

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st,

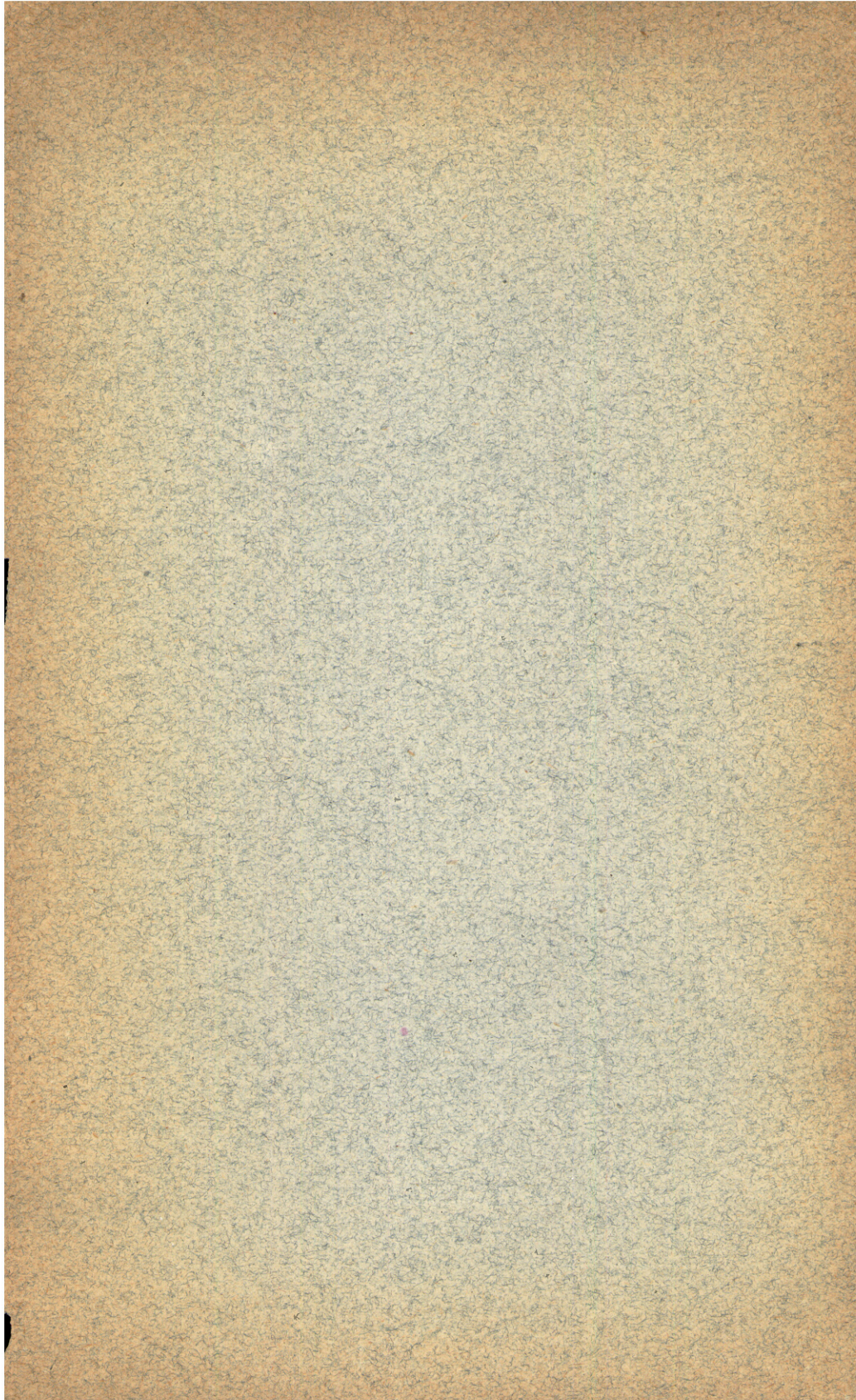
1877.

New Jersey State Library



TRENTON, N. J.:
MADEY & NAEF, PRINTERS

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BOARD OF CONTROL.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR JOSEPH D. BEDLE.
CHANCELLOR THEODORE RUNYON.
CHIEF JUSTICE MERCER BEASLEY.

