

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Reform School,

FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1873.

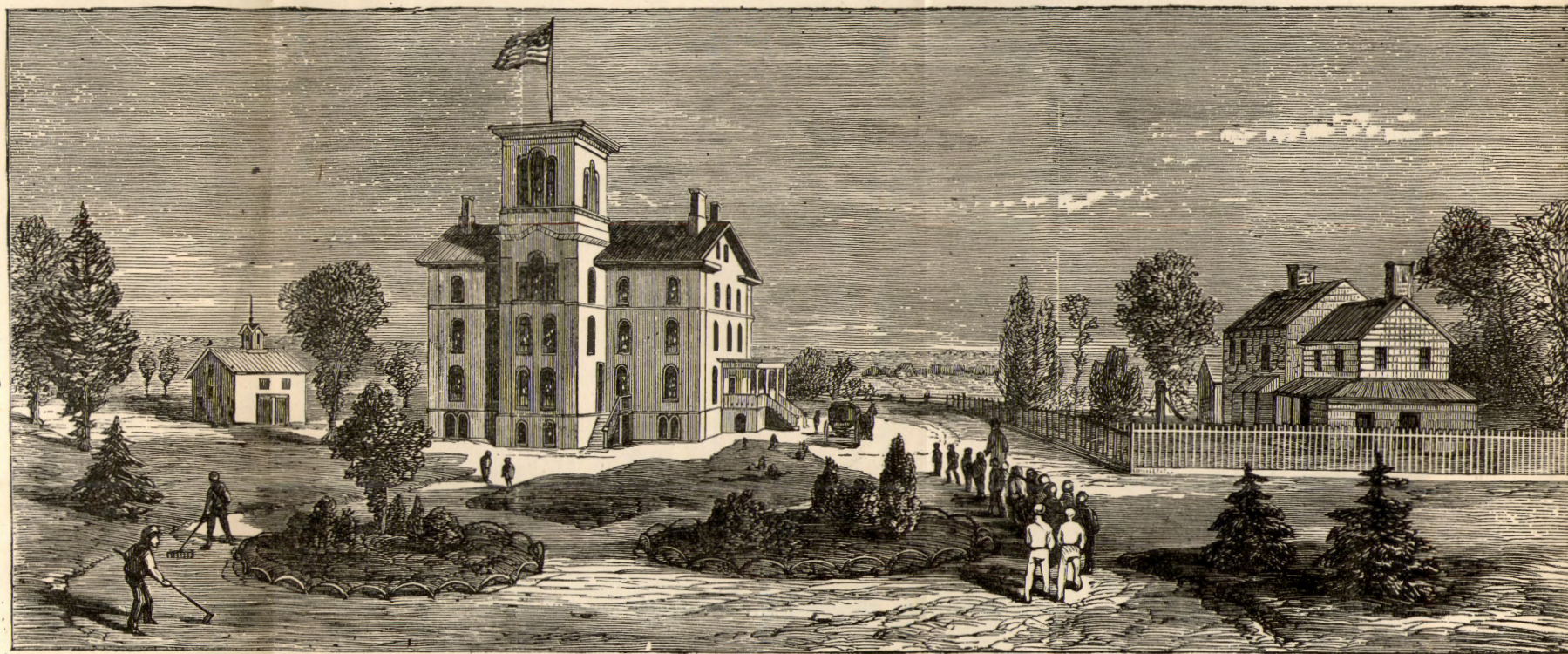
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TRENTON, N. J.:

THE STATE GAZETTE—MURPHY & BECHTEL, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

1873.

EXTERIOR VIEW.

