

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

State Reform School

FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,

For the Year ending October 31st.

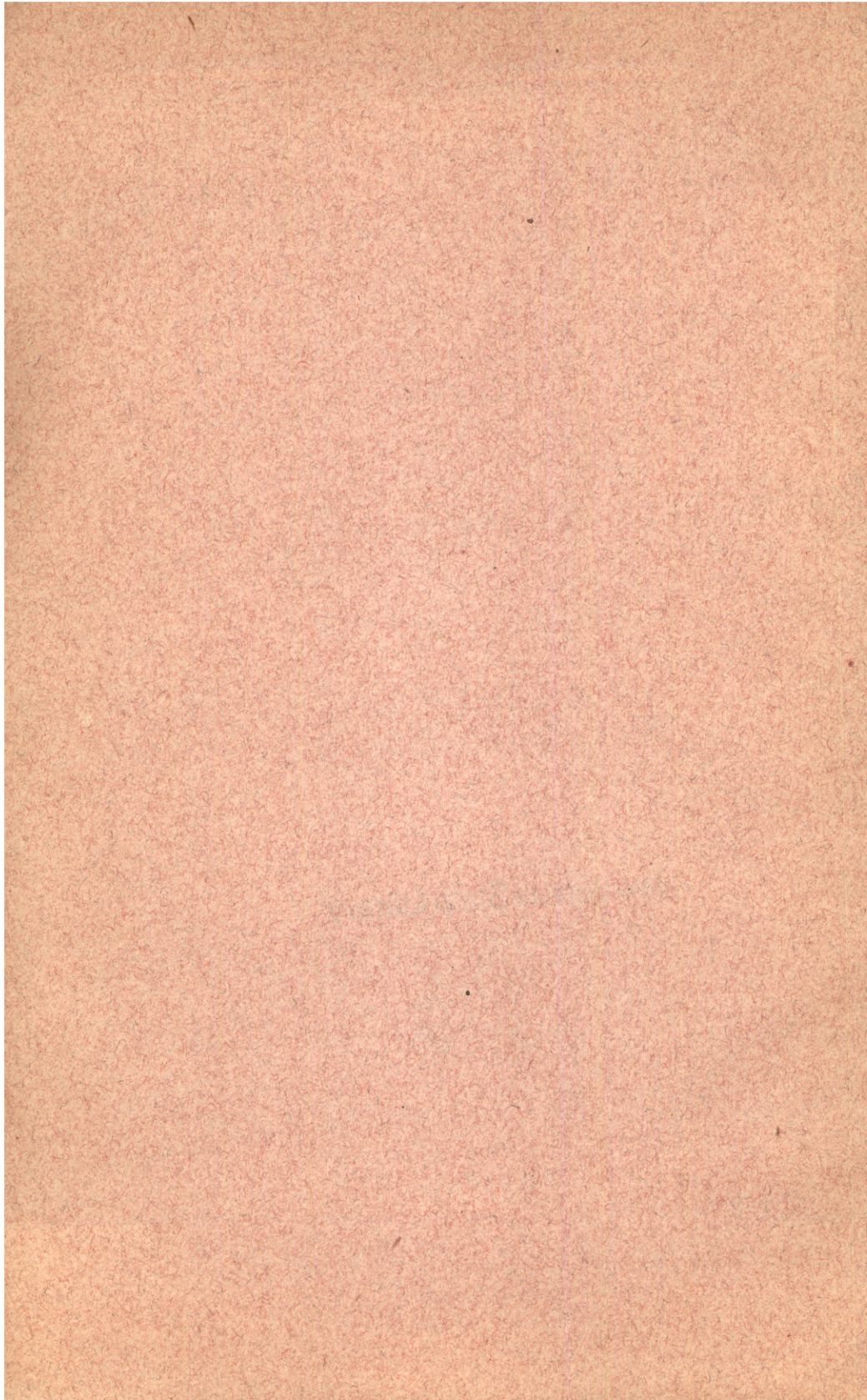
1881.