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

	Term expires.
SAMUEL ALLINSON, Yardville, Mercer County.....	Jan. 1, 1878
NATHAN T. STRATTON, Mullica Hill, Gloucester County.....	Jan. 1, 1878
NATHANIEL S. RUE, Cream Ridge, Monmouth County.....	Jan. 1, 1879
DAVID RIPLEY, Newark, Essex County.....	Jan. 1, 1879
ISAAC S. BUCKELEW, Jamesburg, Middlesex County.....	Jan. 1, 1880
GEORGE W. HELME, Jersey City, Hudson County.....	Jan. 1, 1880

OFFICERS.

JAMES H. EASTMAN.....	Superintendent
ELIZABETH F. EASTMAN.....	Matron
J. ALBERT KELTON.....	No. 1 Family
ADDIE H. KELTON.....	No. 1 Family
BENJAMIN F. BRACKETT.....	No. 2 Family
ANNIE E. BRACKETT.....	No. 2 Family
ELON G. BUSS.....	No. 3 Family
JENNIE A. BUSS.....	No. 3 Family
JULIA WANZER.....	No. 3 Family
A. ELWELL SHEMELEY.....	No. 4 Family
MARY E. SHEMELEY.....	No. 4 Family
FANNIE A. BURDETT.....	No. 4 Family
JOHN BLAIN, JR.....	No. 5 Family
ELLA A. BLAIN.....	No. 5 Family

Reform School for Boys.

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 250 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, most convenient of access. Upon receiving the complaint, the said Justice of the Supreme Court 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 confession 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.

To Joseph D. Bedle, Esq., Governor of the State of New Jersey :

The close of another fiscal year again calls upon us to give an account of our stewardship, and we present herewith the thirteenth annual report of our institution. We have occasion, thankfully, to acknowledge among the continued blessings of Divine Providence, the large measure of good health experienced in the different families. No epidemic has prevailed, and there have been but few cases of serious indisposition. Two deaths, however, have occurred, one of typhoid fever, an isolated case, the cause of which could not be traced, and the other of meningitis, a boy whose brain had been previously affected.

The average number of pupils during the year has been 230 4-10. The number to-day is 251.

The No. 3 Family House was completed in a very satisfactory manner, and has been occupied since Christmas of last year by a family of fifty boys. Thirty-five boys had a few weeks before been taken from the different families and placed in apartments in the third story of the new workshop building. The sense of relief experienced by this withdrawal from the previously overcrowded school rooms and dormitories can scarcely be appreciated by those not familiar with the institution. The petty annoyances and serious discomforts of the close packing to which we had been subjected, in consequence of our numbers increasing so far beyond the accommodations, were borne in a commendable spirit by the officers and pupils.

The schools have been kept up throughout the year, a part of each afternoon and an hour in the evening being devoted to them. The progress of the scholars, if not all that we could wish, fully equals reasonable expectation for children whose education has been so sadly neglected. The Superintendent and officers have sedulously endeavored to awaken a love for learning, and the orderly, respectful deportment of the boys, their general abandonment of evil habits, their treatment of each other, their cheerful performance of assigned labor, and their manifest improvement, under the discipline to which they are subjected, have been a source of great satisfaction to us, and justify the liberal appropriations which have been made for the establishment and maintenance of the school.

The farm, as will be seen by reference to the record of products, has yielded more than in previous years. It is steadily increasing in value under the continued exercise of industry and skill.

The requisite care of the different farm crops, of the horses, cattle and other live stock, and of the buildings and grounds adjoining, has occupied a considerable number of boys, but comparatively a small proportion of the whole school can be so employed profitably. The caning of chair seats, having become unremunerative, has been given up. The manufacture of bricks last year proving satisfactory, has been continued during the present. It has afforded employment for a number of boys, and renders valuable the formerly useless clay bed. Three kilns have been burned since last report, amounting to upward of 400,000 bricks, which are of fine color and quality. A trial was made in manufacturing drain tiles, which has also proved a success. About 10,000 were burned in the last brick kiln, which will be required in draining several moist spots on the farm.

The ironing of shirts for the manufacturers has been prosecuted through the year with little intermission, employing 55 of the larger boys. This labor requires an amount of muscle, which unfits it for the smaller and weaker pupils. For the suitable employment of the latter class we had vainly made inquiries, but the difficulty appears to be fully met by the acceptance of an offer of work at manufacturing shirts by steam power. Forty-eight Wheeler and Wilson sewing machines were purchased and set up, and are now at work, each being attended by its boy operator. About 20 other boys are employed in finishing the work, making button holes, &c. A large, well-lighted and well-ventilated room, the whole of the second story in new workshop, is devoted to this purpose. The steady attention which the work requires, the necessity of keeping up to the standard of excellence, and the knowledge of machinery which is learned, are valuable in the training of the juvenile workmen. We have perceived no ill effects to their health or otherwise, to counterbalance the disciplinary and other advantages of this new industry. Their prompt proficiency in turning out satisfactory work surprised and gratified the manufacturers. The skill evinced by the boys in the laundry has also elicited high commendation.