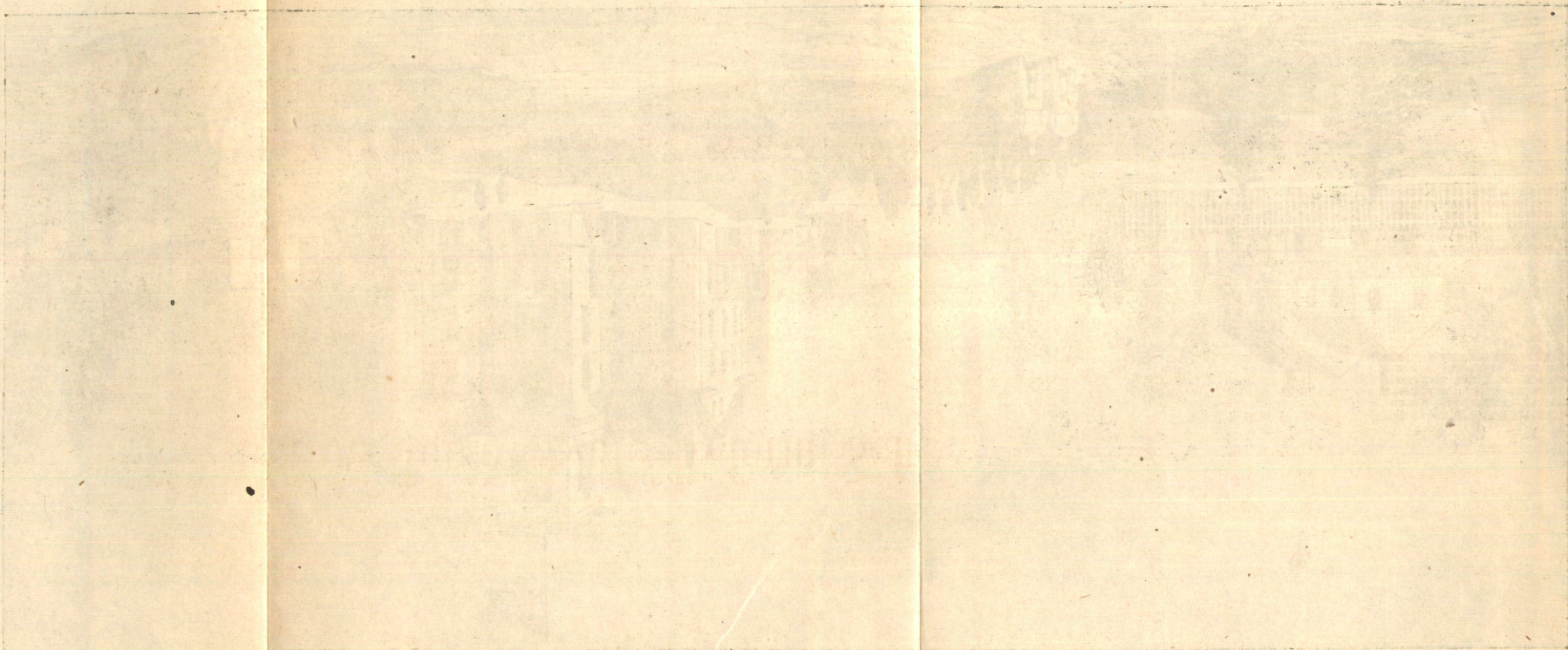


STATE REFORM SCHOOL, AT JAMESBURG, NEW JERSEY.

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

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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, NEW JERSEY



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BOARD OF CONTROL.

His Excellency, Governor JOEL PARKER.

Chancellor THEODORE RUNYON.

Chief Justice MERCER BEASLEY.

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

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

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey :

The Trustees of the State Reform School for Juvenile Delinquents respectfully report, that the stated meetings of the board have been regularly held, and that most of the semi-monthly visits to the school by individual trustees have been made.

The school has gradually increased, and now numbers one hundred and sixty boys. It has averaged forty-nine more than during the preceding year. The institution is in as satisfactory condition as it has at any time been since its establishment. The discipline is readily submitted to by the boys, instances of insubordination rarely occurring. Commendable progress has been made in their studies by most of them, and a large amount of labor in its various departments has been effected. We can not but believe that the benefits resulting from the instruction received here will be manifested in the future lives of many of the pupils.

As religion is the recognized foundation of morality and of intelligent obedience to law, the simple cardinal truths of the gospel as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, are presented to the boys in a manner to which few citizens would take any exception. It might be desirable to some parents to have their children specially instructed, during the brief period they are to remain with us, in their own religious tenets, but on a careful reconsideration of the whole subject we think the practice we from the first adopted truly catholic, and the best calculated to promote the harmony of the institution and its permanent welfare. We also think that a father or guardian who so grossly neglects the care and training of his boy that a justice of the Supreme Court is obliged to send him, for his misdemeanors, to the Reform School, as a ward of the State and at its expense, is not entitled to direct the future education of the child. Yet the profound religious convictions of the humblest citizen ought to be sedulously respected, and the Trustees, acting on behalf of the State, as guardians of these *its children*, would deem it wrong to use their position for the purpose of unsettling the faith of any of their pupils or of advancing the interest of any sect. We have never made the denominational bias of any of our inmates the subject of inquiry, and we desire the entire exclusion of everything that can properly be

regarded as sectarian. We are always glad when prudent, religious persons of any denomination feel it in their hearts to come and aid the officers in their arduous work by impressing upon our boys the duty and the beauty of godliness, "which has the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come."

