

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31,

1878.

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1878.

**New Jersey State Library**



# BOARD OF CONTROL.

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HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.  
CHANCELLOR THEODORE RUNYON.  
CHIEF JUSTICE MERCER BEASLEY.

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## TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

	Term expires.
NATHANIEL S. RUE, Cream Ridge, Monmouth County.....	Jan. 1, 1879
DAVID RIPLEY, Newark, Essex County.....	Jan. 1, 1879
GEORGE W. DEVOE, Old Bridge, Middlesex County.....	Jan. 1, 1880
GEORGE W. HELME, Jersey City, Hudson County.....	Jan. 1, 1880
SAMUEL ALLINSON, Yardville, Mercer County.....	Jan. 1, 1881
NATHAN T. STRATTON, Mullica Hill, Gloucester County.....	Jan. 1, 1881

## Reform School for Boys.

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In 1865 the Legislature of New Jersey enacted a law providing for the establishment of a Reform Farm School for Juvenile Delinquents, to which boys, between the ages of eight and sixteen years were to be sent, with a view to their instruction and amendment of life. A farm of four hundred and ninety acres was purchased, in 1866, near Jamesburg, in Middlesex county. Buildings were erected and the school opened by the reception of the first pupil, July 6th, 1867. There are now two hundred and seventy-seven scholars, who are instructed in the elementary branches of learning, and accustomed to agricultural and other varieties of labor, with an allowance of time for youthful recreation.

When considered to be fitted for removal, (in not less than a year after admission to the school), good homes are sought for the boys, either with their friends or by indenture to proper persons, the Board of Trustees continuing their guardians during their minority.

The modes of procedure in order to obtain admittance are as follows:

1. When a boy between the ages of eight and sixteen years has been arrested upon complaint for any crime (except murder or manslaughter), the magistrate before whom he shall be taken may, after examination, (if, in his judgment, he is a fit subject for the Reform School,) commit him to the jail of the county or city where the charge shall be made, and forthwith certify and send a copy of complaint and commitment to a Justice of the Supreme Court or a Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, most convenient of access. Upon receiving the complaint, the said Justice or Law Judge will issue a warrant directing the boy to be brought before him, and also the parent or guardian, or such person who has him in charge, or is known to be nearly related to him; or, if he be alone or friendless, then such person as the said justice shall appoint a guardian *ad litem*. If, upon examination, the justice is satisfied that the boy has committed a crime, or is a disorderly person, and is a fit subject for the Reform School, he may, by the consent of the parent or guardian, commit him thereto.

2. Should a boy under the age of sixteen years, in a court of criminal jurisdiction, by the verdict of a jury, or on his own con-

fession in open court, be found guilty of any crime, except murder or manslaughter, the court, instead of pronouncing sentence, according to the usual course of law, may order him to be committed to the Reform School; but such order must be made or approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court or the presiding Law Judge of a County Court.

3. Any parent or guardian may make complaint before a Justice of the Supreme Court, that a boy, the son or ward of said parent or guardian, is habitually vagrant or disorderly or incorrigible; and if, upon examination, the justice is satisfied that he is a fit subject for the Reform School, he may issue an order, with the consent of the parent or guardian endorsed thereon, for admission into the school.

4. In case any boy under the age of sixteen years shall have been sentenced to imprisonment in a county jail or in the State Prison, any citizen may make a complaint before a Justice of the Supreme Court, who may institute a summary examination, and if he shall be satisfied that he is a suitable subject for the Reform School, he may commit him thereto.

By an act approved April 5th, 1876, the powers conferred upon Justices of the Supreme Court in relation to the Reform School were extended to the presiding Law Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties.

Farmers or mechanics who need boys as assistants, and who are willing to exercise the needful care in their training, may address James H. Eastman, Superintendent; P. O. address, State Reform School, Jamesburg, Middlesex county, New Jersey.

The prospect of permanent reformation on the part of many of our pupils would be greatly increased could we secure for them, when prepared to leave the Institution, desirable homes, where the instructions they have received will be continued and enforced. Selfishness is perhaps inseparable from human nature, but from masters who aim *only* at selfish ends we endeavor to protect them. We think that many of our boys are deserving of good homes, and would, by willing and effective service, well repay considerate Christian usage on the part of persons disposed to take them into their families.

## Trustees' Report.

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*To George B. McClellan, Governor of the State of New Jersey :*

The termination of the fiscal year of the commonwealth brings again to the Trustees of the New Jersey Reform School for Boys, the duty of giving an account of their stewardship, and of exhibiting to the Governor and to the Legislature the condition of the Reformatory under their care. We may summarily state that there are now in the school two hundred and seventy-seven pupils, a number but little above the average of the year, as for a considerable time there were from two hundred and eighty to two hundred and eighty-eight. The average age of commitment is about thirteen years, and the time spent in the Institution averages two and a half years. The cost of maintenance per pupil, it will be seen, is \$92.27 per annum, or twenty-five cents per diem. The offences alleged against the boys, as the cause of their commitment, will be seen on page 29. Evil parentage, poverty, vicious example and want of proper training have combined to draw these young immortals from the path of rectitude. That the provision made by the State for supplementing this early neglect may be effectual in arresting their growth in crime, is made the duty and has been the great aim of this board. We have thankfully to believe that the efforts put forth in this direction by the Superintendent and his officers for the moral renovation of the pupils committed to their care, have, in many instances, proved effective. The orderly deportment of the boys, their general conformity to the rules prescribed, and the marked improvement, mental and physical, during their residence here, is obvious to the observer. That success, in a still greater measure, may mark the future is our earnest prayer.

During the past summer a calamity befel the Institution of no ordinary magnitude. Early in July, typhoid fever developed in one of the boys, who died in a few days. In a little while several other boys were affected, so that at our quarterly meeting, held August 8th, there were twelve cases, soon followed by another death. At the meeting held September 2d, the disease was at its height—sixty beds being occupied with patients. The number had diminished to twelve or fifteen when the board met October 2d, and at the annual meeting, November 6th, a few convalescents only were absent from their places in school

and at labor. At an adjourned meeting held this day, the physician discharged the last patient from the hospital.