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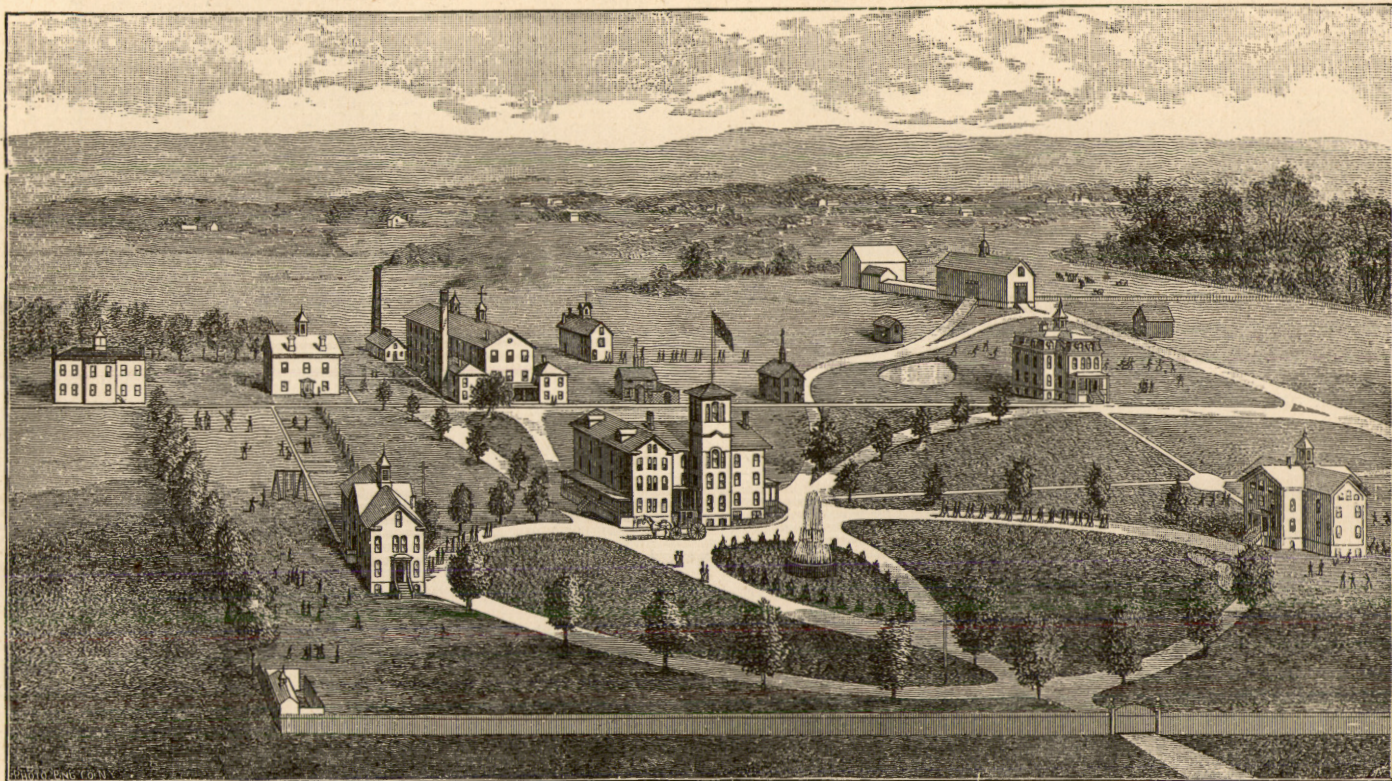


TRENTON, N. J.:
JOHN L. MURPHY, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.

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THE NEW JERSEY STATE REFORM SCHOOL, JAMESBURG, N. J.

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BOARD OF CONTROL.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR GEORGE C. LUDLOW.
CHANCELLOR THEODORE RUNYON.
CHIEF JUSTICE MERCER BEASLEY.

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

	Term expires.
NATHANIEL S. RUE, Cream Ridge, Monmouth County.....	Jan. 1, 1882
DAVID RIPLEY, Newark, Essex County.....	Jan. 1, 1882
MOSES S. HIGBIE, South Amboy, Middlesex County.....	Jan. 1, 1883
GEORGE W. HELME, Jersey City, Hudson County.....	Jan. 1, 1883
SAMUEL ALLINSON, Yardville, Mercer County.....	Jan. 1, 1884
NATHAN T. STRATTON, Mullica Hill, Gloucester County.....	Jan. 1, 1884

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES AND THEIR SALARIES.

JAMES H. EASTMAN.....	Superintendent.....	\$2,500 annually
ELIZABETH F. EASTMAN.....	Matron.....	300 "
SAMUEL R. McFADDEN.....	Assistant Superintendent.....	600 "
I. S. DAVISON.....	Book and Store-keeper.....	480 "
MARY E. DONAHAY.....	Assistant Matron.....	240 "
A. A. THOMAS.....	{ Officer No. 1 Family and Shirt Manufactory..... }	780 "
LOUISA L. THOMAS.....	Teacher No. 1 Family.....	240 "
B. F. BRACKETT.....	{ Officer No. 2 Family and Shirt Laundry..... }	780 "
ANNIE E. BRACKETT.....	Teacher No. 2 Family.....	240 "
THOMAS DILLON.....	Officer No. 3 Family.....	360 "
ALICE W. ROBBINS.....	Teacher No. 3 Family.....	240 "
A. E. SHEMELEY.....	Officer No. 4 Family and machinist,	600 "
MARY A. McFADDEN.....	Teacher No. 4 Family.....	240 "
T. E. BURDETT.....	Officer No. 6 Family.....	480 "
ANNIE E. BOWNE.....	Teacher No. 6 Family.....	240 "
JOHN D. BOWNE.....	Engineer.....	480 "
CHRISTOPHER ELLIOT.....	Farmer.....	360 "
MARY E. SHEPHERD.....	Tailoress.....	240 "
MARY E. SHEMELEY.....	Laundress.....	240 "
JOANNA S. FARR.....	Cook.....	240 "
KATE ENRIGHT.....	In charge of Boys' Dining Rooms,	216 "
THOMAS STONEY.....	Watchman.....	360 "

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 two hundred and seventy 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 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; Post Office 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 George C. Ludlow, Esq., Governor of the State of New Jersey :

The close of another fiscal year brings to the Trustees of the State Reform School the duty of presenting to the Governor their seventeenth annual report of the condition of the Institution in its various departments. It is, we think, quietly doing a good work for many children of the commonwealth, who, deprived of or neglected by their natural protectors, or still worse, trained by them to do evil, were drifting into crime.

