded in school room, dining room, and dormitory. The health of the school having continued remarkably good, there has been little occasion for medical treatment, but it is a great satisfaction to the Trustees that we now possess, in two commodious adjoining rooms, suitable hospital accommodations. We had previously felt no little anxiety in the apprehension of some epidemic emergency, to which all such institutions are at times liable, and for which we were, previously, so wholly unprepared.

Half of the pupils have been in morning session of the school-room, and the other half in the afternoon, except during the summer vacation, which was unusually prolonged this year by the press of agricultural labor. Much has been accomplished on the farm, the



past season, in clearing and draining unsightly and unproductive pond-holes and springy places, and in general improvement. Many of the boys are quite too small to make their labor valuable on the farm, but such occupation lessens the cost of their maintenance, and trains them to habits of industry. We have contemplated, with considerable solicitude, the adoption of some forms of more remunerative labor for the inclement weather of winter, but not having yet satisfied ourselves with any proposed employment, continue to give to the scholars, at such seasons, increased opportunity for intellectual instruction.

Remembering the antecedents of our pupils, it is gratifying to observe their present ready obedience, their general deportment to each other, and their willing performance of assigned labor. These results furnish satisfactory evidence of the success of the officers in their often arduous and self-denying labors to which we bear willing tribute. Two of our boys showed their honesty by a prompt and voluntary surrender of two rolls of money (more than \$200) which they had severally found among some building rubbish, and might have secreted. We thought the circumstance too auspicious to pass without a marked expression of our approval, and, therefore, presented to each of them, in the presence of the school, a handsome copy of the Bible, endeavoring, at the same time, to impress upon all the duty and the beauty of a life of rectitude. We have other evidences of the value of the training received here, in the correct conduct of a number of the pupils who have been placed out with farmers and others, or released to their friends. One of these, who had given satisfaction to his employer, took cold from exposure, and returned to the school prostrated in health. His needs were carefully attended to, for a short time, by our excellent Superintendent and Matron, when a kind relative, though a poor woman, took him to her home, where he soon after made a peaceful close of life, animated with the Christian's hope.

In the third annual report of the Trustees it was said:—"The system which it is proposed to adopt in our school is to have families of boys in separate houses, each family to be under the care of a suitable man and his wife. The advantages of this plan are, briefly, that such division awakens more of the interests and affections of *home* in the minds of the boys, and places them permanently under the notice and supervision of the parents of the house, who, devoting themselves to their own pupils, acquire a more perfect acquaintance with, and influence over, them than could be the case were they in congregate establishments like the 'Refuges' of our metropolitan cities."

From the opportunities which several of the Trustees have had of witnessing the successful operation of Reform Schools, where the family system has been fully carried out—especially that at Lancaster, Ohio—we are confirmed in our approval of the original design of our own school, as above set forth. Upon this plan, thirty to fifty



boys are placed in what is called a "family building," with its school and sitting-room, dormitory, wash-room, and play-ground. The graded school, the dining-room and the chapel, are common to all the schools. Each "family" is under the special charge of a teacher, called, in the Western reformatories, "elder brother," and his wife, with an assistant, who is frequently an advanced pupil, meriting promotion, and benefited by it. In the commencement of our enterprise, it was concluded to erect the main building first, and afterwards to cluster around it "family houses," as the influx of pupils might demand. We believe it would be better for the school if arrangements could now be made, that the further increase could be thus provided for.

There being considerable misapprehension among our citizens as to the design of the school, and the mode of admitting boys to its benefits, we have thought it desirable to print, in connection with this report, the several laws of the State in relation to the institution.

DANIEL HAINES, *President.*

SAMUEL ALLINSON, *Secretary.*

New Jersey State Library



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To Daniel Haines, President of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School :*

Our estimable colleague, John D. Buckelew, having resigned his office as Treasurer of the Board, previous to his departure for Europe last summer, his successor presents the following statement of the moneys which have been received and paid out during the fiscal year now ending on the 30th ult., and of the cost of building and furniture of the new wing, &c.

---

**DR.    The State Reform School, in acc't with J. D. Buckelew, Treas.    CR.**

1870.—Cash paid L. H. Sheldon, Superintendent .....	\$11,883 74	By Cash from State Treasurer.....	\$15,000 00
Discount, interest and stamps.....	123 64	By balance of Building Appropri-	
Paid to new Treasurer, June 7.....	1,698 90	ation .....	880 00
Paid on Building Account.....	2,173 72		
	<u>\$15,880 00</u>		<u>\$15,880 00</u>

---

**DR.    The State Reform School, in acc't with Samuel Allinson, Treas.    CR.**

1870.—To Cash paid L. H. Shel-		By Cash received from J. D. Buck-	
don, Superintendent.....	\$3,200 00	elew, June 7.....	\$1,698 90
Building Account.....	3,392 46	By Cash received from State Treas-	
Balance, October 31.....	106 44	urer.....	5,000 00
	<u>\$6,698 90</u>		<u>\$6,698 90</u>

---

**DR.                                  Building and Furniture Account.                                  CR.**

1869-70.—Paid by J. D. Buckelew.....	\$12,067 90	Appropriation of 1869 .....	\$10,000 00
Paid by present Treasurer.....	3,392 46	Appropriation of 1870.....	5,460 36
	<u>\$15,460 36</u>		<u>\$15,460 36</u>

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL ALLINSON, *Treasurer.*



# THE TREASURER'S REPORT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1900

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above.

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. in relation to the above.

The State of New York, in and for the County of New York.