That such an epidemic should pass through such a family, prostrating one hundred and twenty-five patients, and with but three deaths resulting, is matter of glad surprise and devout thankfulness.

The Superintendent on the appearance of the distemper, with truly paternal devotion put forth his utmost efforts to discover and remove the cause and to promote the recovery of the sick. In this task he was admirably seconded by his corps of officers, whose deportment through this afflictive dispensation evinced that with them also, the fulfilment of *duty* was the primal consideration. To these endeavors so supported and the skillful treatment by the attending physician, Dr. Knapen, we owe, under Providence, the mitigation of the calamity which for a time seemed fearfully impending.

It was a matter of observation that through the early stages of the disease none of the officers were affected, though to all the adverse influences which could have promoted it, they were exposed equally with the pupils, except sleeping in the crowded dormitories. At a later period, however, this happy exemption ceased, four of the employees being attacked by the fever, some of them quite severely.

It was also noticed that of those men and boys who were employed on the farm and in other out-door occupations a larger proportion were prostrated by the disease than of those employed in the shops. The thirst induced by laboring in the sun probably caused larger draughts of the water.

The attention of the State Board of Health was early called by the Trustees to the existence of an epidemic disease at the Institution. That Board, through its Corresponding Secretary, Dr. E. M. Hunt, gave prompt attention to the subject and prosecuted a more thorough search into the exciting cause or causes of the disease, a work for which his special scientific attainments eminently fitted him. A defective sewer and several sink pipes were at once remedied. Water of undoubted purity from a distant spring was daily brought for drinking and culinary purposes, and samples of water from the several wells and reservoirs previously used by the families were, at his suggestion subjected to chemical analysis.

Ex-Gov. Newell also, at our request, kindly joined with Dr. Knapen in an examination of the premises and of the patients and gave us the benefit of his professional counsel, generously declining compensation therefor.

Gov. McClellan, who had two months before carefully inspected the school and inquired into its work and its needs, on being informed of the sickness, kindly proffered all the aid in his power. At his request, Dr. J. L. Bodine examined into the causes and

reported the result of his investigations. The Governor also directed the forwarding of several large hospital tents for the sick. They would have been of great value but for the almost simultaneous arrest of the disease. Not the less, however, did we appreciate his parental thoughtfulness and care of our little sufferers. The suggestions of his letter with regard to thorough drainage and a supply of absolutely pure water were carefully considered by the Trustees, who are endeavoring so to carry them out as to prevent the recurrence of such maladies.

At a later day, on the invitation of a committee of this Board, several medical and other gentlemen, experts in matters relating to practical hygiene, met in conference at the School and considered its sanitary needs. As a result of this conference a careful topographical survey of the plot of land, including the buildings, is being made with a view to effective drainage; arrangements are in progress for boring a deep well, and endeavors will be made to secure proper ventilation and sewer trapping. To these gentlemen, Doctors E. M. Hunt and J. L. Bodine, Prof. George H. Cook, A. Clerk, of Jersey City, and W. G. Rhoads, of Philadelphia, we feel that our thanks are due for their valuable and disinterested labors and counsel.

With the growth of the School additions to the buildings have from time to time become necessary, which were not contemplated at the time of the first erection. Repeated changes have also been made in heating and sewerage arrangements. As a consequence of this piece-meal construction, under various architects and laborers, the necessity of strict economy in meeting present emergencies has sometimes induced the neglect of a comprehensive, well considered system.

To the incomplete work of mechanics, supposed to thoroughly understand their respective branches and to be conscientious in their execution, it is to be attributed that in some of the basement apartments occupied by the pupils, noxious gases are believed to have found entrance and that the water supply has been to some extent contaminated with microscopic germs of contagion.

That these defects were the primary cause of the disease in the school we are obliged to concede, as it is the deliberate judgment of the practical scientific men who have investigated the matter. The Trustees were not conscious of any neglect of duty in this respect. The perfect neatness and cleanliness maintained throughout the establishment disarmed criticism, and was cause of just commendation. The experience of the past few months, however, demonstrates the need of more sedulous study and observance of the laws of health in relation to some sources of contagion, the more dangerous because they are out of sight.

The need of an extension of the workshop building for the better prosecution of the different branches of labor, and also for

the accommodation of a family of fifty boys, was so obvious that the last Legislature appropriated \$5,500 to this object. The Trustees at once took measures for the execution of the work, and it was carried on with surprising promptitude. The hospital requirements prevented entire completion, but the cost will not exceed the appropriation. The bricks were made on the farm, and the labor of the boys greatly aided in the construction. The laundry on the first floor and the sewing-room on the second, were enlarged by the addition of the whole fifty feet of the extension, making very commodious workrooms, well lighted and ventilated. The third story, which had been occupied as a dormitory, school-room and dining-room for thirty-five boys, was finished to accommodate a family of fifty boys, and a room for paper box making. Before it had been occupied for the designed purposes, it was required as a hospital for the fever patients. For this it was admirably adapted, and much preferable to tents or rooms of less elevation. Such a use of the extension was, of course, unthought of previously, and indeed, until the moment when it was imperatively needed. It seemed a Providential leading which we knew not of, but which we would gratefully recognize, for by these ample chambers the comfort and recovery of the sick and of the convalescent was greatly promoted, and the oversight and attendance by the nurses and physician much facilitated.

For a time the curative treatment of the sick became the absorbing interest of the establishment. *They* could not labor, and it was obviously right to maintain the full vigor of the other pupils, for of no one could it be predicted that he would not be an invalid on the morrow. Still there was no panic or undue excitement, either with the inmates or their relatives, though at times the outside reports were calculated to awaken alarm. A wise confidence seemed to prevail that in the quiet performance of duty was the true safety. This was a great blessing.