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The State provides for the literary education of her children, at an age as early as they are capable of receiving it. But home influences both ante-date and supplement this public care, and give effective force and direction to the career of our youth. It is easy thus to discover the source from whence spring the crimes which entail upon society so much of sorrow and suffering—the domestic fireside—but the remedy who shall availingly apply? One thing, we think, is certain—an earnest love of the Redeemer, and a reverent fear of offending Him, implanted in childhood at a mother's knee, is a more efficient protection to the community from fraud and rapine than penal laws, police and prisons. We need an increasingly stringent public sentiment, holding parents to the responsibilities of their position, and visiting with deserved censure such as neglect their duty in the home training of their children. The attention of the Trustees has necessarily been much occupied with the material interests of the Institution, but they have not forgotten that the intellectual and moral well-being of the pupils is relatively of far more importance, and demands continuous effort. This we have endeavored to secure through the earnest, and well directed labors of our excellent Superintendent and his valuable assistants, whose conscientious performance of duty, often onerous, entitles them to our gratitude.

INDUSTRIES.

The varied labors of the Institution, on the farm, at the brick yard, in the sewing room, laundry, &c., were satisfactorily prosecuted during the past year. The farm was well cultivated and the produce fairly remunerative, though the severe drought of the summer and autumn destroyed pasturage and lessened most of the later crops. That of corn, however, was exceptionally good, and a surprise to many. Our clay banks were made to yield 400,000 bricks and 18,000 drain tiles, of very creditable workmanship. 11,036 1-12 dozens of manufactured shirts of varied patterns, and 10,838 3-12 dozens laundried, many of them elegantly done, were the product of the work shops.

BARN.

The last Legislature having appropriated \$5000 for a new barn, arrangements were made for its construction. A sufficient supply of bricks were burned, a site east of the water reservoir was selected and the ground properly leveled. The building is now approaching completion. The ancient frame buildings, which were much dilapidated, have been taken down or are being removed to the new location, thus liberating the watershed of the farm from the probability of contamination from them. The old situation was unequivocally condemned as improper in the examination into the causes of the epidemic of 1879. The thrift of the cattle, horses, mules, &c., will be greatly promoted by these new arrangements.

The barn was completed within the appropriation, not crediting the Institution for labor of the boys or for the bricks consumed. The cost of removing and setting up the attendant buildings was defrayed out of the profits of our industries.

The moral condition of the boys on their entrance here, and the previous circumstances of hardship and suffering which have marked their brief career, are sometimes painfully interesting. One lad of fourteen years, who had for a considerable time been an habitual drunkard, was committed to the Reform School on complaint of his mother, but his physical and mental condition was such that he demanded an amount of oversight and care which could not properly be added to the duties of any officer. He was not capable of taking a place either in the school room or work shop, but needed a constant attendant. The case being represented to the Governor, an order was granted for his admission into the Institution for Feeble Minded Children, at Media, where he is under appropriate treatment. The wickedness of saloon keepers, who, for the unhallowed purposes of gain or

pastime, could, through such a length of time, furnish a precocious boy with intoxicating drink, encourage him in ribaldry and profanity, and convert him into the miserable wreck which was brought here, seems almost beyond belief and gives sad evidence of a blunted conscience.

Another boy of ten years, became accustomed to the excitement of opium and alcohol, and was also committed upon the complaint of an afflicted mother, so circumstanced that she could not control him. He was emaciated and enfeebled by his habits. His immediate request of our Superintendent was for laudanum, but he has increased in flesh and improved in appearance under enforced abstinence.

These are indeed aggravated instances; but they are only two of the multitude of cases of children brought here in consequence of the drinking habits of a part of our population; habits, we grieve to say, provided for, instead of being discountenanced, by the license laws of the State, under which parents are debauched and families impoverished, and children educated in the streets. Dealers in intoxicants may indeed seem to prosper, but misery awaits many of the consumers and their dependents, and vital interests of the State suffer.

A few boys over the legal age of admission, sixteen years, and one under eight years, have been admitted since last report. There are among such juvenile delinquents special cases of destitution under criminal influences, which make public guardianship a necessity, where the Reform School seems the only proper home, a home to which they can be sent with good hope of honorable lives; whilst the alternative of the county jail is one which a Supreme Court Justice or Law Judge would instinctively shrink from adopting. The Trustees have not thought it their duty, under such circumstances, to insist upon a literal observance of the law, its humane object being fulfilled in giving the youthful culprit an opportunity for honorable citizenship. Such cases, and others of more advanced years, enforce upon New Jersey the claims for a prison similar to the New York State Reformatory, at Elmira, the outgrowth of wise statesmanship and Christian principle.

DETENTION IN JAILS.

The prolonged confinement of boys in county jails, whilst on their way to the Reform School, was referred to in our last report as of evil influence. The average length of detention the present year doubles that of 1880. One boy was imprisoned four months, six were three months, and ten were from two to three months. Should there not be a provision of law prohib-

iting all needless delay, and the association of such boys with convicts or persons charged with crime? The detention of a sick patient in a pest-house without remedial appliances, when ordered by a physician to a well appointed hospital, would be thought monstrous. It is equally so in the case of juvenile delinquents whom the State has made provision to reform and cannot afford to have that reform made hopeless, by a residence amid the contaminations of the common jail.

SCHOOLS.

The instruction of the school-room we have ever deemed of great importance as an essential element in the reformation of our boys, opening to them new reaches of thought and subjecting them to nobler influences. The lady teachers who have charge of this department feel the responsibility of their trust and strive, with no little success, to aid their pupils in gaining knowledge to fit them for their future part in the duties of life.