IN SENATE,  
January 10, 1901.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

ALBANY: JAMES B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER, 1901.

RECEIVED JAN 11 1901

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

ALBANY: JAMES B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER, 1901.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of the State Reform School, Jamesburg, New Jersey :*

GENTLEMEN:—This Institution has nearly closed the fourth year of its history. It therefore becomes my duty to submit to you such facts and considerations, as the experience of the past suggests.

### OUR FARM HOME.

With profound gratitude, we would acknowledge the continued smiles of Divine Providence; the fostering care of the State, and the awakened, and rapidly increasing interest of intelligent, and benevolent citizens in its aims and results. It cannot but be a source of gratification to those who laid the foundation of this "Home for the reformation of wayward and criminal youth," that it can no longer be justly looked upon as an *experiment*.

"*The Open Farm*" and "family plan," not only have their prototypes in Germany and France, but have demonstrated in many States of the Union, the great superiority of the system in its practical bearings. Large and flourishing schools, established on this foundation have, for a longer or shorter period, received, trained, educated and hopefully reformed some of the worst criminal boys of the land, who are now occupying places of trust and honor. And where such institutions can be suitably *located* and *officered*, they are awakening increased confidence and interest. These evidences of success are now rapidly multiplying on the farms and in the homes of this Commonwealth.

This School, inaugurated amidst the doubts and fears of its warmest friends, has already gathered one hundred and fifty of this dangerous class of street boys, and, with few exceptions has retained, disciplined and instructed them in regard to those things essential to an honest, virtuous and successful life. It has thus added its unobtrusive testimony to that of older and larger Institutions established



on the same basis ; viz., that the "strongest wall is no wall," and the surest way to win the "prodigal son" from the paths of ruin, is to throw around him all the appliances of intelligence, affection and virtue, amid the surroundings of an attractive home.

Nothing shows more clearly, the wisdom of the founders of this Institution, than the selection of this somewhat isolated and extensive farm, furnishing diversified scenery, freedom of range, variety of pleasing and remunerative toil, all so conducive to health, and essential to the discipline and development of body and mind. The salutary effect of these "Home" influences upon this class of children and youth, can hardly be over estimated. Every year's experience augments my conviction that the absence of such physical restraints as are naturally odious and humiliating, and the constant pressure of familiar, kind and firm personal influence over each individual mind, is the true method of securing self-respect, and awakening self-reliance. These, with firm moral principle, promise a successful life in the future.

A *voluntary* subjection of one's self to the judicious restraints and wise discipline of the family is God's ordained method for developing and educating the young life for the highest and noblest pursuits of manhood.

The nearer we can come to this, the nearer right we shall be. The child ever under the watchful eye and restraining hand of the father and the mother, and the teacher does not fret and chafe like a caged bird, but grows up naturally into a life of usefulness and honor, because the Former of the mind and heart has ordained this field for this grand work.

Inexperience and want of faith may conjure up formidable difficulties, but a true love for the work, and a more perfect acquaintance with its details, make this labor ever more encouraging and delightful, and less fatiguing.

Often the wayward young heart, yearning for that affectionate parental interest which it has never known, or sadly lost, welcomes, with inexpressible delight, these home influences, where externals speak only of comfort, sympathy and love ; and attachments become stronger than bolts and walls, and example becomes more potent than physical force.

Neither does the fact of occasional escapes conflict with this view. It is by no means a certain evidence of a sullen and unyielding rejection of all these influences, that a boy sometimes runs away from them. Often the first sign of reformation is the fresh opening of the youthful heart to the endearing influences of home. In some instances a father's authority, a mother's love, the happy group in the old homestead, form a picture too beautiful and attractive for the longing heart to resist, and the comparatively good boy rushes thoughtlessly towards the objects of his newly-awakened love. This being gratified, a voluntary return to the discipline of the school



has, thus far, resulted in the development of a better life, of nobler aims and pursuits. Hence, what to many may appear as *uniformly* discouraging, often becomes to me the most convincing proof of reformation, and the returned fugitive is at once reinstated in his place of trust, seldom to disappoint our expectations. Such has been the teaching of past experience, under the system here employed to reform those committed to this institution.

On this large farm, of nearly five hundred acres, may be seen almost one hundred boys daily engaged in every department of farm work, either under the tuition of experienced instructors, or alone, proud of the confidence reposed in them, and often working with unusual activity and skill, to prove that they can do as well while alone as when under the eye of an officer.

An important feature of this farm-life, in the reformation of neglected and criminal boys, is found in the fact that the power of an officer to retain the members of his family depends mainly upon the kindly feeling existing between himself and each individual of his charge. For, every day he must trust a considerable number beyond his immediate supervision. This necessitates a knowledge of the peculiarities of each lad, and an adaptation of instruction and a manifestation of sympathy for him, until a personal friendship springs up, which not only holds the boy, but renders him peculiarly accessible, and makes the instruction and discipline of the officer both acceptable and efficient. Again, I have found that constant employment in a world of life, and growth, and beauty, tends to exercise the mind in worthy and elevating thoughts, and cultivate a devout spirit, and to wean the young lad from a life of sin and shame. For the former victim of bad example and debasing associations can now breathe the atmosphere of a Christian home, where order, and obedience, and cheerfulness reign; where the laws of God and the authority of the magistrate are revered, and the duties of the child and citizen enforced.

Such is the character, and such the influence of our "Farm Home" for the instruction and reformation of the wayward and criminal youth of this State.