On the abatement of the distemper the boys were again distributed from the hospital to their respective families, about fifty in each, except that in the main building, the family contains upwards of eighty. We think that fifty is the largest that should ever be connected as a family. Half that number would be preferable and produce more satisfactory results. At Mettray, in France, the "colonies" numbered but twenty pupils each, whilst at "the Rough House," in Germany, the original model of the family system, the families are restricted to twelve.

We do not hesitate, therefore, to press upon the Legislature the necessity of providing for the erection of another Family House. The bricks, which are already burned and on the spot, will materially lessen the expense and labor. We also need a new and more commodious barn. The present farm buildings

are of a temporary character—uncomfortable to the stock and inconvenient to those employed in their care.

The Treasurer's report will show the financial condition of the Institution. The productive industries of the school were, of course, much interfered with by the sickness. The business of the household and of the farm was carried on of necessity, but the brick and tile manufacture was abandoned for the season. The labors of the laundry and sewing room were also greatly lessened—indeed, for a time suspended. The income was thus very materially decreased, whilst the expenses were enlarged in several directions. The shop work has proved remunerative in its pecuniary results, and in the large well-ventilated rooms which are now provided, it is believed to be entirely healthful. The sewing by machinery, which occupies the smaller boys, is not exhausting labor. It is the brow of the steam engine that sweats. A sleight-of-hand, readily acquired, makes them very effective in managing a machine, whilst steady attention and industrious habits are taught. Objection has been raised that we have made arrangement for this branch of our industry with persons not residents of the State. We have in this respect followed the laws of trade in carrying our labor to the best market we could secure, and are well satisfied that in so doing we have carefully considered the interest of the State and of the Institution.

Signed by order of the Board of Trustess.

NATHAN T. STRATTON,

*President.*

SAMUEL ALLINSON,

*Secretary.*

11th mo. 20th, 1878.

## Superintendent's Report.

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

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to present the following report for the year ending October 31st, 1878:

Number of boys remaining in the Institution October 31st, 1877.....	247
" " received . . . . .	124
" " during the year . . . . .	371
" " disposed of during the year.....	94
" " remaining in the institution October 31st, 1878.....	277
Greatest number at any one time.....	288
Average number for the year.....	274.7

This is \**"One of the most important institutions in the State."* Intelligent people who are acquainted with the school, and its objects, unanimously declare it to be such. Its inmates generally come from homes of poverty and vice. They are not infrequently the children of criminal parents. With few exceptional instances their antecedents have been utterly unfavorable to morality. Almost every evil habit is found clinging to them. They are of that class which John Bright styles the "residuum of society."

Reared in idleness and ignorance, their steps early tend to crime. As soon as they are found to be actual offenders against the State they are committed to these homes "for reformation and instruction."

If a good example and earnest practical teaching, under a perfect working system will avail anything, there will certainly be a period put to the downward tendencies of hundreds of such lives.

Turning to results there is certainly cause for encouragement. Seventy per cent. are known to be doing well. A few of the remaining thirty per cent. are still criminally inclined, and of the remainder we have no tidings. The publicity to criminality is world wide, but the history of the quiet and orderly is little known to the people generally. Hence the erroneous impressions some entertain, through extravagant haste in their conclusions, that such institutions are doing no good.

The work of "reformation and instruction" is here carried on

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\* Gov. Bedle's message for 1877.

in the open family system. Under it the complete classification of the boys can be effected, especially in large schools. The extremes can be widely separated. The better boys from the bad, the very young from the oldest, the more trustworthy from the suspected. We have five such classifications called "families," living under separate roofs, with separate school rooms, and play grounds adjacent, &c., &c.

The reports to the Superintendent of the several men in charge of them, is included in this report, once by the way, as necessary to a complete knowledge of our working system.

The opportunity to escape is apparently very great, but in practice there is less effort from that very fact, with little if any more success in the attempt, than in prison schools. My experience of eight years in the latter justifies the assertion. The Trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School are agitating a change from their present prison to this open family plan. There are reasons to hope they may secure the necessary legislation. I cite this as further evidence of the success of this and similar open institutions.

But there is an exceptional few who are rebels against home discipline—who are "irreconcilables." To such the terrors of the law, should be made potent. But how shall this be done here to satisfy humanity and justice? I submit it were better they could receive such discipline as an *intermediate prison* would be expected to impose under reformatory agencies. These boys are put apart as far as possible from the others, in our crowded condition, and they are subjected to closer scrutiny. It seems to me to be entirely compatible, and would be a decided advantage to the discipline of the school, and the interests of the State, as related to this class of youthful desperadoes, if a suitable building were erected in another quarter of the farm for them. It should be strong and surrounded with a suitable enclosure. Every reformatory agency should here be employed as in the open family.

This suggestion cannot be set aside as without the province of this report, as this dangerous element is present with us, and the question of their proper discipline and instruction must be met.

These boys the residuum of the "residuum" are worth saving. Nature wastes nothing. The spring will soon be here again, and her robes will be all the more beautiful for the decaying vegetation of the autumn. Let us not consign to waste that which may be preserved. If we water and nourish these barren fig trees we will surely have more than our "labor for our pains."

The health of the school was quite perfect until after the first of July, when typhoid fever appeared in one of the boys, removing him by death, suddenly. The epidemic which followed was a serious one as affecting the routine of every department of the

institution, and threatening fruitful harvests by death. Through the mercy of God only three in all died out of a hundred and twenty-five suffering from the disease.

His Excellency the Governor, kindly sent hospital tents, and through Dr. Jos. L. Bodine, of Trenton, who came at his request several times, proffered all the aid in his power. These acts were worthy our Chief Executive, and our hearts go out to him in gratitude.

The State Board of Health were indefatigable in their efforts to help us. Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, the Secretary, made frequent visits looking for the causes of the distemper, and giving sanitary instructions to stay its spread, which were speedily obeyed. His distinguished learning and sanitary knowledge was of great advantage in our bad extremity. The Institution will also remember him with gratitude.