The making and mending of the boys' clothing, which, for the family of 250, involves no small amount of sewing, continues to be performed by a small class of boys, under the supervision of a competent lady officer. The extensive use of improved machinery in the manufacture of shoes, has so revolutionized the trade that we are able to purchase, far cheaper than we can make, for the use of the boys. We have therefore dropped this form of labor, except so far as to continue mending shoes, when we have a suitable instructor.

For his fidelity and industry in prosecuting the varied and

often perplexing business of the school, and for his paternal interest in the present and future well-being of the pupils, the Superintendent merits the hearty approval of the Board and the other officers share in our kindly appreciation of their faithful, self-denying services.

The Superintendent, in his report, refers to the need for the third story of the workshop building, in the extension of the industries of the school, that story being now occupied by a series of rooms for the family of 35 boys. Its use as a workroom necessitates the previous erection of a new Family House. With the excess at present in Family No. 4, there are sufficient pupils entirely to fill a new building. We would therefore press upon the legislature the request for an appropriation to meet this manifest want.

The Superintendent also calls attention to the deficiency in proper building accommodation for the live stock and products of the farm. No thrifty farmer is willing that his cattle and his crops should be insufficiently protected, and the reasons are as imperative when a large and valuable farm is owned by the State, as though it were the property of an individual. The bricks which are on hand would greatly lessen the cost of a commodious barn and of the family house proposed.

The proper care of children, when by orphanage or neglect of parents, they are in danger of falling into crime, or perhaps have already become amenable as violators of law, is a grave duty in every community. The Republic cannot allow them to be trained in evil. These neglected ones are to become a part of the great body politic, and in the use of the elective franchise their power is to equal that of the wisest and best citizens. Yet the assumption by the State of its paramount parental authority over them demands wise consideration, involving as it does, considerable expense with no small risk in the result. Some boys are sent to the Reform School who could with much more safety and propriety be placed in the family of a farmer or mechanic to be trained for useful citizenship. This would save to the State the entire cost of their maintenance for perhaps two years.

Massachusetts, who with wise intelligence strives to grapple with the varied forms of ignorance and destitution and crime which exist within her borders, has provided for the appointment by her Board of State Charities of visiting agents, who are to be promptly notified when children are brought before magistrates for violation of law. It then becomes the duty of the agent to inquire into the circumstances of the case, the family surroundings, &c., and with discriminating care aid in determining whether the case shall be dismissed, or the child be placed in a suitable private family which he shall have provided, or *thirdly*, be placed in one of the Juvenile Reformatories, if his faults be such as to require its discipline. It is the further duty of the

visiting agents to look after the interests of these wards of the State, whether placed out by them or by the officers of the Reform Schools, to see that the master fulfills his various obligations to the apprentice, and to give to the latter the kind parental counsel he may need. Both parties are benefited by the call of a judicious visitor who makes himself felt as being a friend to both. An agency like this wisely filled would be a great blessing in our own State. Our Superintendent can not properly be spared from his daily responsibilities at the school to visit those who have gone out from us, and whose interests should be protected by continued supervision. He has done so in numerous instances to great advantage. It may become the duty of this Board, being legally the guardians of the boys during their minority, to appoint such an agent.

The example of the city of Newark in the establishment and maintenance of a Reformatory Home for children of tender age, who need the restraint and support of such an institution, is, we think, very commendable. Were other cities to pursue a similar course, it would do much to check the growth of vice. The necessary effort of a poor mother to procure an honest livelihood may so occupy her as to deprive her children of proper oversight, and in the homes of poverty many circumstances tend to this result. The street, with bad associates and numerous temptations to evil, becomes of necessity their play place. These infantile vagrants claim, and should receive the care of local Christianity and benevolence, ere yet their age or habits shall fit them to become inmates of the State Reform or Industrial Schools. A building contiguous to the Public School, where such children could go during school recesses, be provided with needful food and a protected supervised play ground, returning to their homes for the night, would be an inexpensive but most beneficent charity. Much is already done through the outwelling of Christian love to arrest by various agencies the budding of evil, but there is demand for yet greater effort with promise of rich reward.

(See Prov. 19, 17.)

11th month 16, 1877.

SAMUEL ALLINSON,
Secretary.