#### THE GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

A more familiar acquaintance with the peculiarities of character to be dealt with in such an Institution, and a better understanding of the demands which this system makes upon the officers in charge, as well as vastly improved facilities for accomplishing desired results, have removed many obstacles heretofore in the way of our success, and have rendered the entire management of the Reform School much more satisfactory and pleasant than in previous years. The faithful officer has been rewarded, for the most part, with a spirit of commendable obedience and industry. The older members of the



School, especially distinguished themselves in the season of haying and harvesting, by volunteering their services till late into the night, to secure the crops, and expedite the work, and in no instance did any one take advantage of the darkness, or their entire freedom. They worked like men hired on the farm. Thus, in various ways they have anticipated the wishes of their respective officers, and labored with a cheerfulness and zeal quite uncommon among this class of lads.

While reproof and correction are often necessary, we have seen no evidence of cherished spite or revenge. But the manifest aim of the pupils has been to gain the good opinion of their instructors, and by a cheerful submission to all necessary discipline, retain their standing in the School.

It has never been the object of punishment to degrade the wrong doer, but to teach him that evil ways lead to pain and trouble, while the way of obedience and well-doing insures the favor of God and man. Hence, we have sought to secure the conscience of the transgressor, and have it pronounce the punishment merited and just.

The progress of nearly all in the departments of moral conduct, education and physical labor, has been decidedly good. While not all we could desire in *every instance*, yet, in many, it has been unexpectedly gratifying, and the testimony we hear from parents, guardians, and farmers is highly satisfactory; and shows that by far the larger proportion of our boys are entering upon a new and praiseworthy life. They are gaining self-respect and self-control; thus, are laying the foundation for a career of usefulness and honor in the future.

What has been accomplished in the different fields of effort, will be noticed under their respective heads.

At the close of last year, we reported seventy-three as the number then in our charge. During the year now drawing to a close, we have received fifty, and have conditionally released forty-one; leaving eighty-two as our present number. Of the forty-one released, thirty-three are known to be doing well. The present condition of three is unknown. Three have been returned as disposed to go back to their old companions and habits of idleness. Two have been again arrested for crime. One died after being indentured. One last year reported as a fugitive, has voluntarily returned, and two who escaped this year are yet at large.

#### THE SANITARY CONDITION

of the school has been all that could be desired. There has been no protracted sickness, and comparatively few instances of slight illness during the past year. Cleanliness of person, and daily exercise in the field, with plain but wholesome food, and regular habits, constitute the chief medicine administered.



## EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

While it is not the chief object of this school to educate its pupils to any considerable extent, yet it is felt that "ignorance is the prolific source of crime," and that "education is a vital force in the reformation of our criminal youth." It not only diverts from idleness, and corrupting amusements, but stimulates self-respect, and furnishes rational enjoyment for all, besides its absolute need for the duties and responsibilities of a successful business life. Hence, with the exception of the hot and busy season of the summer and autumn, we have given about four and a half hours' schooling a day to each boy. Many of those who could not read or write, when received, now are able to do both, to the great satisfaction of their friends, and profit to themselves. Especial attention is paid to those studies, which will be of immediate service, and which will enable each lad to transact the ordinary business of life, with accuracy and pleasure. One very promising feature of our school is found in the fact that we have no truants. All must be present each day, and no boy is excused from his lessons unless for sickness. This secures a more uniform improvement than is found in many public schools, and we often find developing and increasing a thirst for knowledge which is highly gratifying. Our new school room, which has been furnished during the past year, is commodious and inviting. It will accommodate about one hundred and twenty-five pupils, and answers well for the Sabbath services for which it is also used.

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The very idea of such a school as this had its origin in the religious convictions and sympathies of the wisest and best men of the State. The earnest desire to save this class of unfortunate youth from a life of idleness and crime, and all their debasing and fearful accompaniments, and transform them into honest men and intelligent citizens, led to the establishment of this Reformatory, instead of a penal institution.

Religion, then, in its truest and noblest sense, is its "corner stone." By it the mind is convinced, the will subdued, and the heart changed. Those great religious truths, held in common by good men of every persuasion, are our most reliable agencies in this noble work.

While we do not consent to any interference with the cherished opinions of denominational belief, we do insist that a clear conviction of accountability to God, and a sincere reverence for his Word, and obedience to his commands, are essential to the highest success in this field of reform. A Christian spirit and Christian life will surely recommend these boys to any who may wish their services, or fit them to be the light and joy of the home which so many of them have made sad and desolate by their insubordination and crimes. Almost



every letter from the sorrowing mother, or the loving sister, is freighted with these thoughts, and their prayers and tears indicate the sincerity and earnestness of their faith. With all our other appliances, here is our main hope. Our Sabbath service and daily worship, and pleasant social intercourse, where words fitly chosen may be "like apples of gold in pictures of silver," cannot but mould the heart of the boy as he becomes thoughtful, and removes farther and farther from his old companions and habits, and begins to realize his need of friendly aid and judicious counsel.

This, then, is our aim:—to lay a foundation of moral principle in the heart of the boy, and awaken such religious convictions as shall hold and guide him safely when out from the fostering care of the State.

#### SOCIAL RELATIONS.

One of the most important questions to be considered concerning those committed to this school is, what is to be their social character, and what influence will they exert in social life? Their reformation should secure the best development of this important relation to the welfare of society. Hence we have constant reference to their education in this respect. In their intercourse with members of the family, and with one another, and at their meals, particular attention is paid to the cultivation of such social habits as will best fit them for the various duties of the family relation. The love of home and its refinements, care of their persons with reference to the impression which they make upon others, a desire for such friendships as will elevate and improve the mind and heart, are stimulated.