Dr. Hunt commended (and the Superintendent unites with him) Dr. Knapen, who resides in Jamesburg, and who is our physician, for his skill in the treatment of our sufferers. I refer you to his report for fuller information, and respectfully call your attention to his suggestions in regard to sanitary measures, &c.

Our schools are bounded by the family organizations, and these are crowded. The hours for instruction are equal to those of the common schools of the State, but the number of scholars is as fifty-six to thirty. Let us have adequate room for boys and instructors. Our teachers feel their responsibility, and know they cannot do justice to so many. I would recommend a scholarship qualification for "ticket of leave" boys. I am fully satisfied the moral instruction of the boys has been what it should be.

It is of vast importance that the industries of an establishment like this be well sustained. Boys who have been trained to habits of industry at home are seldom brought here. \*Twenty-one per cent. of the children of the State between five and eighteen attend no school. Almost the entire number annually committed here are from this class. It is equally certain our recruits have not come from the ranks of honest young laborers. "Idle men are the Devil's play fellows." Industry is imperative as a disciplinary force; it is our main reliance.

Work has been provided in abundance to this end. If it had been intermittent its right arm would have been in a great measure paralyzed. The majority of the boys are employed in the various branches of shirt making. The highest sanitary authorities agree that it is healthful employment.

Our principal source of revenue has been from this industry. Prices have been quite satisfactory but fully above, and hence not in competition with, labor in the State. It is a significant

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\*Report of State Superintendent E. A. Appgar for 1875 and '76.

fact that for ironing (the first established branch of this industry here) we are receiving fifty per cent. better prices than in 1875, when the price for labor was in advance of the present. Every department of the institution suffered interruption seriously during the epidemic. Still the receipts have been from the shirt industry \$13,614.18, and the boys' interest \$258.41 in addition thereto.

This is the true method of enlisting the activities of the minds and hands of our boys. Labor is made thereby not so much a task as an exercise wherein they derive enjoyment. Thoroughness is always inculcated, and relentless criticism has made the boys so proficient, and their productions so perfect in finish as to be quite astonishing. V. Henry Rothschild, 48 Leonard St., New York, has carried out the understanding made to your board at the beginning of the year, with honor to himself and profit to the State, as above shown.

We have received the following weekly and daily papers gratuitously:

Evening Journal, Jersey City; The Argus, Jersey City; Monmouth Democrat, Middlesex County Democrat, Monmouth Inquirer; True American, Trenton; Hightstown Gazette, State Gazette, Trenton; Burlington Gazette; Herald, Trenton; Somerset Messenger. For which we return thanks.

In conclusion let me testify to the fitness of most of my officers, teachers and employees for the positions they hold. Several in the employ of the Institution were once inmates.

I wish to thank my entire household of assistants for their fidelity to duty, and above all, should we be grateful to Almighty God, Who has dealt with us so mercifully all the year.

I have been thoroughly sustained by your board in all my efforts for the advancement of the school's interests. Craving your continued unbounded confidence, and your christian charity for all the errors of my administration.

I am your obedient servant,

JAS. H. EASTMAN,

*Superintendent.*

## FAMILY ONE.

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*To James H. Eastman, Superintendent :*

I submit the following report of No. 1 Family, for the year ending October 31st, 1878 :

It is our misfortune to record the escape of one boy, Levi Hegaman, colored, 18 years of age, who on the afternoon of December 15th last, succeeded in his attempt to get away. Shortly thereafter, we were apprised of his arrest in Trenton for burglary, perpetrated after his escape, and his subsequent committal to the State Prison, which goes far to prove the truth of the oft repeated assertion that a boy never runs away to do well. Those who have the desire to correct their previously vicious course, wait patiently until, in the judgment of their officers, they are able to make a fair stand against the trials and vicissitudes by which all are beset who have their own way to make in the world. Some who have been restless to try to obtain a living away from us and have been returned, because of failure to do so, realize the truth of this, and very willingly apply themselves anew to the task of eradicating all that is bad in their natures. Only a day or two since, while talking with one of such boys, about his experience while away, he remarked, "I never knew it was so hard as you pictured it, until I tried it, but I do now, and I like first rate to be here again." The two deaths herein recorded are those of George Ridgway, a large colored boy of 20 years, who died January 21st last of heart disease, and William H. Hyers, 17 years of age, who died in hospital, October 7th of typhoid fever. Hyers had been sick with heart disease, for a number of weeks previous to his taking the fever, and his enfeebled condition made him more susceptible to it, while the condition of his heart made his recovery impossible. He was a boy well liked by his comrades, and his death was deeply felt by them as well as ourselves. His conduct during the last few months of his life had been steadily improving, which to us, was most gratifying. In this connection, it is due to our deceased boy Ridgway, to say that he never violated his honor by attempting to escape. He was a member of the Banner Division of the family, employed at the barn, and greatly trusted.

The time of the boys in school has been well improved, and the result of the year's studies has been very gratifying. When

the fact is considered that nearly all of these boys, previous to their coming here, would not attend school, and were in almost utter ignorance of books, their progress is somewhat remarkable. Many who took hold very unwillingly at first have become the most promising scholars, and evince an earnest desire to still further add to their store of knowledge. Upon reference to the report of schools will be seen the studies taught and number in each. In conclusion, I would thank you for the sympathy and support I have ever received from you in my management of the family, and with the hope that some good may be done to the boys for whom we labor, I am

Truly yours,

J. ALBERT KELTON.

## Family Two.

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*To the Superintendent New Jersey State Reform School:*

No. 2 Family is composed of large boys, mostly employed in the ironing room, and under my charge.

I am pleased to be able to report that they do their work cheerfully and promptly. They are paid for overwork which is an incentive to diligence. Some of them have used a part of their money for books, magazines, papers, &c., while some who have gone out have had quite a snug little sum to take with them.

In school they are respectful and studious and have made commendable progress. As a family they seem contented and happy, and a good moral sentiment prevails. With that, good discipline is easily maintained, and proves to me with my previous experience in congregate schools, to be a stronger safeguard against escapes, than high fences.