The general health of the inmates has been good, but in the early spring a severe case of illness proved in its development to be the small-pox, and resulted fatally. A feeling of consternation on the announcement of this fearful malady at first threatened to demoralize the institution. But the prompt measures of the superintendent in removing the invalid to the old farm house, a thorough disinfection of the rooms and the immediate vaccination of the whole family, were blessed by the confinement of the distemper to the original case. This was cause of devout thankfulness. Two other boys by different diseases have been since removed from life whilst in its opening stage. Still another little fellow, of consumptive family, and without known relatives to care for him has never recovered from the whooping cough, and is apparently near his end. The helpless condition of these sick boys away from families and friends appealed not unsuccessfully to the feelings of the officers whose kind, assiduous care of them, merits our warm approval. We hope these evidences of mortality occurring in their midst may not be without a softening influence upon the hearts of the survivors.

Some progress has been made toward the erection of a new family house as proposed to the committee of the Legislature last winter and approved by them. It is to be completed early in the coming summer, and if the school should continue even at its present size, the additional accommodation will have become a necessity. The baking and laundry arrangements prove insufficient for the increased family and the continuance of these operations in the confined space in the basement, contiguous to the kitchen and dining room are not satisfactory. The trustees, therefore, concluded to erect a bakery and a laundry in separate buildings which are now approaching completion.

The financial condition of the school will be seen by reference to the statements of the Treasurer and Superintendent. Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) of the appropriation for the support of the school, is yet in the State Treasury, a considerable part of which, will be absorbed by the autumnal bills. The three houses referred to as in process of construction are being built by contract, for the sum of eight thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$8,295), exclusive of the oven, drying-room and heater. The building appropriation was ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), and is yet undrawn, though a part of it is now due to the contractor.

The extraordinary expenditures of the past year, in fencing, improvement of the farm buildings, medical attendance and other expenses in consequence of the sickness, &c., have been referred to

by the Superintendent. That attending the drainage of the farm must increase its future productiveness, as the cold and wet land, fit only for aquatic grasses has become dry and adapted to profitable culture. The space between the floor of the large dining room and the moist earth beneath, not being properly ventilated, a rapid decay of the timbers resulted. A renewal became necessary, when scarcely a stick or board was found to be suitable to remain. We notice the fact that others may profit, as we hope to do, by our error in construction.

DANIEL HAINES, *President.*

SAMUEL ALLINSON, *Secretary.*

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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—It has again become my duty to lay before you a summary of our labors this past year.

It has been, more than ever, a season of anxious care. The considerable increase of the school, the introduction of boys at an advanced age, and the prevalence of two or three alarming diseases during the past winter, have rendered the duties much more arduous, and the anxiety of all concerned much more wearing. Yet, I have reason to believe that the school has not materially suffered from any of these causes.

The regular duties of the school room and household, as well as the demands of the farm, have been attended to without interruption. The general order and discipline have improved; and there is a growing and manifest approval of thorough training by the boys themselves, which is a most encouraging sign.

Your connection with the institution from its commencement, and familiar acquaintance with its wants and progress, render it unnecessary for me to notice many of its peculiar features and operations, which in its early history seemed to demand attention. In following out the suggestions of the board the past year, the school will be divided into three grades.

One division, "The New Family," occupying the new family building. Its inmates will make it a home; it is designed that they shall occupy their school room for their daily study and evening exercises, and regularly come to the main building only for their meals and Sabbath worship. This family is under the care of a gentleman who has been in the school for nearly two years, and has thus had an opportunity to acquaint himself with the character of this class of boys, and the best means of improving their minds and morals. He will be assisted in this work by a lady of experience, who will devote her attention to the care of the building and the need of the inmates in regard to their physical, moral and intellectual culture. It is thought that this arrangement will not only greatly augment the agencies of reform but will also stimulate others to reach the same position of merit, and thus obtain the same advantages. By this plan we shall secure relief from the past crowded

condition of the main building and gain more time for the judicious discipline of boys just coming into the institution.