To this end, we have inaugurated a series of evening exercises, in which the members of the family and the boys mutually engage. Reading, declamation, music and songs, occupy the time. Neighbors and friends are invited to be present; thus we have awakened an ambition to excel and gain the praise of others for well doing, while we have cultivated a taste for those amusements which will be refining and salutary. Great interest has been manifested in these exercises, and they seem to exert a marked influence in rendering the boys cheerful and contented while separated from home and friends. In this connection we would desire to mention the nucleus of a library which the benevolence of friends has furnished, and which greatly aids us in this department. The continued liberality of the patrons of the school will be richly rewarded by the good accomplished in this direction. Through the kindness of the High Street Sabbath School, Newark, each boy has received a copy of "*Everybody's Paper*," and "*The Sabbath School Visitor*," once a month; also, twenty copies of the "*American Messenger*," to be distributed promiscuously among such as desire it. We are also indebted to the publisher of the "*Monmouth Democrat*," and the Trenton "*Gazette*,"



for the gratuitous contribution of their papers the past year. The State Bible Society has kindly furnished each boy with a copy of the Testament and Psalms, so that the present "Home" of these boys has been most generously supplied with good reading material, well adapted to the social and educational welfare of all. These favors furnish a fresh source of pleasure from week to week, and are highly appreciated. Many thanks to the donors.

#### THE NEW WING.

Since the last Report of the Trustees, the addition to the main building has been completed. New and commodious rooms, greatly needed, have been supplied. A neat and inviting dining-room and comfortable wash and bath-room occupy the basement. The large, airy and well-furnished school-room extends over the story above. The hospital, with clothing rooms and private apartments are found on the next floor; while the entire upper story furnishes the additional sleeping apartments, so much needed. A steam-generator, with two forty-gallon boilers, for cooking food and for heating water in the laundry and bath-room, has been added to the new kitchen, and proves to be one of the most valuable and useful improvements of the year. The comforts and conveniences thus furnished have materially lessened the anxiety and difficulty which arose from our previously crowded condition, and are therefore highly appreciated by all connected with this institution.

#### THE FARM AND FARM WORK.

This has been our most successful year on the farm. Though the season has been one of unusual drought, our crops have been good, and, in some respects, have most favorably disappointed us. The principal part of our corn was raised on one of the poorest fields of the farm, for the purpose of improving its condition, yet it gave us a most unexpected return. The worms, at one time, threatened our entire potato crop, but by persistent effort they were destroyed, and the yield was very good. The sweet potatoes were never so delicious as this fall. Two hundred and eleven bushels of onions were raised from seed on one acre of ground. The broom corn grew on the lightest soil in our young peach orchard, and received not much more attention than the trees demanded. While the wheat suffered severely during the winter, and rewarded us but poorly for the outlay, the oats never were better. The asparagus, berries and peaches, fully met our expectations, and gave us a rich promise for the future. The young fruit trees have made an excellent growth, and the stock of young cattle, sheep and swine, are far superior to those of former years. The breaking up of land, and cultivation of crops, during this year, equal in labor the ploughing of seven hundred acres, and



we now have thirty acres of wheat and forty-seven of rye. This has been a year of *improvements* on the farm. One hundred and forty-two rods of tile drain have been laid. Various slough holes have been drained, "grubbed," and filled. About five acres of waste land, disfiguring the farm, and a yearly bill of expense, in removing bushes, &c., have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation. Ditches have been dug, the soil removed to form heaps of compost; the road through the avenue has been turnpiked and heavily gravelled its entire extent; and, though an expensive work, it was performed during mild weather in winter, when the teams were not needed elsewhere. There has been no department of labor on the farm that has not been mainly filled by the boys, under the direction of the farm hands, or the officers in charge; and they have developed a spirit of industry which cannot but be of great utility to them in after life; and, more than this, the older lads have been employed in ploughing and tilling the soil, in the hay and harvest field, and in the most exposed part of the farm, and have toiled with the same apparent interest when alone as when under the watchful eye of an overseer. In this discipline they have fitted themselves for any employment, having been taught that honest industry not only brings a pecuniary reward, but the consciousness of meriting the approbation of those whose good opinion may be of great service to them in the future. The officers now in charge, and the farm help, have uniformly manifested a spirit of harmony and earnest effort to second my views, and carry out such plans as the highest welfare of the institution seemed to demand. It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge their faithfulness and kindness.

The appended tables will show more in detail some important facts concerning those committed to this institution, and also the results of our farm labor for the past year.

Gentlemen:—While we look back upon the past year's progress with gratitude, and, for the most part, with pleasure, our joy is chastened by the reflection that one of the School's earliest and most devoted friends has been, in the Providence of God, suddenly called to close up his useful and honored life. His words of counsel and encouragement; his generous sympathies and Christmas gifts always made him a most welcome guest to the inmates of the institution. Yet, while we mourn the untimely death of the Hon. GEORGE T. COBB, we cannot but be grateful that his life was such an illustrious example to the poor and orphaned youth of this State. May the remembrance of his many virtues stimulate them to imitate his example.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the aid you have rendered me, and the deep sympathy you have ever manifested, I submit this report for your consideration.

L. H. SHELDON,  
*Superintendent.*

JAMESBURG, N. J., Nov. 15, 1870.



# REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL.

19

State Reform School, in account with L. H. Sheldon, Superintendent, for  
the year ending November 1, 1870.

DR.		CR.	
Salaries and labor.....	\$3,418 50	From Treasurer .....	\$15,083 74
Provisions.....	3,816 40	Farm products sold.....	1,806 54
Clothing.....	1,041 82	Parents and guardians.....	128 00
Furniture.....	546 53	From labor and materials furnish-	
Stationery.....	146 79	ed Building Fund.....	134 38
Improvements.....	376 00	Due to Superintendent.....	169 70
Fuel and lights.....	703 75		
Incidentals.....	448 95		
Freight and traveling expenses...	267 47		
Farm expenses.....	2,098 33		
Farm implements.....	176 06		
Live stock.....	115 13		
Fertilizers.....	366 00		
Trees, plants and seeds.....	223 00		
Farm improvements and repairs..	387 52		
Farm incidental expenses.....	13 42		
Paid debt of last year.....	3,176 69		
	\$17,322 36		\$17,322 36

## GENERAL INVENTORY.

Furniture in school building, .		\$4,478 47
Clothing and material on hand, .		867 40
Provisions on hand, .		79 47
Books and stationery, .		558 82
Furniture in the farm house, .		290 98
Farm implements, .		2,449 49
Farm products on hand, .		5,328 80
Live stock, .		4,910 25
		<u>\$18,963 68</u>

## FARM PRODUCTS RAISED.

Corn, (shelled,) .	1120 bushels.
Potatoes, .	1163 "
Wheat, .	150 "
Oats, .	700 "
Buckwheat, .	105 "
Sweet potatoes, .	100 "
Onions, .	211 "
Lima beans, .	13 "
Turnips, .	150 "
Beets, .	40 "
Cucumbers, .	5 "
Tomatoes, .	10 "
Peas, .	3 "



Peaches,	.	.	.	.	.	.	318 baskets.
Raspberries,	.	.	.	.	.	.	736 quarts.
Blackberries,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1920 "
Cabbage,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2500 heads.
Asparagus,	.	.	.	.	.	.	428 bunches.
Hay,	.	.	.	.	.	.	120 tons.
Straw,	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 "
Eggs,	.	.	.	.	.	.	336 dozens.
Milk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7760 quarts.
Corn stalks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1484 bundles.
Broom corn,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ton.

---

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS, AND THEIR SALARIES.

LUTHER H. SHELDON, <i>Superintendent,</i>	.	.	Salary, \$1,500
MRS. SARAH H. SHELDON, <i>Matron,</i>	.	.	" 300
MISS SARAH J. SHELDON, <i>Assistant Matron,</i>	.	.	" 180
A. W. KNIGHT, <i>Teacher,</i>	.	.	" 480
ANDREW CASE, <i>Teacher,</i>	.	.	" 360
S. L. BUCKLIN, <i>Teacher,</i>	.	.	" 360



## STATISTICS.

---

The following tables may be instructive and interesting to such as are wishing to inform themselves more minutely in regard to the School.

### TABLE I.

Number present December 1, 1869, . . . . .	73
Number committed in December, 1869, . . . . .	2
Number committed in January, 1870, . . . . .	9
Number committed in February, 1870, . . . . .	0
Number committed in March, 1870, . . . . .	6
Number committed in April, 1870, . . . . .	4
Number committed in May, 1870, . . . . .	2
Number committed in June, 1870, . . . . .	11
Number committed in July, 1870, . . . . .	3
Number committed in August, 1870, . . . . .	3
Number committed in September, 1870, . . . . .	4
Number committed in October, 1870, . . . . .	6
<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .	

### TABLE II.

Released to parents, . . . . .	21
Indentured to farmers, . . . . .	17
Released, . . . . .	3
<hr/>	
	41
<hr/>	
Total inmates on November 1, 1870, . . . . .	82
Fugitives at November 1, 1870, 2.	
Average number of inmates during the year, 70 $\frac{3}{4}$ .	



TABLE III.

NUMBER OF BOYS FROM EACH COUNTY.

Committed from Essex County, . . . . .	27
Committed from Hudson County, . . . . .	9
Committed from Passaic County, . . . . .	5
Committed from Morris County, . . . . .	2
Committed from Monmouth County, . . . . .	1
Committed from Salem County, . . . . .	1
Committed from Cumberland County, . . . . .	1
Committed from Cape May County, . . . . .	1
Committed from Middlesex County, . . . . .	1
Committed from Burlington County, . . . . .	1
Committed from Sussex County, . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
	50

TABLE IV.

CAUSE OF COMMITMENT.

For larceny, . . . . .	23
For burglary, . . . . .	9
For being disorderly, . . . . .	12
For false pretences, . . . . .	2
For assault and battery, . . . . .	2
For forgery, . . . . .	1
For robbery, . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
	50

TABLE V.

AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

Sixteen years old, . . . . .	5
Fifteen years old, . . . . .	13
Fourteen years old, . . . . .	9
Thirteen years old, . . . . .	12
Twelve years old, . . . . .	9
Ten years old, . . . . .	1
Eight years old, . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
	50



TABLE VI.

## MORAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITION BEFORE COMMITMENT.

Have lost fathers, . . . . .	13
Have lost mothers, . . . . .	7
Have lost both parents, . . . . .	3
Have intemperate fathers, . . . . .	21
Have used tobacco, . . . . .	28
Have used intoxicating drinks, . . . . .	11
Nearly all idle and profane.	