We append the audited report of our Treasurer, the reports of the Superintendent and Physician, with the accustomed tabular statements, also a condensed synopsis of the inventory made by the gentlemen appointed to appraise the personal property of the State at the Reform School.

Signed by order of the Trustees, 11th mo., 15th, 1881.

GEO. W. HELME,
Acting President.

SAMUEL ALLINSON,
Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School;

GENTLEMEN:—Agreeable to law, I respectfully present the following report for the year ending October 31st, 1881. At the beginning of the year we had on record two hundred and fifty-eight boys, at its close two hundred and sixty-six. Five escaped, a fact illustrative both of the general contentment of the boys and their surveillance.

HEALTH.

Two boys have died. Samuel Gardiner, from Mt. Holly, with pneumonia, April 12th, aged fifteen years; Levi Hutchens, colored, from Camden, with abscess of the liver, May 31st, aged sixteen years. These boys were among the most robust of the school, each of them was sick barely one week. It is a notable fact that Levi was the six hundred and ninety-eighth boy received into the School, and Samuel the six hundred and ninety-ninth. The general health has been most excellent, and we have been entirely free from epidemics. This is a gratifying fact. Considering that the number of our boys is equal to fifty families of rather more than five members each, the sick and death-rate is remarkably low.

THE KITCHEN.

The health of the School must ever depend, in no small degree, upon the character and quality of the food prepared. The quantity consumed, and the boys appearances, indicate they have been well nourished. The following are among the staple articles used in this department:

	Bushels.
Turnips, Parsnips and Beets.....	244
Tomatoes.....	167
White Potatoes.....	809
Sweet Potatoes.....	491½
Apples	422

(13)

	Pounds.
Milk.....	70,200
Salt and Fresh Meat.....	36,128
Flour.....	93,100
Fish.....	2,575

Add to these an abundance of sweet corn, peas and other truck.

WATER.

It is now a little more than one year since the completion and use of the present water supply. An analysis of it was printed in last year's report. Since its improvement has been steadily perceptible to the eye, and its use has proven kindly to health, I have deemed a further examination of it unnecessary. It is a supply gathered from deep springs, which the past summer's drought has not seriously affected. Twenty and twenty-five gallons per minute are about the extremes between the wet and dry season. In the large open reservoir is an amplitude of water for almost any emergency.

As a protection against fire, your Board authorized the placing of a powerful steam fire pump, the laying of water mains, the erection of hydrants, and the purchase of six hundred feet of the best linen hose pipe. This work was accomplished in the early spring. The hose pipe we mounted upon suitable carriages. In the event of fire, from five to eight hundred gallons of water can be thrown upon it per minute.

SCHOOLS.

We have now five family organizations, and employ five teachers—one less than reported last year. About the middle of May one family officer and one teacher resigned. The maximum number for the five families, having since been so little exceeded in the interest of economy, and as I have believed without detriment to the boys, their places have not been filled.

Most of our boys come to us, if not in entire ignorance, with only a smattering of common school knowledge. As a rule they become interested gradually, and are promoted in their studies. This fact is attributable to, and indicative of the earnestness and efficiency of our teachers. It also is a proof of the declaration, our school-room discipline is a most important reformatory agency, since these very boys have nearly all of them once preferred playing truant to being good scholars.

Of the 86 boys received during the year, 53 could not read at all, and 57 could not write. Out of the present number of boys, 266, 34 have been advanced into United States History, 10 into Natural Philosophy, and 3 into Algebra.

THE FARM.

This department is being magnified through zeal and a judicious management. Year by year there has been steady improvement. For the year 1879 there was a profit and loss (gain) of \$3,913.25; for the year 1880, \$5,758.08; and for this year, \$4,629.08. The farmer reports as having had sixty-five acres in wheat, twenty-five acres in oats, thirty acres in rye, seventy-five acres in corn, fifteen acres in round potatoes, forty thousand hills sweet potatoes, three acres in roots, and about six acres in truck. We cut about one hundred and seventy-five tons hay. The early crops were all good, but because of the severe drought, the late were quite poor, if not entire failures.

BRICK YARD.

Since the spring and summer of 1876, we have made all the rough brick required for new buildings, walks, and other improvements, and have sold some in the neighborhood. It has been an advantage to the State to make them here, since it could be done cheaper than to buy and freight them from elsewhere, and an advantage to a large class of boys, about twenty-five each year who learn the trade of brickmaking.

We have burned this season five kilns, aggregating 460,000 brick, and with them 18,000 four-inch drain tile. About 300,000 of these brick entered into the construction of the new barn and cow house, and some 40,000 into walks. These could not have been laid on the ground for less than an average of \$6 per M. The total expenses of this department, including *skilled labor*, lumber, machinery, wood, &c., has been \$1,169.38. Mr. Trustee Higbie has given us valuable and timely advice in this department.

SHIRT MANUFACTURING AND LAUNDRYING.

Once or twice we have been unwillingly idle, for a day or two, in the Shirt Manufacturing Department. Then again, in the extremely hot weather, we have excused the boys from the factory, to enjoy the cool shade of the play-rooms and trees. We have had on the whole, and it is a matter of gratification to us all, a plenty of work so that each day has brought its constancy of productive results. Thus, we have been able to foster commendable habits of industry among our boys, without serious intermission of daily toil.