We hear good reports from a large number of boys who have gone out from this family, and when we compare in our minds the difference in the appearance of the boy as he enters the institution, with his careless and hardened face, with the one that comes to say good bye as he leaves us to go out in the world for himself we feel to hope that our efforts have not all been in vain.

How far we have been successful time alone can reveal. But if we have been instrumental in causing any to entertain higher and nobler views of life we feel that our labors have been rewarded.

We wish to express to you our thanks for your kind counsel and admonition. Nor would we forget to acknowledge Him who has watched over us and our interests during the past year By His help may we faithfully perform our duty.

B. F. BRACKETT,  
*Officer No. 2.*

## FAMILY THREE.

*To the Superintendent of the New Jersey Reform School :*

SIR: As requested by Mr. E. G. Buss, who has been in charge during most of the past year, and resigned, I submit the following report of Family No. 3 for the year ending November 30th, 1878:

The ages of the boys range from ten to eighteen years. Many of them are unable to read when they come into the Institution, and express a great desire to learn to read, write and cipher.

We endeavor to impress upon them that one of the best aids for the reformation of their bad habits is an education. Also to point out to them the great benefits to be derived from steady habits of industry and thoroughness. The manly, workman-like way with which boys in the laboring force—sewing machine shop and ironing room—take hold of work, shows how boys who have lived in idleness and filth until they came here, can be taught to love industry and cleanliness.

At one time I noticed a lively interest among the boys to excel in their studies, which has, in a measure, lulled, because of the sickness, (typhoid fever,) and so many being absent from the school in the hospital.

Our sympathy for them increased our leniency, and we exacted but little of them, either in work or study.

Now, they have regained their health, we trust, with the aid of our recently-arrived officers, Mr. & Mrs. Smith, who are in charge of the family, to revive a new and more earnest interest for improvement than we have ever had.

My class in the Sabbath school has often shown a desire to know the way that leads to a life of happiness.

We believe, because it is our earnest wish, that we are moulding their hearts and minds so that they may receive impressions which will be productive of the highest good to them.

Great is our responsibility, because upon our faithfulness to duty depend such important issues.

The training of these children, so that their lives here will secure to them a heaven of rest hereafter.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA WANZER,  
*Teacher No. 3 Family.*

## Family Four.

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*To the Superintendent of the State Reform School :*

SIR:—I would present the following as my report of Family Four for the year 1878.

It has passed pleasantly, and the conduct of the boys has been commendable. A remarkable degree of contentment has prevailed; no boy has escaped. The epidemic that prostrated so many caused us anxiety and increased labor. I was at length stricken down, but in God's mercy am quite restored. There are eighty-six boys in the family. Our school room is thirty feet long by twenty-seven feet wide, by eight feet high, with no means of ventilation but through small, low windows, then there are offsets that amount to five hundred and fifty cubic feet. There are, therefore, five thousand nine hundred and thirty cubic feet of air in the room, or an allowance of sixty-eight cubic feet to teacher and each boy. There is room for twenty-four school desks with forty-eight scholars seated at them. The remaining thirty-eight are seated on benches at the sides of the room. These latter cannot be taught to write. The teacher, Mrs. Burdett, I feel sure, has done the best she could with such a large number of scholars, with such accommodations.

Knowing my great weakness in the midst of the responsible care of such a class of boys, I have been accustomed to seek help from God. He has indeed been my present help.

For your forbearance and counsel I thank you.

Your obedient servant,

A. ELWELL SHEMELEY.

## Family Five.

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*To James H. Eastman, Esq., Superintendent :*

I submit the following report of No. 5 Family: The family at this time numbers twenty-nine boys, ranging from sixteen to eighteen years of age. Those who have been discharged have given us every assurance of a reformation. Those transferred to other families received their transfer as a mark of trustworthiness and merit. The remaining ones are daily showing signs of improvement. The progress of the boys in their studies is very gratifying. They perform their labors in the workshop with great cheerfulness. It is necessary for us to impart to them a zest for accurate attention to all their duties whether in school, at work or play, as it will have a tendency to discipline their minds and to awaken in them a spirit of self-reliance and perseverance which will promote their success in after life. The great object is to infuse into the minds of the boys right principles, moral and religious; to give them just ideas of right and wrong; of their duty to God and their duty to man; of right notions of labor and its necessity; in short to prepare them for the duties of life.

Example is everything with them; precept without it nothing. Looking to God for strength and ability to perform my duties faithfully,

I am most respectfully yours,

JOHN BLAIN, JR.

Nov. 1st, 1878.

## The Physician's Report.

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*To the Honorable, the Board of Trustees :*

I have to report that during the first part of the past year the unusual immunity from disease, which has been our former condition, continued, but about the 4th of July there occurred the first case of an epidemic of typhoid fever, which, though alarming in the number of cases, proved to be so far amenable to treatment that only three cases terminated fatally, and two of these were so complicated by the former condition of the patient that a recovery from any severe disease was almost an impossibility.

Any question as to the exact character of the epidemic was answered by Dr. Janeway, of New York City, an acknowledged authority in pathology, who made an autopsy of the second fatal case and declared the disease to be enteric fever.

In regard to this epidemic, two questions should be thoroughly discussed, viz.—the cause and its removal.

First, as to the cause, I have no hesitation in putting the blame entirely upon the quality of the water supply.

The condition of the sewer pipes is so imperfect that the soil is saturated with sewage. This is retained in the superstrata by a substratum of clay, forming a basin under the buildings in which the wells are dug, and at the lowest edge of which the reservoirs are placed, the thin superstrata causing the water to appear at the surface as in springs, which was in reality surface water, bearing with it much of the impurities contained in the soil.

The second question—removal of cause—can only be accomplished, and a repetition of the epidemic prevented by putting the whole Institution in a thoroughly hygienic condition.

First and foremost in the accomplishment of this object will be an abundant supply of good water, not only for the present, but for the certain future increased demand.