N. T. STRATTON,
President Board of Trustees.

Superintendents' Report.

To the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN: In submitting this my Fourth Annual Report, it affords me great pleasure to state, the school has enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity during the fiscal year just closed. Unusual quiet and good order have prevailed. While good health has been the rule, death has laid his hands upon two lads; Edward Ellis died, July 31st, of cerebro-meningitis, and James Thompson, August 15th, of typhoid fever.

Upon reviewing the year, my assistants bear testimony to the fact, that all the boys under their care have made decided advancement. A greater degree of contentment has been manifest, fewer attempts made to escape, and the kindly relationship between families that makes society pleasant everywhere, has been preserved.

Cheerfulness in labor, in study, and in the observance of law and order have been on the increase. Every interest of the institution has been most sedulously guarded and fostered, and every influence within our reach which seemed calculated to make boys happier, wiser, and, consequently, better, has been brought to bear.

The schools have been maintained each day with accustomed regularity. The term of school begins with the entry of each lad into the institution, and ends with his *leave on trial*. We are receiving no advanced pupils. Most boys come to us in great ignorance. Their proper schooling, then, while here, in the common branches, becomes a very important matter. Teachers should have force, intense application, and interest in the work and in every pupil. With these characteristics more may be accomplished in little time each day than without them in much. I fully believe our teachers recognize these facts and are endeavoring to acquit themselves with becoming zeal.

Besides the education of the schoolroom, there is that of labor. It matters not so much that a boy be taught a trade, whilst in the institution, as that he should acquire steady, industrious habits. There are too many impracticable considerations in the way of teaching boys trades to make it possible in a school like this. We would urge his employment at work suited to his years, educate him to cheerfulness, constancy, perfection and dexterity

in it, and his best good is being realized. In the idea of self support there are the concomitant ideas of self confidence and self esteem. As a further stimulant, let him have some interest in what is being realized for his labor. A part at least over and above what it costs to feed, clothe and school him. Teach him frugality in all things and to be satisfied with little. Let him have the direction of his little funds, and if he appropriates them unwisely, show him wherein. These ideas we have theoretically and practically carried out in one of our departments of labor, and we see no reason why it may not in time be done in all. We believe it an eminently practical idea, and it brings good to the boys and help to the institution.

There about seven hours devoted to labor. We have more completely organized and occupied the hands and minds of our entire force. To do this has required the major part of the entire year in devising ways and means in order that they should become prospectively and reasonably profitable. At the present stage of developments we feel there is, in the progress made and results already gained, cause for congratulation.

A carpenter and blacksmith shop have been organized, with skilled workmen in each. Here all the repairs of the institution are made, of their kind, and a few boys may learn trades. We have devoted much time to the equipment and development of a shirt factory. Some things are yet lacking to give us all the advantages we might reasonably expect in carrying on the industry. We confidently believe that your Board will be as ready to go on to the completion of an enterprise so promisingly begun, as you were to make the entry into it, providing power, machinery, &c., &c.

The third floor in shop building, occupied and designed as a temporary residence for a small family of boys, is needed at once. To be specific, we would respectfully report: There are at present employed on first floor, fifty-five boys at ironing; on the second floor, seventy-five boys at machines in manufactory; and on third floor, we should have drying room for drying starched goods, and room for making paper boxes, storage, &c. I submit that it is in the interest of good management, that measures be taken whereby we may be availed of those increased facilities.

We are at present manufacturing and laundrying shirts for V. Henry Rothschild, 48 Leonard street, New York. The goods are sent to us cut, with thread and other materials, which we put together at various prices, according to quality, &c. His abilities are ample to the employment of our entire force, and guarantees constant employment. The completion of the enterprise will be effected only when we are qualified with room, &c., to manufacture paper boxes and wooden cases, thus saving freight on the same, and shipping from us direct to the customer.

The department of the farm has been carried on with increased success over past years. Husbandmen everywhere in the land have been blest with abundant harvests. We rejoice in the same bounty of a kind Providence. The same conservative management of the farm continued three or four years to come, as for three years past, will work wonderful changes in its appearance and productiveness. There have been no discouragements or difficulties worth mentioning. I speak of this as the season has been such a wonderful exception to all the others, in my connection with the institution, and there have been no disturbing influences, such as building, making roads, and the like. The ditching and drainage of what may prove to be the most valuable land on the farm, is contemplated for the winter.

The brick yard industry, organized last year and continued this, is an improvement upon the first effort. I would recommend improved machinery in making bricks. We have made tile also.