It will materially enhance the value of our system of daily reports, affording time for personal investigation and counsel.

SCHOOLS.

The pupils have been divided into grades for instruction the past year, giving about four and a half hours for study and recitation to each. Study and labor have alternated. I think most of the boys have made commendable improvement. Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, and various miscellaneous exercises on the maps and black-boards, together with oral instruction, occupied the time. The teachers generally manifested a good degree of interest in their work and labored heartily for the improvement of their scholars. The crowded condition of the school room during the evening rendered methodical instruction impossible; but the time was occupied in reading, writing letters, instruction in singing, and with general remarks from the officers in regard to personal habits, and by frequent readings from interesting and instructive books.

There have been some remarkable instances of rapid improvement in the acquisition of knowledge. Large boys unable to say their letters or write their names, have become quite good readers, writers and spellers; have of their own accord written to the judge who committed them to the school, and have received very satisfactory and pleasing replies. We are in the frequent receipt of letters from friends, expressing their joy and gratitude in view of the improvement their children make in their writing. All children are not equally ambitious in this respect, and the most persistent effort on the part of teachers often fails to overcome their indolence and dislike of study. We are happy to state that such cases are rare.

LABOR.

The chair shop has been greatly improved in convenience and comfort. It is now commodious, and with some slight alterations for ventilation, ingress and egress, so as not to interfere with the school room, will supply our need for successful cane-seating for the present. Ten thousand and thirty seats have been caned the past year, for which we have received one thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-six cents (\$1,676.46). We cannot compete with institutions which retain their boys for a term of years, and thus avail themselves of experience and expertness in this work. Quite a large proportion of the best caners are among boys who aim to merit their "Badge of Honor" at the close of the year, and thus we continually part with our most valuable help just as it becomes most

remunerative. But as the prime object of the shop is to promote industrious and wisely directed effort to gain an honest livelihood, we feel that our pecuniary loss is their gain.

SHOE SHOP.

In the month of March an experienced overseer was employed to take charge of a shop for making and repairing shoes. It was not our object to manufacture for sale, but simply to supply our own wants, and do such other work as would not interfere with the regular demand of the school. Five boys have been so employed most of the time. It was not expected that this shop, with boys entirely unused to this kind of labor, would at once become remunerative. No manufacturer could afford to pay such boys the first year. The trade learned is so much capital well invested for the young lad's future benefit. Much of the overseer's time must necessarily be devoted to directing the labor of his charge and to their instruction. The boys are now prepared to sit upon their own benches and earn a good living whenever they shall leave the institution. They have made three hundred and twenty-four (324) pairs of new shoes and boots, and have repaired four hundred and ninety-five (495), and have also made and repaired harness to the amount of sixty-two dollars and twelve cents (\$62.12), and earned for the shop, by outside work, one hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-nine cents (\$116.49.) We thus avail ourselves of two sets of shoes. One is left in the shop each Saturday night to be cleaned and repaired, if necessary, during the following week; and each week every boy has a good pair of shoes to start with. We are much pleased with this arrangement, and, though it is not largely remunerative, it has accomplished the double service of securing a good trade to the boys of the shop, and good and tidy shoes for all.

SEWING ROOM.

We have also recently inaugurated a sewing class among the small boys, and quite a large amount of mending, heretofore done outside, is now accomplished by them, under the supervision of a lady who has had many years' experience in this work. We hope soon to train some of them to run the sewing machine, cut and make the clothing, and thus do the greater part of this work. I think a little time and patience will accomplish this.

FARM WORK.

We are quite sure that in no past year have we done so much work with the boys on the farm, as during the past. An examination of the table of "Farm Products" will show what has been

raised during the past season, but this does not in any way exhibit the improvements made in clearing up of swampy fields, and in carrying out a system of thorough drainage which has been undertaken, and the building of a dam to secure a pond for bathing and ice.