It will also require a thorough investigation of condition of sewer pipes, with a correction of all their faults of construction, underdrainage of all the grounds in the vicinity of the buildings, and increased accommodations for the boys, especially the dormitories, which are entirely too small.

I would recommend, also, the removal of the barns to a more satisfactory location.

Most respectfully submitting the above, I am,

Your most obedient servant,

A. P. KNAPEN, M. D.,

*Attending Physician State Reform School, Jamesburg, N. J.*

# Current Expenses, Receipts and Cost Per Capita.

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Expenses .....		\$35,284 53
Receipts.....	\$13,825 98	
Less Expenses Shirt Factory.....	3,889 43	
		9,936 55
Net Expenses.....		\$25,347 98
Cost Per Capita.....	Annually.	Daily.
	\$92.274	.252

## Officers :

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JAMES H. EASTMAN.....	Superintendent.
ELIZABETH F. EASTMAN.....	Matron.
J. ALBERT KELTON.....	No. 1 Family.
ADDIE H. KELTON.....	Teacher No. 1 Family.
BENJAMIN F. BRACKETT.....	No. 2 Family.
ANNIE E. BRACKETT.....	Teacher No. 2 Family.
ORRA H. SMITH.....	No. 3 Family.
JENNIE A. SMITH.....	" 3 "
JULIA WANZER.....	Teacher No. 3 Family.
A. ELWELL SHEMELEY.....	No. 4 Family.
MARY E. SHEMELEY.....	" 4 "
FANNIE A. BURDETT.....	Teacher No. 4 Family.
JOHN BLAIN, JR.....	No. 5 Family.
ANNA E. BOWNE.....	Teacher No. 5 Family.

# Statistical Tables.

Number of boys remaining October 31st, 1877.....	247
“ “ committed.....	101
“ “ returned.....	23
	124
“ “ during the year.....	371
“ “ disposed of during the year.....	94
	277
Greatest number at any one time.....	288
Average number for the year.....	274.7

### *Time of Commitment of Boys, and Counties whence Received.*

TIME OF COMMITMENT.	Union.	Essex.	Middlesex.	Monmouth.	Hud-on.	Bergen.	Mercer.	Warren.	Morris.	Cumber-land.	Passaic.	Salem.	Camden.	Ocean.	Burlington.	Sussex.	Atlantic.	Total.
	1877.																	
November.....	5	1	2	2	1	1												12
December.....	1	1				3	1	1										7
1878.																		
January.....	1	1							2	1	1	1						7
February.....		2							1		2		2					7
March.....			1		3		1	2										7
April.....		2									3		3	1				9
May.....	1	3			2				6			2	1		1			16
June.....	1	2				1						2	2			1		7
July.....	1	3		1	3		2			1	1		1					13
August.....							1				3							4
September.....	3																1	4
October.....		1	4							1	2							8
Total.....	13	16	7	3	9	5	5	3	9	3	12	3	9	1	1	1	1	101

### *For what Offences Committed.*

Larceny.....	28	Larceny from the person.....	2
Petit larceny.....	15	Disorderly and incorrigible.....	1
Vagrant, disorderly and incorrigible	12	Obstructing railroad.....	1
Entering and larceny.....	6	Larceny and breaking, &c.....	1
Vagrant and disorderly.....	5	Breaking with intent.....	1
Entering.....	4	Grand larceny.....	1
Incorrigibility.....	3	Vagrant and incorrigible.....	1
Breaking and entering.....	3	Breaking.....	1
Breaking, entering and larceny.....	3	Burglary.....	1
Breaking and entering with intent, &c	3	Attempted larceny from the person..	1
Arson.....	2	Larceny and receiving stolen goods..	1
Mauicious mischief.....	2	Assault and battery, and robbery.....	1
Assault and battery.....	2		
Total.....	101		

*Age when Committed to Institution.*

Eight.....	2	Fourteen.....	15
Nine.....	3	Fifteen.....	24
Ten.....	3	Sixteen.....	8
Eleven.....	11	Eighiteen.....	1
Twelve.....	16		
Thirteen.....	18	Total.....	101
Average age.....	13 years 2 months 22 days		

*Birthplace of those Received.*

New Jersey.....	70	Holland.....	1
New York.....	9	Germany.....	1
Massachusetts.....	2	England.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	4	Scotland.....	4
Delaware.....	1	Ireland.....	2
Virginia.....	1	Unknown.....	1
Florida.....	1		
Illinois.....	1	Total.....	101

*Birthplace of Parents.*

BIRTHPLACE.	Fathers.	Mothers.
New Jersey.....	13	21
New York.....	3	1
Maine.....	1	
Massachusetts.....		2
Pennsylvania.....	1	2
Delaware.....	1	2
Virginia.....	2	2
South Carolina.....		1
Florida.....	1	1
Holland.....	2	1
Germany.....	18	12
Switzerland.....	1	
England.....	4	3
Scotland.....	3	2
Ireland.....	23	28
Wales.....		
Unknown.....	27	23
Total.....	101	101

*Moral and Domestic Condition.*

Have lost fathers.....	25	Have used tobacco.....	61
“ “ mothers.....	27	“ “ intoxicating drinks.....	18
“ “ both parents.....	7	“ “ been arrested before.....	43
“ intemperate fathers.....	28	“ “ in jail.....	83
“ “ mothers.....	8		

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

*Length of time spent in Jail by those awaiting trial and after trial, until their arrival here.*

½ day.....	1	21 days.....	4	49 days.....	2
1 ".....	2	22 ".....	3	56 ".....	1
2 days.....	1	24 ".....	2	58 ".....	1
3 ".....	3	25 ".....	1	60 ".....	2
4 ".....	4	26 ".....	1	63 ".....	2
5 ".....	4	28 ".....	1	74 ".....	1
6 ".....	1	29 ".....	1	76 ".....	1
7 ".....	6	30 ".....	7	77 ".....	2
8 ".....	2	31 ".....	1	90 ".....	1
9 ".....	2	33 ".....	2	91 ".....	1
10 ".....	1	34 ".....	1	150 ".....	1
11 ".....	1	35 ".....	3		
13 ".....	1	37 ".....	1	Total.....	83
14 ".....	7	40 ".....	1		
16 ".....	1	42 ".....	2		
Average time.....					27.5 days