Besides these departments of labor already reported upon, there are yet, as in time past, the various household duties performed by the boys, the bakery, tailor shop, &c., under competent superintendence.

The following are some of the institution's wants: Its library should be materially enlarged. The last outlay of \$100 was for a well-chosen selection of books, but they were as the dew of the morning before so many.

There are scores of kerosene lamps in the buildings, to light them. By this agency conflagration is continually being invited. Gas should be substituted. The farm buildings are poor and unprofitable, and afford sorry covering to its increasing crops, its stock, tools, &c., &c.

Considering the material interests of the school as they arise in connection with our shirt manufactory, a family house should be provided for the family now occupying temporary accommodations in shop building. The reasons have been before stated in this report.

The institution, with its present accommodations, is more than full. There are frequent instances where two boys occupy the same narrow bed. You will find, by examination, our sleeping halls are already crowded with beds, and it would not be politic or wise to crowd them more thickly. Reports are made regularly to the judges as to the condition of the school, as the law directs. Whence the necessity of committing boys to the county penitentiaries, and even to the State Prison? One boy received the past year, when arraigned before the court was sentenced first to serve a term in a county penitentiary, and then be sent here!

I earnestly implore the consideration of the several wants above alluded to, in order that the cause may not suffer through the delay or inactivity of its friends.

We were represented at the Freehold and State Fairs. There we exhibited swine and some of the farm productions, also a case of shirts beautifully made and laundered by our boys. These several exhibits were the subjects of much favorable comment, and were awarded premiums or favorable mention. The officers of those fairs have our thanks for their many courtesies.

Samuel S. Lindley and other good citizens of New Brunswick have our thanks for their large donations of valuable reading matter, also David Ripley, Esq., of your board. He has sent twenty-five papers every two weeks. There are many others whom we would gladly recognize in this report, had we their names, for contributions of this kind.

The following daily and weekly journals have been sent gratuitously: Jersey City Evening Journal, The Argus, Burlington Gazette, Somerset Messenger, Hightstown Gazette, Monmouth Inquirer, Monmouth Democrat, Middlesex County Democrat, Trenton Herald, State Gazette, and Weekly True American.

A bright and beautiful morning was that of Sept. 5th last, as the boys march with banners and music to take the cars at Lower Jamesburg for Sea Girt, and and a day's recreation there. A special train of five cars with locomotive was kindly placed at our disposal by Col. I. S. Buckelew, of Pennsylvania Railroad, a member of your Board. It was considered by the boys as a princely consideration of them, and he has their lasting gratitude.

The usual statistical tables are herewith presented.

Number of boys remaining October 31st, 1876.....	214
“ “ committed	84
“ “ returned.....	27
	111
“ “ during the year.....	325
“ “ disposed of during the year.....	78
	247
“ “ remaining in the institution October 31st, 1877.....	247
Greatest number at any one time	247
Average number for the year.....	230.4

Time of Commitment of Boys, and Counties from whence Received.

TIME OF COMMITMENT.	Middlesex.	Salem.	Morris.	Hudson.	Warren.	Union.	Camden.	Mercer.	Essex.	Burlington.	Bergen.	Monmouth.	Passaic.	Sussex.	Total.
1876.															
November.....	1	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
1877.															
January.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6
March.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
June.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
July.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7
August.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
September.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
October.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	13
Total.....	2	1	7	21	3	13	7	8	9	2	5	3	2	1	84

For what Offences Committed.

Petit larceny.....	24	Obstructing railroad.....	1
Vagrancy.....	2	Vagrant, disorderly and incorrigible..	2
Robbery.....	3	Attempt to break and enter.....	1
Larceny.....	17	False pretenses.....	2
Disorderly conduct.....	3	Breaking, entering and larceny.....	3
Incorrigible.....	4	Propensity to steal.....	1
Malicious Mischief.....	4	Entering and larceny.....	2
Assaulting an officer.....	1	Grand larceny.....	4
Breaking.....	2	Breaking and entering.....	3
Entering.....	3		
Assault and battery.....	2	Total.....	84

Age when Committed to Institution.

Eight.....	1	Thirteen.....	22
Nine.....	1	Fourteen.....	17
Ten.....	6	Fifteen.....	16
Eleven.....	7	Sixteen.....	3
Twelve.....	11		
Total.....			84
Average age.....			13 years 26 days

Birthplace of those Received.

New Jersey.....	54	England.....	2
New York.....	8	Ireland.....	4
Pennsylvania.....	6	Germany.....	3
Delaware.....	1	Australia.....	1
Virginia.....	3	Unknown.....	1
Illinois.....	1		
Total.....			84

Birthplace of Parents.