---

---

# APPENDIX.

---

---



# LAWS OF NEW JERSEY

## RELATING TO THE

# STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

---

An Act to establish and organize the State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That a reform farm school be established in this state for the reformation of such boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years who may be committed to it as hereinafter provided. Reform school to be established.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the governor, chancellor and chief justice of the state for the time being shall constitute a board of control, whose duty it shall be to appoint six (6) suitable persons as trustees of said reform school, and to exercise such further supervisory care as may be confided to them. Board of control.

3. *And be it enacted*, That on the first day of each year after eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the term of office of the first two named trustees shall terminate, and the names of the persons appointed to fill the vacancies shall be placed at the bottom of the list; other vacancies may, at any time be filled, and the names of the persons appointed shall be substituted in the list for that of those whom they succeed and for the remainder of their term; the trustees may be reappointed; they shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed all expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duties; they shall be removed by the board of control for sufficient cause. Vacancies, how supplied.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the trustees shall have authority to receive by gift, or to purchase, a tract of land in a healthy location, abundantly supplied with pure water, of easy access from different parts of the state, and of sufficient May hold land and erect buildings.



area for the proper seclusion and employment of the boys, to erect suitable buildings thereon, and to enact needful by-laws for their own government; these several particulars to be subject to the approval of the board of control.

Corporate  
name.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the trustees shall be a corporation by the name of "The Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School," for the purpose of taking and holding to themselves and their successors, in trust for the state, any grant or devise of lands, and any donation or bequest of money or other personal property, made for the use of said institution, and for the purpose of preserving and investing the proceeds thereof in good securities, with all powers necessary to carry said purposes into effect.

Duties of the  
trustees.

6. *And be it enacted*, That they shall take charge of the general interests of the institution; see that its affairs are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the legislature and the approved by-laws, and that strict discipline is maintained therein; provide employment and instruction for the inmates, and bind them out, discharge or remand them, as herein provided; appoint a superintendent, a steward, teacher or teachers, and such other officers as in their judgment the wants of the institution may require, and prescribe their duties; exercise a vigilant supervision over the institution, its officers and inmates; remove such officers at pleasure and appoint others in their stead, and determine the salaries to be paid to the officers; the by-laws may be amended by the assent of four trustees, at a legal meeting, but no alteration shall be valid until approved by the board of control.

Boys to be in-  
structed.

7. *And be it enacted*, That they shall cause the boys under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing, agricultural or a combination of these as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and in such other arts or trades as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation, amendment and future benefit of the boys.

May bind out  
boys.

8. *And be it enacted*, That they may bind out boys committed to the school as apprentices or servants until they become twenty-one years of age, or for any less time; stipulating in the indentures for the needful amount of school learning, and from time to time as the rightful guardians of the boys, ascertaining whether the duties and obligations of the master or mistress are faithfully performed, and if not, applying the proper remedy; in binding out boys they shall have scrupulous regard to the religious and moral character of those to whom they are to be bound, that they may secure



to the boys the benefit of a good example and wholesome instruction and the sure means of improvement in virtue and knowledge, and thus the opportunity of becoming intelligent, moral and useful and happy citizens.

9. *And be it enacted*, That one or more of the trustees shall visit the school at least once in every fortnight, at which times the boys shall be examined in the school room and at their labor, and the register shall be inspected; a record shall be kept of these visits in the books of the superintendent; once in every three months the school, in all its departments, shall be thoroughly examined by a majority of the trustees, and a report thereof signed; they shall prepare an annual report of the condition of the institution on or before the fifteenth of December in every year, which, together with a full report of the superintendent, and a list of the salaried officers and their salaries, with an inventory of the value of the live stock and other personal property of the state in the buildings or on the farm, shall be laid before the governor to be by him presented to the legislature. Examinations

#### SUPERINTENDENT.

10. *And be it enacted*, That the superintendent, with such subordinate officers as the trustees may appoint, shall have the charge and custody of the boys; he shall be a constant resident at the institution, and shall discipline, govern, instruct, employ and use his best endeavors to reform the inmates in such manner as, while preserving their health, will secure the formation as far as possible of moral, religious and industrious habits, and regular, thorough progress and improvement in their studies, trades and employments. Duties of superintendent.

11. *And be it enacted*, That he shall, before entering upon his duties, give a bond to the state, with sureties satisfactory to the governor, in the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000). conditioned that he shall faithfully perform all his duties, and account for all money received by him as superintendent, which bond shall be filed in the office of the treasurer of the state; he shall have charge of all the property of the institution, within the precincts thereof, he shall keep in suitable books, complete accounts of all his receipts and expenditures, and of all property entrusted to him; showing the income and expenses of the institution; and in such manner as the trustees may require, for all money received by him; his books and all documents relating to the school shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees, who shall, at least once in every six months, carefully examine the books and accounts, and the vouchers and documents connected Superintendent to give bond, &c.



therewith, and make a record thereof; he shall keep a register containing the name, age, and circumstances connected with the early history of each boy, and shall add such facts as come to his knowledge, relating to his history, while at the institution, and after leaving it.

[The twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth sections have been repealed.]

Compensation  
of judges and  
officers.

20. *And be it enacted*, That the fees and compensation allowed to judges under this act shall be the same as by law are allowed to justices of the peace, and all officers serving process shall be allowed the same fees as they are entitled to for serving process in criminal proceedings.

#### CONFINEMENT AND DISCHARGE.

Discharges.