*Number Sent Out, and Disposal Made of Them.*

To parents.....	29	To aunt.....	1	Pardoned.....	1
" fathers.....	4	" farmers.....	19	Hired.....	2
" mothers.....	15	" boarding house		Died.....	5
" brother.....	1	keeper.....	1	Escaped.....	7
" sister.....	1	" care for them-			
" uncles.....	5	selves.....	3	Total.....	94

Shortest time in the institution.....	7 days.
Longest " " " ".....	5 years, 0 months, 24 "
Average " " " ".....	2 " 5 " 14 "

*Number of Boys Committed Each Year Since the School Opened.*

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Year ending November 30th, 1867.....	24	2	26
" " " " 1868.....	36	3	39
" " " " 1869.....	34	1	35
" " October 31st, 1870.....	47	1	48
" " " " 1871.....	50	3	53
" " " " 1872.....	93	5	98
" " " " 1873.....	107	8	115
" " " " 1874.....	112	8	120
" " " " 1875.....	66	3	69
" " " " 1876.....	71	3	74
" " " " 1877.....	78	6	84
" " " " 1878.....	84	17	101
Number gone out.....	802	60	862
	553	32	585
Number remaining October 31st, 1878.....	249	28	277

## Schools.

TEACHERS.	No. of Family.																						
	Whole Number.		National Primer.	National First Reader.	National Second Reader.	National Third Reader.	National Fourth Reader.	National Elementary Speller.	National Pronouncing Speller.	Webster's Elementary Speller.	Davies' Primary Arithmetic.	Davies' Elementary Arithmetic.	Felter's Primary Arithmetic.	Greenleaf's Elementary Arithmetic.	Greenleaf's Practical Arithmetic.	Guyot's Primary Geography.	Monteith's Elementary Geography.	Monteith's Manual of Geography.	Monteith's Comprehensive Geography.	Swinton's Language Primer.	History of the United States.	Steele's Philosophy.	Writing.
A. H. Kelton...	1	52	...	...	11	16	25	17	8	22	6	...	...	39	2	...	...	13	11	...	13	3	52
A. E. Brackett.	2	54	...	2	6	20	26	15	16	21	24	...	10	14	3	11	2	2	6	6	13	...	54
J. Wanzer.....	3	56	...	8	3	13	14	14	12	13	...	...	15	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	55
F. A. Burdett..	4	86	20	16	22	14	14	12	...	37	32	5	6	10	...	...	33	...	6	10	...	...	52
A. E. Bowne...	5	29	...	1	3	8	11	9	7	13	5	...	6	15	...	3	4	1	4	...	6	...	29

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Work done in the Laundry from November 1st, 1877, to November 1st, 1878.

	Washed.	Ironed.	Mangled.
Handkerchiefs.....	1,081	1,081	.....
Collars .....	927	927	.....
Cuffs .....	486	486	.....
Vests.....	60	60	.....
Shirts.....	14,972	1,286	.....
Under clothing.....	1,583	1,025	.....
Coats.....	1,772	150	.....
Pants.....	2,854	125	.....
Socks.....	8,100	.....	2,472
Suspenders .....	90	.....	.....
Neckties.....	20	20	.....
Bibs.....	20	20	.....
Aprons.....	3,318	1,500	.....
Corsets .....	25	25	.....
Corset covers.....	187	187	.....
Chemises.....	424	424	.....
Drawers .....	667	667	.....
Skirts.....	672	672	.....
Night dresses.....	462	462	.....
Dresses.....	1,348	1,348	.....
Wrappers .....	96	96	.....
Sacks.....	46	46	.....
Pillow shams.....	51	51	.....
Pillow slips.....	16,688	2,600	12,808
Sheets.....	16,688	1,360	16,688
Spreads.....	805	275	530
Blankets.....	1,462	.....	.....
Quilts .....	14	.....	.....
Bed ticks.....	1,114	.....	.....
Curtains.....	293	293	.....
Stand covers.....	424	424	.....
Table covers.....	11,255	2,155	2,155
Napkins.....	1,914	1,914	.....
Towels.....	13,700	5,800	7,900
Carpets.....	1	.....	.....

Work done in Sewing Room from November 1st, 1877, to November 1st, 1878.

Number of pairs pants made.....	738	Number of pillow slips made.....	320
“ “ “ “ repaired.....	4,340	“ “ “ “ repaired....	50
“ “ jackets made.....	750	“ “ “ ticks made.....	78
“ “ “ repaired.....	530	“ “ “ bed ticks made.....	243
“ “ shirts made.....	421	“ “ “ “ repaired .....	187
“ “ “ repaired .....	6,535	“ “ “ table cloths made.....	40
“ “ pairs socks repaired....	2,214	“ “ “ “ repaired....	75
“ “ “ suspenders made..	590	“ “ “ towels made.....	310
“ “ “ “ rep'd..	154	“ “ “ curtains made.....	25
“ “ “ aprons made.....	233	“ “ “ carpets made.....	3
“ “ “ repaired .....	199	“ “ “ “ repaired .....	4
“ “ “ sheets made.....	338	“ “ “ pairs mittens made.....	50
“ “ “ repaired .....	100		

*Produce of Farm.*

678 quarts strawberries.	1,200 heads cabbage.
71 " cherries.	1,085 bunches celery.
55 " raspberries.	35 bushels white beans.
9,172 " blackberries.	1,650 " field corn (shelled.)
136 watermelons.	1,050 " oats.
2 bushels crab apples.	500 " wheat.
120 " apples.	100 tons hay.
218 " asparagus.	21 " oat straw.
87 " green peas.	12 " wheat "
39 " string beans.	300 squashes.
36 " sweet corn.	7,205 bundles corn stalks.
83 " tomatoes.	9,441 pounds pork.
23 " onions.	2,010 " mutton.
20 " blood beets.	1,749 " veal.
165 " mangel wurzel beets.	379 " lamb.
291 " turnips.	134 dozen eggs.
520 " white potatoes.	58,388 pounds milk.
780 " sweet "	

*General Inventory.*

Furniture.....	\$6,043 81
Clothing, material and tools.....	8,143 30
Provisions and stores.....	1,552 95
Books and stationery.....	908 84
Shirt factory.....	3,120 72
Tools (blacksmith and pipe fitting).....	281 00
Brick yard.....	1,270 00
Live stock.....	4,134 25
Farm products.....	3,243 14
Farm implements.....	1,966 79
	<b>\$30,663 80</b>

# Treasurer's Report.

*New Jersey Reform School, in account with*

DR.