The organization of this department was a fortunate movement, as there seems to be an unlimited quantity of such work to be done, and if it should in any way fail, there lies the broader

field of the manufacture of clothing just beyond. The same skill the boys have acquired in working on shirts, would aid, and can be employed in making coats, pants, &c. Our graduate laundrymen find a plenty of this work as journeymen, at good wages. We require a certain daily production from each lad, a task that is fully within his capabilities.

The boys may earn money for their own use if they are interested, and the fact they have earned, and have been given credit for \$847.98 is strongly indicative. This amount was earned by an aggregate of 170 boys. Nineteen of these have recently put small sums at interest in the New Brunswick Savings Bank. The officers of that institution deserve, and have our thanks, for having opened up the way, whereby we may systematically teach some of our boys, at least to save, as well as earn money.

TAILOR SHOP.

Thirteen lads, under a competent tailoress, make and keep in repair all the clothing worn and consumed by the inmates.

AMUSEMENTS.

In respect to this subject the history of the past year has been a repetition of other years. We have appropriately observed all the holidays, and gone on the usual annual excursion. This excursion has always been authorized by special resolution of your Board. I would be glad to introduce a short course of lectures, which should be at once interesting and instructive, as for instance, two or three illustrative lectures on Physiology and one on Phrenology. I know of no class of youth who need to know their own bodies better than do the children of such institutions as this. What better way of teaching and illustrating, how terribly the great number of them have sinned against their own persons, and how they may stop such crimes against self, and yet "be as plants grown up in their youth."

We have five hundred and sixteen books in the boys' library, and in the officers, fifty-four. These are well chosen and are made up of works of biography, history, travel, poetry and narrative. Some addition should be made to such an important auxiliary as this each year.

IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.

The new boiler house begun just before the date of our last report, was completed in due time. The two tubular boilers were removed from the old room so dangerously near the factory

building, and the larger of the two, which had been condemned by the insurance inspector, after thorough overhauling was reset in the new house. An additional larger boiler was placed along side. There is room still for a third if ever necessary. The removal and setting up of these boilers was done by our own men and boys, and the steam fitting also. These works are now ample, and at a safe distance from habitable dwellings.

The new farm buildings are rapidly approaching completion. They will be a credit to the State and a great convenience to future farming operations. The removal of some and the destruction of other old barns and sheds will leave our grounds much improved in appearance. I expect better sanitary and hygienic results to follow these improvements. The old farm buildings have always been a menace to our water supply, but the new barns can never be, since they are below its level; neither are they in the direction of prevailing winds as were the old.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

We are under the law directed to instruct our charge in "piety and morality," and to use our "best endeavors to reform the inmates in such manner, as while preserving their health, will secure the formation as far as possible of moral, religious and industrious habits, &c." I most earnestly recommend the building of a chapel that we may better carry out the provisions of the law, and make our open system of institution management harmoniously complete. We are a little village numbering in the aggregate three hundred souls. We live as the people do in the towns, in families and separate dwellings. The frontispiece affords some idea, and will help the conception.

There is the administration building, there are the homes, the factory, the carpenter and blacksmith shops, the shoe and tailor shops, the store, the farm with its buildings, &c. A chapel has its place in such a beautiful scheme of organization, the very sight of which would be an object-lesson to the boys.

READING ROOM AND SITTING ROOM.

There has never been a reading-room or public sitting-room provided for the convenience of the officers and employees. The reason was, there never has been the room that could be given up. The sociability of our people must be encouraged. They cannot mingle much in the society of the outside world, and in this sense certainly the lives they live here, are lives of constant self-denial and monotonous routine. As things are, our young men rendezvous in the shoe shop or boiler house, the most inappropriate places.

OFFICE AND BOARD ROOM.

The accumulation of valuable books and papers since the School was established are stored in the fire-proof vault of the Jamesburg bank. These are a great encumbrance to that institution, and they ask that they be taken away.

The Board purchased a complete set of doors, three years ago, with the idea of building a vault in the basement of some of our buildings. But this idea was given up as unwise, and it was determined to wait until the present chapel-room could be utilized in a way to bring the Board-room, office, and fire-proof vault in a convenient group. That part of the building would afford all the room required for this purpose, and also for the officers reading-room and sitting-room.

COAL HOUSE.

We have no kind of a store-house for coal. It must be thrown in heaps out doors, and in unfavorable places. For its preservation and economical use a coal-house could be built with a capacity of 1000 tons, or 35,000 cubic feet to receive coal for two thousand dollars.

THRESHING BARN.

The wooden barn in which we have heretofore stored some and threshed all our grain, is so old and rotten as to preclude the advisability of repairs. In the view we have of it from the main building, it is nearly in line, and so is brought in contrast with the present new farm buildings. It is actually falling in pieces and ought to be destroyed. A threshing barn made of brick becomes therefore a necessity. It should be large enough to house our grain and store our straw. To fill three hundred straw beds from an out-door stack may be many times precarious to health. There should be a cellar underneath this building for root crops and vegetables.

CONCLUSION.

The efficiency and usefulness of this School to the commonwealth is becoming each year more and more apparent to thinking people. Since it is "turning toward willing obedience and commendable habits of industry, honesty and sobriety, many young boys whose former surroundings and vicious tendencies might naturally lead to the commission of greater crimes than they have yet committed," it is sufficient ground for confidence.