21. *And be it enacted*, That any boy committed to state reform school shall be there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the trustees, until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, or is bound out or discharged as reformed, or otherwise legally discharged; the discharge of a boy as reformed, or his being sent on a voyage at sea, or arriving at the age of twenty-one years, shall be a complete release from all penalties and disabilities created or incurred by the sentence.

[The twenty-second section has been repealed.]

Appropriation  
for purchasing  
land, erecting  
buildings, &c.

23. *And be it enacted*, That for the purpose of purchasing land and the erection of suitable buildings as contemplated in this act, and for procuring the needful stock, implements, furniture, food and clothing, and for the payment of wages, and other incidental expenses, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, and the treasurer of the state is hereby directed to pay the same upon lawful warrant to the order of the board of trustees, when approved by the board of control.

Act when to  
go into effect.

24. *And be it enacted*, That when the buildings and premises of the reform school authorized by this act shall be prepared for the reception of pupils, the trustees shall by resolution inform the governor thereof, upon which he shall issue his proclamation of the fact; and the provisions of this act in relation to commitments shall not go into effect until such proclamation be issued.

25. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 6, 1865.



An act further to provide for the State Reform School.

WHEREAS, the trustees of the New Jersey reform school re- <sup>Preamble.</sup>  
port that the sum appropriated for its establishment is in-  
sufficient for the purchase of land, the erection of build-  
ings and the various expenditures for furniture, provisions,  
clothing, and so forth, that will be necessary for the proper  
accommodation and instruction of the number of boys  
which they believe will be committed to the school;  
therefore,

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of* <sup>Appropriation</sup>  
*the State of New Jersey*, That the sum of sixty thousand  
dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the uses  
of the reform school for boys; and the treasurer of this state  
is hereby directed to pay this sum to the order of the board  
of trustees when approved by the board of control.

2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect im-  
mediately.

Approved March 21, 1866.

---

A supplement to the act entitled "An act to establish and  
organize the State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders,"  
approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of* <sup>Quarterly statement.</sup>  
*the State of New Jersey*, That it shall be the duty of the  
superintendent of the State Reform School to make out and  
send quarterly to each of the justices of the supreme court a  
statement showing the capacity of the school, the number of  
pupils, and such other information as may direct the justices  
of said court in making commitments, so that the school may  
not be crowded beyond its means of accommodation.

[The second section has been repealed.]

3. *And be it enacted*, That when a boy under the age of <sup>Duty of mag-istrate.</sup>  
sixteen years shall be arrested upon complaint of any crime  
(excepting murder or manslaughter), or of being a disorderly  
person, it shall be lawful for the magistrate before whom he  
shall be taken, after examination, if in his judgment said boy  
is a fit subject for the Reform School, to commit him to the  
jail of the county or city where the charge shall be made,



and forthwith to certify and send a copy of the complaint and commitment to a justice of the supreme court most convenient of access; and for making such copies the magistrate shall be entitled to the same fees as are allowed by law for the original complaint and commitment.

Justice to issue warrant.

4. *And be it enacted*, That said justice of the supreme court, upon receiving said copies of the complaint and commitment, or upon his own information of such complaint or commitment, shall and may issue a warrant to a sheriff, constable or other officer to bring said boy before him, and also an order to the parent or guardian of said boy, or such person as may have him in charge, or with whom he has last resided, or one known to be nearly related to him, or if he be alone and friendless, then to such person as said justice may appoint to act as guardian, ad litem, requiring him or her to appear at a time and place stated in said order, to show cause why said boy should not be committed to the Reform School for reformation and instruction.

Service of copy return.

5. *And be it enacted*, That said order shall be served by the sheriff, a constable or police officer, by delivering a copy thereof personally to the party to whom it is addressed, or leaving it with some person of full age at the place of residence or business of said party, and immediate return shall be made to said justice under oath of the time and manner of such service.

Examination and appointment of guardian ad litem.

6. *And be it enacted*, That at the time and place mentioned in said order, or the time and place to which it may be adjourned, if the parent or guardian to whom said order may be addressed shall appear, then in his or her presence, or if he or she shall fail to appear, then, in the presence of some suitable person whom the said justice shall appoint as guardian ad litem; and when the complaint is of crime, if said parent or guardian shall sign a consent in writing, to waive a trial by jury in behalf of said boy, it shall and may be lawful for said justice to proceed to take the voluntary examination of said boy, and to hear the statements of the party appearing for him; and such testimony in relation to the case as may be produced, and if upon such examination and hearing the said justice shall be satisfied that the boy has committed a crime, or is a disorderly person, and is a fit subject for the state reform school, he may commit him to said school by warrant, in substance as follows:

Form of warrant of commitment.

To A. B. (sheriff, constable, or police officer, as the case may be).

You are hereby commanded to take C. D., a boy under the age of sixteen years, to wit: of the age ——— as near as can be ascertained, who at the time of his arrest resided in



———, and who has been proved to me to be a proper subject for the care, discipline and instruction of the state reform school, and deliver said boy without delay to the superintendent of the said school, or other person in charge thereof, at the place where the same is established, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant, dated this —— day of ——, 18 ——, at ——, in the county of ——, in the state of New Jersey; but no variance from said form shall be deemed material if it sufficiently appears upon the face thereof, that the boy is committed by the justice in the exercise of the powers given by this act.

7. *And be it enacted*, That the justice shall certify in the warrant the place in which the boy resided at the time of his arrest, also his age as near as can be ascertained; and such certificate for the purpose of this act, shall be conclusive evidence of his residence and age; accompanying the warrant, the justice shall transmit to the superintendent by the officer executing it, a statement of the nature of the complaint, together with such other particulars concerning the boy as the justice is able to ascertain. Justice to transmit statement.