BIRTHPLACE.	Fathers.	Mothers.
New Jersey.....	12	15
New York.....	6	4
Pennsylvania.....	2	2
Delaware.....	1	1
Virginia.....	2	2
Ohio.....		1
United States.....	1	1
Canada.....	2	1
England.....	3	4
Ireland.....	21	23
Scotland.....	1	
France.....	1	1
Germany.....	14	9
Unknown.....	18	20
Total.....	84	84

Moral and Domestic Condition.

Have lost fathers.....	21	Have used tobacco.....	46
“ “ mothers.....	12	“ “ intoxicating drinks.....	4
“ “ both parents.....	5	“ “ been arrested before.....	20
“ intemperate fathers.....	26	“ “ in jail.....	74
“ “ mothers.....	4		

Number Sent Out, and Disposal Made of Them.

To parents.....	22	To grandmother.....	2	To bank cashier.....	1
“ father.....	1	“ farmer.....	16	Hired.....	3
“ mother.....	7	“ station agent.....	1	Pardoned.....	2
“ brother.....	3	“ blind asylum.....	1	Died.....	2
“ uncle.....	3	“ hospital.....	1	Escaped.....	11
“ aunt.....	1	“ school teacher.....	1	Total.....	78
Shortest time in the institution.....	2 months, 22 days				
Longest “ “ “ “.....	4 years, 2 months, 4 days				
Average “ “ “ “.....	2 “ 2 “ 23 “				

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

17

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
Number gone out.....	718	43	761
	491	23	514
Number remaining October 31st, 1877.....	227	20	247

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' Intellectual Arithmetic.	Felter's Primary Arithmetic.	Greenleaf's Elementary Arithmetic.	Greenleaf's Practical Arithmetic.	Guyot's Primary Geography.	Montieth's Elementary Geography.	Montieth's Manual of Geography.	Montieth's Comprehensive Geography.	Swinton's Language Primer.	History of the United States.	Steele's Philosophy.	Writing.	
A. H. Kelton.	1	48	...	6	2	20	20	20	5	16	12	...	...	29	2	...	2	24	6	12	12	...	48
A. E. Brackett.	2	50	1	2	6	20	21	14	10	16	14	...	13	17	3	17	...	4	6	6	11	...	50
J. Wanzer.	3	49	...	5	...	13	15	15	16	18	...	...	28	19	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	49
F. A. Burdett.	4	65	12	15	17	9	12	12	...	20	21	6	4	14	...	...	36	...	7	...	...	...	42
E. A. Blain.	5	35	...	...	...	8	13	11	10	14	6	...	...	26	3	6	5	...	10	...	14	...	35

Work done in the Laundry from November 1st, 1876, to November 1st, 1877.

	Washed.	Ironed.	Mangled.
Shirts	13,139	1,191	.....
Socks	7,080	.....	1,300
Pants	2,467	67	.....
Coats	581	37	.....
Aprons	2,141	1,200	.....
Under clothing	1,531	779	.....
Sheets	13,040	1,248	13,040
Pillow slips	14,288	2,496	11,792
Blankets	3,585	.....	.....
Spreads	534	208	534
Bed ticks	208	.....	.....
Table covers	1,768	1,768	1,768
Towels	11,804	3,900	7,904
Curtains	197	197	.....
Dresses	1,134	1,134	.....
Collars	819	819	.....
Handkerchiefs	925	925	.....
Drawers	577	577	.....
Skirts	567	567	.....
Chemises	414	414	.....
Night dresses	401	401	.....
Corsets	8	8	.....
Corset covers	145	145	.....
Cuffs	363	363	.....
Wrappers	84	84	.....
Vests	14	14	.....
Bibs	22	22	.....
Sacks	20	20	.....
Stand covers	416	416	.....
Quilts	8	.....	.....
Carpets	3	.....	.....

Work done in Sewing Room from November 1st, 1876, to November 1st, 1877.

Number of pairs pants made.....	684	Number of sheets repaired.....	50
“ “ “ repaired.....	3,631	“ “ pillow slips made.....	245
“ “ coats made.....	472	“ “ “ repaired.....	70
“ “ repaired.....	477	“ “ spreads made.....	100
“ “ shirts made.....	336	“ “ table cloths made.....	23
“ “ repaired.....	5,607	“ “ “ repaired.....	43
“ “ socks.....	3,299	“ “ pillow ticks made.....	39
“ “ towels made.....	226	“ “ curtains made.....	36
“ “ pairs suspenders made....	596	“ “ napkins made.....	24
“ “ repaired.....	135	“ “ carpets.....	6
“ “ caps made.....	486	“ “ “ repaired.....	2
“ “ aprons made.....	173	“ “ pairs mittens made.....	36
“ “ repaired.....	276	“ “ bolster cases made.....	6
“ “ sheets made.....	163		

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

Produce of Farm.