But it is still desirable to spread information, and to enlarge the circle of the School's active friends. Having this object in view, I have extended special invitations at different times to individuals and bodies of men to visit us. Their acceptance has been general. As a result of these visits people have seen as well as heard of the School, and have gone away astonished and gratified.

The following weekly and daily papers have been sent gratuitously: Jersey City Evening Journal; The Argus, Jersey City; Monmouth Democrat; Monmouth Inquirer; Middlesex County Democrat; True American and State Gazette, Trenton; Burlington Gazette. The editors will please accept our thanks.

I am well satisfied with my entire corps of assistants. I believe their best talents are in constant activity looking to the improvements of all our boys.

I am grateful to you, gentlemen, for your continued confidence and support, and to God for his merciful providences throughout the year.

Yours, very truly,
JAMES H. EASTMAN,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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

It gives me great pleasure to report to you that during the year ending on October 31st, 1881, this Institution and its inmates have been singularly blessed with freedom from disease and death.

During the year there have been but two deaths, one from typhoid pneumonia, the other from peritonitis caused by abscess of liver, the contents of said abscess perforating the *peritoneum* or covering of the bowels and thereby causing death.

There have been a few cases of *dysentery*, and some cases of *diarrhæa*, but compared with the number of boys in the School the health of the School, due mainly to the *vigilance* of our *worthy* and *esteemed Superintendent*, has been most remarkable compared with schools of like character. The water supply is the finest and purest that can be found anywhere.

Yours very respectfully,

H. D. ZANDT, M. D.,

Physician to State Reform School.

October 31st, 1881.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Number of boys remaining October 31st, 1880.....	258
“ “ committed	86
“ “ returned	12
	98
“ “ during the year.....	356
“ “ disposed of during the year.....	90
	266
“ “ remaining in the Institution October 31st, 1881.....	266
Greatest number at any one time.....	267
Average number for the year.....	256½

The present accommodations of the School are not adapted to more than three hundred inmates.

Time of Commitment of Boys, and Counties whence Received.

TIME OF COMMITMENT.	Sussex.	Hunterdon.	Bergen.	Warren.	Mercer.	Essex.	Hudson.	Cumberland.	Passaic.	Union.	Ocean.	Middlesex.	Camden.	Monmouth.	Atlantic.	Morris.	Total.
1880.																	
November	1												2	1			4
December	1	1										1		1		1	5
1881.																	
January						2	1		1			1		1		1	7
February							1		2	1		1	1		1		7
March						1				3						1	7
April			1			1		2	2					1			7
May				1				3						2			6
June					1	1	5	1	1	2							11
July						3		1									4
August						3	1		2	1						1	8
September					2	6				2	1		1				12
October					1	1	3	2				1					8
Total.....	2	1	1	1	4	18	11	9	8	9	1	4	4	8	1	4	86

For what Offences Committed.

Larceny	23	Entering and larceny	5
Petit larceny	5	Assault and battery	2
Assault, battery and rape	1	Breaking	2
Entering	1	Stealing	1
Entering and stealing	6	Breaking and entering	2
Grand larceny	5	False pretences	1
Malicious mischief	3	Breaking, &c.	4
Breaking, entering and larceny	2	Disorderly conduct	1
Entering with intent	1	Truancy	1
Vagrancy	2	Burglary and larceny	1
Habitual vagrant and disorderly	1	Incorrigibility	7
Arson	1		
Habitual vagrant and incorrigible	3	Total	86

Age when Committed to Institution.

Seven	1	Fourteen	15
Eight	2	Fifteen	12
Nine	6	Sixteen	8
Ten	6	Seventeen	4
Eleven	8	Eighteen	1
Twelve	9		
Thirteen	14	Total	86

Birthplace of those Received.

New Jersey	59	Germany	2
New York	8	Ireland	3
Pennsylvania	3	England	5
Connecticut	1	Unknown	2
District of Columbia	2		
Illinois	1	Total	86

Birthplace of Parents.

BIRTHPLACE.	Fathers.	Mothers.
	New Jersey	16	21
New York		3
Pennsylvania	1	2
Virginia	1	1
France	1	
Mexico	1	
Canada	1	1
Germany	7	7
England	8	8
Scotland	1	
Ireland	25	27
Unknown	24	16
Total	86	86

Moral and Domestic Condition.

Have lost fathers.....	17	Have used tobacco.....	43
" " mothers.....	16	" " intoxicating drinks.....	18
" " both parents.....	9	" " been arrested before.....	32
" " intemperate fathers.....	34	" " in jail.....	76
" " mothers.....	12		

Length of Time Spent in Jail by those Awaiting Trial and After Trial until their Arrival Here.

1 day	1	18 days.....	1	35 days.....	1
2 days.....	2	20 "	2	42 "	1
4 "	1	21 "	5	48 "	1
5 "	4	22 "	2	50 "	1
6 "	2	23 "	1	51 "	1
7 "	4	24 "	1	60 "	1
8 "	2	25 "	2	70 "	1
9 "	2	26 "	1	73 "	1
10 "	1	27 "	2	90 "	5
11 "	2	28 "	3	117 "	1
12 "	5	30 "	1	120 "	1
14 "	6	32 "	1		
16 "	2	33 "	1		
17 "	2	34 "	2		
				Total.....	76
Average time					17 days.