1877.	November. To balance due Treasurer from account of 1876-7 .....		\$1,898 40
1878.	October 31. To cash paid for maintenance, interest on overdraft .....	\$104 61	
	To cash paid for maintenance, insurance.....	383 30	
	To cash paid for maintenance, addition to library .....	250 00	
	To cash paid for maintenance, salaries.....	6,093 34	
	To cash paid for maintenance, schools.....	548 84	
	To cash paid for maintenance, provisions....	9,481 02	
	To cash paid for maintenance, clothing.....	4,300 06	
	To cash paid for maintenance, furniture.....	1,050 04	
	To cash paid for maintenance, stationery and postage .....	227 31	
	To cash paid for maintenance, repairs.....	2,908 91	
	To cash paid for maintenance, household articles .....	456 99	
	To cash paid for maintenance, fuel and light	1,723 41	
	To cash paid for maintenance, drugs and medical attendance.....	1,293 51	
	To cash paid for maintenance, freight, traveling and telegraphy.....	532 56	
	To cash paid for maintenance, farm labor....	980 75	
	To cash paid for maintenance, farm implements.. .....	409 50	
	To cash paid for maintenance, incidentals ...	376 43	
	To cash paid for maintenance, blacksmithing	253 83	
	To cash paid for maintenance, brick yard....	456 64	
	To cash paid for maintenance, live stock .....	1,248 83	
	To cash paid for maintenance, grain and feed	25 65	
	To cash paid for maintenance, fertilizers.....	1,532 78	
	To cash paid for maintenance, plants and seed	638 17	
	To cash paid for maintenance, farm improvement .....	8 05	
			35,284 53
	To cash paid for shirt factory, salaries for superintendence and labor.....	1,400 00	
	To cash paid for shirt factory, fuel and light	201 84	
	To cash paid for shirt factory, incidentals and findings .....	2,287 59	
			3,889 43
	To cash paid for steam heating apparatus.....	2,500 00	
	To cash paid for improvements and repairs.....	116 75	
	To cash paid on account of extension of work shop.....	4,129 46	
	To cash paid for machines, &c., for shirt factory.....	1,502 46	
	Balance in cash in hands of Treasurer.....	10,118 62	
			\$59,439 65
	Total .....		\$59,439 65

# Treasurer's Report.

*Samuel Allinson, Treasurer.*

CR.

1877.		
Dec'ber 15.	By cash received from State Treasurer, balance appropriation, 1877 .....	\$9,500 00
1878.		
October 31.	By cash received from State Treasurer, balance appropriation, 1868-72.....	613 67
	By cash received from State Treasurer, balance appropriation, 1878.....	35,500 00
	By cash received from miscellaneous sources.....	211 80
	By cash received from shirt factory industry.....	13,614 18

Total ..... \$59,439 65

*Account of Maintenance*

DR.		
1877.		
November 1.	To balance from old account.....	\$157 92
1878.		
October 31.	To sundry expenses.....	35,284 53
	Balance on hand.....	1,383 02
		\$36,825 47

*Account of Shirt*

1877.		
November 1.	To balance from old account—amount expended for sewing machines, 1877.....	\$1,696 28
October 31.	To amount expended for sewing machines, 1878.....	1,502 46
October 31.	To cash expended for salaries, labor, coal and findings.....	3,889 43
	Balance of cash on hand.....	6,256 01
		\$13,614 18

*Account of Extension*

1878.		
October 31.	To cash paid for materials and labor.....	\$4,129 46
	Balance of cash on hand.....	1,370 54
		\$5,500 00

*Account of Standpipe*

1877.		
November 1.	To amount expended in 1877, from old account.....	\$160 95
	Balance of cash on hand.....	839 05
		\$1,000 00

*Account of Steam*

1878.		
October 31.	To cash paid for materials and labor.....	\$2,500 00

*Account of Improvements*

1878.		
October 31.	To cash paid for improvements.....	\$116 75

*and Support.*

## CR.

1877.		
December.	By State Treasurer, appropriation 1877.....	\$8,500 00
1878.		
October 31.	By State Treasurer, appropriation 1868-72.....	613 67
	By State Treasurer, appropriation 1878.....	27,500 00
	By cash from miscellaneous sources.....	211 80
		<hr/>
		\$36,825 47

*Factory Industry.*

1878.		
October 31.	By cash received for earnings of the Shirt Factory.....	\$13,614 18
		<hr/>
		\$13,614 18

*of Workshop.*

1878.		
October 31.	By cash from State Treasurer, appropriation 1878.....	\$5,500 00
		<hr/>
		\$5,500 00

*and Fire Apparatus.*

1877.		
December.	By cash from State Treasurer, appropriation 1877.....	\$1,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,000 00

*Heating Apparatus.*

1878.		
October 31.	By cash from State Treasurer, appropriation 1878.....	\$2,500 00

*and Repairs.*

1877.		
November.	By balance cash from old account.....	\$116 75

The Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's account have examined the above statement, and find it correct.

REFORM SCHOOL, JAMESBURG, N. J., November 20th, 1878.

GEO. W. HELME,  
GEO. W. DEVOE,  
Committee.