8. *And be it enacted*, That if the justice aforesaid is of the opinion that the boy is not a fit subject for the school, or the person appearing for him, if he is charged with a crime, will not waive a trial by jury, he shall remand him to the custody of the keeper of the jail of the county or city, to be dealt with according to law. Proceedings when trial by jury is not waived.

9. *And be it enacted*, That if it shall be found that said boy is unruly and incorrigible in said school, it shall be lawful for the superintendent to endorse upon the order aforesaid, or upon the warrant of the justice of the peace committing said boy, or a copy thereof, a certificate of such bad conduct, and cause said boy to be returned to the custody of the keeper of the jail of the county or city whence he shall come, there to be imprisoned and proceedings against him to be resumed, as if no warrant or order committing him to the reform school had been made. Duty of superintendent.

[The tenth section has been repealed.]

11. *And be it enacted*, That for hearing every case not upon verdict, and drawing the warrant, certificate and papers, the justice performing such services shall receive a fee of three dollars; and the sheriff, constable or officer executing the order or warrant committing a boy to the said school, shall be entitled to a fee of two dollars, besides the necessary travelling expenses for himself and boy, to be taxed by said justice; and other fees shall be the same as are allowed for similar services in the court of general quarter sessions, Fees.



all of which fees shall be paid as in other criminal causes in the city or county where such services are rendered.

Vagrants.

12. *And be it enacted*, That if any parent or guardian shall make complaint to a justice of the supreme court that any boy, the son or ward of such parent or guardian, is habitually vagrant and disorderly or incorrigible, it shall and may be lawful for said justice to issue a warrant to the sheriff, a constable or police officer, to cause said boy to be brought before him at such time and place as he may appoint, when and where said justice shall examine the parties and if in his judgment the boy is a fit subject for the Reform School, and there is a vacancy, he may issue an order with the consent of the said parent or guardian endorsed thereon, to be executed by the sheriff, a constable or police officer, committing said boy to the custody of the superintendent of said school for reformation and instruction until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years or for such shorter term as said justice shall direct; *provided*, that security for the payment of the expenses of said complaint and commitment and of carrying said boy to the reform school, at the rates hereinbefore prescribed in other cases, and the expenses of board at such school, may, in the discretion of the said justice be required of the said parent or guardian; *and provided also*, that it shall and may be lawful for the superintendent with the consent of the majority of the trustees at any time to dismiss said boy from the school if he be found incorrigible, or if said boy is reformed and suitable to be returned to his home.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Repealer.

13. *And be it enacted*, That sections twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty-two of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same are hereby repealed.

14. *And be it enacted*, That this supplement shall go into effect immediately.

Approved April 3, 1867.



A Further Supplement to the act entitled "An Act to establish and organize the State Reform School," approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That when a boy under the age of sixteen years shall, in a court of criminal jurisdiction, by the verdict of a jury or on his own confession in open court, be found guilty of any crime, except murder or manslaughter, it shall be lawful for the said court, instead of entering judgment and pronouncing sentence according to law, to cause an order to be entered in the minutes that said boy be committed to the state reform school for reformation and instruction, pursuant to the provisions of the act to which this is a further supplement, and the supplement thereto; and a copy of said order, duly certified by the clerk under the seal of said court, shall be a sufficient warrant for taking the said boy to the said reform school, and for his commitment to the superintendent thereof; *provided*, that such order shall be made or approved by a justice of the supreme court. Order sending boy to reform school.

2. *And be it enacted*, That every commitment to the said reform school, except such as shall be made on complaint of any parent or guardian, shall be until the boy attain to the age of twenty-one years, and no longer; but the trustees in their discretion may, at any time after one year's service, by their order, discharge a boy from said school as a reward of good conduct, and upon satisfactory evidence of his reformation. Period of commitment.

3. *And be it enacted*, That every boy committed to the said reform school shall be personally liable for his maintenance and all necessary expenses incurred therein on his behalf; and the parent, guardian or relative, who would have been bound by law to provide for and support him if he had not been sent to the said school, shall be liable to pay for such maintenance and necessary expenses, and, if the trustees shall so order, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the superintendent of said school in any court having cognizance thereof; *provided*, that the trustees may in their discretion remit such liability or any part thereof. Personal liability for expenses.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the uses of the said reform school, and the treasurer of this state is hereby directed to pay the said sum of money to the order of the board of trustees, when approved by the board of control. Proviso.



Repealer.

5. *And be it enacted*, That sections two and ten of the act supplementary to the act to which this is a supplement, approved April third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be and the same are hereby repealed.

6. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 2, 1868.

---

An Act for the support and extension of the State Reform School  
for Boys.

Enlargement  
of state re-  
form school.

1. BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That for the purpose of enabling the trustees of state reform school to enlarge the main building by the erection of a new wing, the sum of ten thousand dollars be hereby appropriated, and the treasurer of the state is directed to pay the same upon the warrant of the comptroller, to the trustees of said school when the plan of building shall have been approved by the board of control.

Appropriation  
for support of  
school.

2. *And be it enacted*, That for the support of the said school, the maintenance and instruction of its pupils the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated, which sum the treasurer of the state is hereby directed to pay to the trustees of the school upon the warrant of the comptroller.

3. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall go into effect immediately.

Approved April 1, 1869.



**New Jersey State Library**



**New Jersey State Library**