Number Sent Out, and Disposal Made of Them.

To parents.....	32	To aunt.....	1	To Hudson Co. Jail..	1
" fathers.....	4	" relation	1	Hired.....	2
" mothers.....	14	" friend	1	Died.....	2
" brother	1	" farmers	21	Escaped.....	5
" sister	2	" Feeble Minded			
" grandparents.....	2	School.....	1		
				Total.....	90

Number of Boys Committed Each Year Since the School Opened.

YEAR.		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
" " " " "	1879.....	76	9	85
" " " " "	1880.....	92	12	104
" " " " "	1881.....	77	9	86
Total.....		1047	90	1137
Number gone out.....		819	52	871
Number remaining October 31st, 1881.....		228	38	266

Schools.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.				
	Louisa L. Thomas.	Annie E. Brackett.	Alice W. Robbins.	Mary A. McFadden.	Anna T. Bowne.
Number of Family.....	1	2	3	4	6
Whole Number.....	54	48	54	54	55
National Primer.....	1			1	3
" First Reader.....	15	2	14	3	14
" Second Reader.....	15	8	3	8	24
" Third Reader.....	14	12	16	27	14
" Fourth Reader.....	9	16	10	4	.....
" Fifth Reader.....	.....	5	11	11	.....
" Elementary Speller.....	16	13	12	36	.....
" Pronouncing Speller.....	.....	12	20	14	.....
English Speller.....	.....	8	.....	.....	24
Webster's Elementary Speller.....	13	9	.....	.....	7
Henderson's Test Words.....	9	4	8	.....	.....
Davies' Primary Arithmetic.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16
Greenleaf's Intellectual Arithmetic.....	16	.....	36	20	.....
Fetter's Primary Arithmetic.....	.....	4	13	.....	.....
Greenleaf's Primary Arithmetic.....	26	4	.....	.....	.....
" Elementary Arithmetic.....	30	.....	29	18	9
" Practical Arithmetic.....	.....	3	1	5	14
McNally's Geography.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Monteith's Elementary Geography.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
" Manual of Geography.....	28	21	.....	24	7
" Comprehensive Geography.....	10	10	.....	12	.....
Pinnio's Grammar.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....
History of the United States.....	9	12	15	4	.....
Steele's Philosophy.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Simpson's Language Primer.....	.....	.....	15	6	.....
Algebra.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Writing.....	53	48	54	54	53

Work Done in Family Laundry from, November 1st, 1880, to November 1st, 1881.

ARTICLES.	Washed.	Ironed.
Number of coats.....	1,498	25
" pairs pants.....	1,641	45
" shirts.....	15,340	1,820
" sheets.....	15,308	1,796
" pillow slips.....	17,412	3,900
" miscellaneous.....	50,638	31,995
Total.....	101,837	39,581

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

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Work done in Family Sewing Room from November 1st, 1880, to November 1st, 1881.

Number of pairs of pants made....	727	Number of spreads repaired.....	23
“ “ “ repaired	2,160	“ stand covers made.....	23
“ jackets made.....	372	“ table cloths made.....	16
“ “ repaired.....	604	“ “ repaired...	60
“ shirts made.....	944	“ towels made.....	471
“ “ repaired.....	4,846	“ “ repaired.....	14
“ pairs socks repaired....	2,491	“ curtains made.....	18
“ aprons made.....	97	“ carpets made.....	5
“ “ repaired.....	300	“ “ repaired.....	3
“ sheets made.....	104	“ pairs mittens made....	69
“ “ repaired.....	51	“ “ suspenders made	418
“ pillow slips made.....	235	“ caps made.....	258
“ “ repaired...	34	“ napkins made.....	48
“ bed ticks made.....	54	“ straw hats trimmed....	200
“ “ repaired.....	112	“ bags repaired.....	38
“ pillow ticks made.....	48		
“ blankets repaired.....,	20	Total.....	14,858

General Inventory.

DR.		
To general inventory, November 1st, 1880.....	\$40,044 29	
“ profit and loss (gain)	3,278 42	
		\$43,322 71
CR.		
By furniture.....	\$6,514 55	
“ books, stationery.....	765 39	
“ clothing.....	5,022 79	
“ provisions and stores.....	3,751 68	
“ piping and blacksmithing tools.....	379 73	
“ shirt factory.....	5,173 58	
“ brick yard.....	1,581 75	
“ pumps, engines and boilers.....	2,731 00	
“ farm products.....	10,316 84	
“ live stock.....	4,794 00	
“ machinery and tools.....	2,189 40	
“ fertilizers.....	102 00	
		\$43,322 71

Farm.

DR.		
To balance inventory 1880, live stock.....	\$1,751 25	
“ “ “ farm products.....	6,488 20	
“ “ “ implements.....	3,272 19	
“ “ “ fertilizers.....	357 50	
		\$14,869 14
To cash paid for labor.....		1,504 91
“ “ machinery and tools.....		286 40
“ “ wagons and carriages.....		304 42
“ “ live stock.....		430 57
“ “ grain and feed.....		28 41
“ “ fertilizers.....		1,032 03
“ “ plants and seeds.....		399 05
“ “ farm improvements.....		507 57
“ “ products.....		18 56
Profit and loss (gain).....		4,629 08
		\$24,010 14

CR.