1,168 bunches asparagus.	14,400 ears green sweet corn.
3 bushels radishes.	32 bushels apples.
1,400 heads lettuce.	6 " pears.
16,141 " cabbage.	5 " peaches.
33 bushels cucumbers.	3 " grapes.
11 " cucumber pickles.	958 quarts blackberries.
32 " peppers.	274 " raspberries.
1,000 " white potatoes.	1,611 " strawberries.
1,000 " sweet potatoes.	61 " currants.
450 " onions.	53 " cherries.
10 " onion sets.	54,200 watermelons.
31 " string beans.	831 cantaloupes.
46 " white marrow beans.	125 tons hay.
4 1/2 " seed beans.	12 " straw.
750 " turnips.	23,108 bundles corn stalks.
222 " green peas.	260 pounds wool.
15 " seed peas.	3,583 " beef.
275 " tomatoes.	7,741 " pork.
100 " beets.	1,500 " veal.
30 " egg plants.	1,318 " mutton.
162 " rye (threshed.)	135 " turkey.
150 " rye (unthreshed.)	195 " chicken.
510 " oats.	51,849 " milk.
3,727 " field corn.	125 doz. eggs.
3 " seed sweet corn.	6 tons pumpkins.

Farm.

DR.	CR.
To balance (inventory 1876).... \$9,111 54	By cash for live stock sold..... \$211 22
" cash, paid for labor..... 580 78	" " " farm products sold. 32 82
" " " " implements... 512 59	" farm products used in insti-
" " " " live stock..... 981 95	tution..... 5,337 62
" " " " grain and feed 292 20	" balance (inventory) farm
" " " " fertilizers..... 366 60	products..... \$5,641 82
" " " " plants and	" live stock..... 3,463 50
seed..... 482 49	" implements..... 1,775 82
" profit and loss (gain)..... 4,134 65	<u>10,881 14</u>
<u>\$16,462 80</u>	<u>\$16,462 80</u>

Ironing Room.

DR.	CR.
To balance (inventory 1876)..... \$128 04	By cash for work done..... \$4,286 70
" 76 tons coal @ \$5.444 (aver-	" amount due for work done... 94 73
age price per ton, 2,240lbs).. 413 74	" balance (inventory)..... 115 24
" cash paid for labor..... 220 00	
" " " " repairs..... 24 07	
" " " " freight 4 36	
" " " " castings..... 112 80	
" " " " materials..... 3 23	
" profit and loss (gain)..... 3,590 43	
<u>\$4,496 67</u>	<u>\$4,496 67</u>

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

Sewing Machine Room.

DR.		CR.	
To cash paid for machinery.....	\$1,696 28	By cash for (work done).....	93 03
" " " " labor.....	185 75	" amount due for work done...	422 32
" " " " freight.....	37 29	" balance (inventory).....	1,679 32
" " " " materials.....	77 66		
" profit and loss (gain).....	197 69		
	<u>\$2,194 67</u>		<u>\$2,194 67</u>

Brick Yard.

DR.		CR.	
To balance (inventory 1876).....	\$748 75	By cash (for brick sold.....)	\$85 38
" cash paid for labor.....	285 26	" " value of 35,000 brick	
" " " " machinery	30 00	used for improvements	
" " " " materials.....	3 20	@ \$5.00.....	175 00
" profit and loss (gain).....	911 92	" balance (inventory).....	1,718 75
	<u>\$1,979 13</u>		<u>\$1,979 13</u>

General Inventory.

Furniture	\$5,256 59
Clothing, material and tools	6,556 34
Provisions and stores.....	1,865 95
Books and stationery.....	888 34
Brick yard.....	1,718 75
Ironing room.....	115 24
Tools (blacksmith and pipe fitting).....	255 46
Sewing machine room	1,679 32
Farm products	5,641 82
Live stock.....	3,463 50
Farm implements.....	1,775 82
	<u>\$29,217 13</u>

Current Expenses and Cost per Capita for the Year.

	Total.	Per Capita.
Salaries.....	\$6,618 22	\$28.725
Schools	320 27	1.39
Provisions	8,745 98	37.96
Clothing	3,731 92	16.198
Other expenses.....	2,949 38	12.801
Total	<u>\$22,365 77</u>	<u>\$97.074</u>

My officers and assistants have been earnest and faithful in their co-operation with me to further the institution's interests. For this they have my most heartfelt gratitude.

And to you, gentlemen, I return thanks for the many individual courtesies I have received at your hands, and for your readiness to afford me oft times needed counsel, as I have endeavored in my great weakness to bear the heavy burdens of my responsible position.

Beseeching that a kind Providence may still attend us.

I am yours very respectfully,

JAMES H. EASTMAN,
Superintendent.

Treasurer's Report.

New Jersey Reform School, in account with

DR.

	1876.			
November		1.	To balance due Treasurer at last report.....	\$33 96
	1877.			
January		2.	Cash paid First National Bank Jamesburg, for note and interest.....	854 82
May		2.	Cash paid First National Bank Jamesburg, for note and interest.....	7,762 50
July		15.	Cash paid First National Bank Jamesburg, for inter- est on over draft.....	26 70
August		12.	Cash paid W. H. Courter, for insurance.....	565 21
October		31.	Cash paid for new buildings.....	991 13
			Cash paid for engine and boilers.....	1,500 00
			Cash paid on account stand pipe.....	160 95
			Cash paid on account improvements and repairs....	383 25
			Cash paid for sewing machines and fixtures.....	1,696 28
			Cash paid for damages to land of R. S. Conover....	497 92
			Cash paid for salaries and labor.....	6,618 22
			Cash paid for schools.....	320 27
			Cash paid for provisions.....	8,745 98
			Cash paid for clothing.....	3,731 92
			Cash paid for furniture.....	491 91
			Cash paid for stationery and postage.....	101 88
			Cash paid for repairs.....	2,559 91
			Cash paid for household articles.....	571 65
			Cash paid for fuel and lights.....	1,108 79
			Cash paid for drugs and medical attendance.....	255 86
			Cash paid for freight, traveling and telegraphy.....	242 04
			Cash paid for farm labor.....	580 78
			Cash paid for farm implements.....	512 59
			Cash paid for live stock.....	981 95
			Cash paid for grain and feed.....	292 20
			Cash paid for fertilizers.....	366 60
			Cash paid for plants and seed.....	482 49
			Cash paid for chair shop.....	60
			Cash paid for incidentals.....	459 69
			Cash paid for blacksmith.....	644 81
			Cash paid for ironing room.....	364 46
			Cash paid for brick yard.....	318 46
			Cash paid for sewing machine room.....	300 70
			Total.....	\$44,526 48

Treasurer's Report.

Isaac S. Buckelew, Treasurer.

CR.

1877.

October	31.	By cash received from State Treasurer, balance appropriation of 1876.....	\$14,000 00
		Cash received from State Treasurer on account appropriation 1877—	
		Amount of appropriation, 1877.....	\$33,000 00
		Amount not drawn.....	9,500 00
			23,500 00
		Cash received from ironing room.....	4,286 70
		Cash received from sewing machine room.....	93 03
		Cash received from brick yard.....	85 38
		Cash received from live stock.....	211 22
		Cash received from farm products.....	32 82
		Cash received from miscellaneous.....	418 93
		Cash received from First National Bank Jamesburg, (overdraft).....	1,898 40
			\$44,526 48
		Total.....	\$44,526 48

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

New Buildings.

DR.

1877. To cash paid for workshop and family house, completed \$991 13

CR.

By balance from old account, balance appropriation, 1876..... \$991 13

Improvements and Repairs.

DR.

1877. To cash paid for improvements and repairs to buildings.....	\$383 25	
Balance to new account.....	116 75	
	<hr/>	\$500 00

CR.

By cash from State Treasurer, appropriation 1877..... \$500 00

Boiler and Engine.

DR.

1877. To cash paid for boilers and engine..... \$1,500 00

CR.

By cash from State Treasurer, appropriation 1877..... \$1,500 00

Stand Pipe and Fire Apparatus.

DR.

1877. To cash paid on account of stand pipe..... \$160 95

CR.

By balance to new account.....		\$160 95
Appropriation not drawn.....	\$1,000	

Sewing Machines and Fixtures.

DR.

1877. To cash paid for 48 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines and at-
tachments..... \$1,696 28

CR.

1877. By balance to new account..... \$1,696 28

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

GEO. W. HELME,
NATHANIEL S. RUE, } *Committee.*

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16th, 1877.

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