By cash for live stock sold.....		\$1,394 72
“ “ farm products sold.....		304 86
Balance inventory, live stock.....	\$4,794 00	
“ “ farm products.....	10,319 84	
“ “ machinery and tools.....	2,189 40	
“ “ fertilizers.....	102 00	
		<u>17,402 24</u>
		\$19,101 82
Cash value farm products consumed.....		<u>4,908 32</u>
		\$24,010 14

Farm Products Raised.

1,000 bushels wheat.	5 bushels cucumbers.
3,249 “ corn.	2,189 heads of cabbage.
600 “ oats.	60 bunches radishes.
375 “ rye.	1,205 “ celery.
1,513 “ potatoes.	50 “ lettuce.
733½ “ sweet potatoes.	280 “ asparagus.
396½ “ apples.	9,600 ears sweet corn.
169 “ onions.	247 squash.
167 “ tomatoes.	1,204½ quarts strawberries.
8 “ string beans.	1,669 pounds grapes.
39 “ pears.	8 bushels winter beans.
26 “ lima beans.	175 tons hay.
65 “ peas.	55 “ wheat straw.
142 “ table beets.	10 “ oats “
115 “ cattle “	20 “ rye “
110 “ carrots.	11,557 bundles corn stalks.

Current Expenses, Receipts, and Cost Per Capita.

Total expenses.....		\$52,294 74
Total receipts.....	\$17,722 07	
Labor and machinery at brick yard.....	1,169 38	
In settlement of claim for artesian well.....	1,822 00	
Boilers, boiler house, and steam connections.....	3,292 24	
Steam fire pump, pump house, fire hydrants, fire hose, &c..	1,704 75	
		<u>25,710 44</u>
Net expense.....		\$26,584 30
Cost per capita annually.....		\$103.5410
“ “ “ daily.....		.2837
Net cost of maintenance.....		\$26,584 30

TREASURER'S REPORT.

New Jersey State Reform School in Account with M. S. Higbie, Treas.

DR.

Salaries of officers, teachers, and skilled labor.....	\$10,973 36	
Provisions and household articles.....	12,029 94	
Labor, stock, fertilizers and seeds for farm.....	3,394 97	
Fuel and oil.....	5,256 33	
Clothing.....	4,931 74	
Stationery and postage.....	304 38	
Drugs, medical attendance and interments.....	399 58	
Freight, traveling and telegraphing.....	546 19	
Rewards for apprehending escapades.....	75 00	
Incidentals.....	25 05	
Insurance and legal expenses.....	166 58	
Library and amusements.....	141 51	
Earnings and rewards paid to boys.....	847 98	
Supplies and repairs for shops.....	1,419 79	
Blacksmithing.....	322 67	
	\$40,835 07	

Labor and machinery at brick yard.....	\$1,169 38	
New machinery for shops.....	401 43	
Farm implements, wagons and carriages.....	590 82	
In settlement of claim for the artesian well.....	1,822 00	
Boilers, boiler house and steam connections.....	3,292 24	
Steam fire pump, pump house, fire hydrants, fire hose, &c.....	1,704 75	
Furniture, repairs and improvements to buildings.....	2,479 05	
	11,459 67	
New barns, as per appropriation 1880 and 1881.....	4,097 50	
To balance in bank to credit of Treasurer.....	6,923 25	
	\$63,315 49	

Of the above amount I have drawn checks for fifty-eight hundred and eight and twenty-five one-hundredths dollars, in payment of October bills, which have not at this date been presented at bank.....

	5,808 25
	\$57,507 24

CR.

By cash in hands of Treasurer, as per report, November 1st, 1880.....		\$6,785 17
" received for labor.....		15,492 16
" " " material, stock, and produce sold.....		1,978 82
" " " board of boys and other miscellaneous sources.....		251 09
" " Nov. 16th, 1880, from State Treasurer.....	\$10,000 00	
" " April 18th, 1881, " " " ".....	5,000 00	
" " June 30th, " " " " " ".....	5,000 00	
" " Aug. 24th, " " " " " ".....	5,000 00	
" " Aug. 29th, " " " " " ".....	2,000 00	
" " Oct. 10th, " " " " " ".....	3,000 00	
" " Nov. 9th, " " " " " ".....	3,000 00	
	<hr/>	33,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$57,507 24

JAMESBURG, November 9th, 1881.

The undersigned, an Auditing Committee appointed for the purpose, have examined the foregoing account of M. S. Higbie, Esq., Treasurer, and compared the vouchers and footings of the several items forming the same, and found them correct.

GEO. W. HELME,
NATHANIEL S. RUE.

APPRAISERS' REPORT.

To the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School:

Having been requested by the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School to appraise the property of the State at the Institution, we present the following synopsis of a carefully prepared inventory, which we believe to be a fair valuation :

Furniture.....	\$6,514 55
Clothing, material and tools.....	5,022 79
Provisions and stores.....	3,751 68
Books and stationery.....	765 39
Shirt factory.....	5,173 58
Tools (blacksmithing and piping).....	379 73
Pumps, engines and boilers.....	2,731 00
Brick yard.....	1,581 75
Live stock.....	4,794 00
Farm products.....	10,316 84
Farm implements.....	2,189 40
Fertilizers.....	102 00
Total	\$43,322 71

R. Q. RIDGWAY,
BARTON F. THORN,
JOSEPH C. MAGEE,
Appraisers.

New Jersey State Library

New Jersey State Library