While these added considerable to our current expenditures, we think you will find it an economical outlay, in the increased crops and value of the land, to say nothing of the improved appearance of the farm. There has been no failure this season in any of our grain or root crops, but the cold spring, and dry, early summer, materially lessened our oat, tomato and onion crops. Yet, as will be seen by the table, we by no means have any reason to complain. The scholars have worked cheerfully whenever detailed. They have rooted out weeds, grubbed out stumps, opened ditches and underdrains, leveled ditch-banks, cleared off waste and unsightly places, and created fine fields and growing crops, where, in early spring, nothing but swamps, brush and thorns met the eye.

I wish, especially to call the attention of the board to the underdraining of the farm, which has been so prominent a feature of our farm work this summer. An experienced hand has taken ten or twelve boys and has opened a main ditch in every direction of any considerable water course through the farm. These ditches have been from three to six feet deep, and from three to five feet wide. Always wide and deep enough to drain completely every low, swampy spot on the cultivated parts of the farm. Underdrains leading to these open ditches, have been laid so far as the cultivation of crops this season has required. Four hundred and sixty-eight rods of open ditches have been enlarged or cut anew. Over two and a half miles (thirteen thousand five hundred and forty-two feet) of tile drain have been laid, and many portions of the farm, too wet and cold for grass or tillage, are now entirely dry and arable, and will become the most valuable part of the farm. Soil has been carried into low and loggy places; stumps dug out and the whole thoroughly cultivated and sowed to rye, which now promises well. Besides this work of drainage, the labor of excavating a portion of the surface soil and of erecting a dam, in order to secure a place near by for summer bathing, and obtaining our supply of ice, as suggested by your board, has been nearly accomplished. In this connection I will state that our small boys have picked over eight hundred bushels of cranberries for James Buckelew's Sons, for which we have received four hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighteen cents (\$426.18.) They have also planted out asparagus, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries for the coming season. About one hundred and twenty-five acres have been plowed and seeded to rye, and twelve acres to wheat, which has been heavily enriched from the stable and yard. All of which now appears unusually promising.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Since our last report, a substantial ice-house, with rooms for provisions and meats; a house for smoking and preserving hams; a shed for farm wagons, and a carriage-house have been built; all of which were very much needed, and are highly prized. The new bakery and laundry are under way, and the former, with a large and improved oven, is nearly complete. These additions to our facilities for feeding and cleansing, have become absolute necessities, and will greatly lessen the labor and inconvenience of these departments.

SICKNESS AND DEATH.

Notwithstanding our former exemption from contagious and prevailing diseases, and our constant watchfulness and care, the last year has shown the necessity of our hospital rooms, and a closer scrutiny of those sent to the institution. A boy from the bed-side of a brother, sick with the small-pox, was sent to us without any intimation of his previous exposure to this terrible disease. After some weeks, one of his companions was confined to the hospital and his sickness was pronounced, upon consultation, to be small-pox. Most of the family had been exposed; all were immediately vaccinated, and every precaution against the spread of the disease, was used. After a few days of painful sickness Edward Peltcher died. He had the best of care from his mother and an experienced nurse. At midnight he was buried in the little grove near by. Providentially no other case occurred in the institution. Pneumonia, soon after accompanied with that singular disease, Meningitis, attacked some of the boys, Ferris Simison, after a long and painful sickness, died and was removed by his friends. William Barry also died very suddenly in the month of December, and was also buried in the grove. Thus three of our number have been called away during the past year. The alarming and painful nature of these diseases, made the winter a very trying one to the officers and the employees of the institution, and cast a gloom over the whole school for months. It has been a year of unusual toil and anxiety.

CONCLUSION.

In reviewing the work of the past year we find one hundred and fifteen boys have been added to our number. Our average has been increased about one-third. That of the previous year being one hundred and three and one-third. This year one hundred and fifty-two and two-thirds; making four hundred and fourteen who have enjoyed the care of the institution since its commencement. Of course it could not be expected that the appropriation which just met the expenses of the previous year would be adequate for so large

an increase this year. The prospect of a still greater accession during the year to come from the present stagnation of business and the large number of children and youth thrown out of employment, will necessitate a careful consideration of the needed increase of the State appropriation to meet the expenses of the coming year. It is proper also, that I should call the attention of the trustees to the fact that the erection of a number of out buildings, for the use of the institution and farm is necessary.

An unusual amount of alteration and repairs, this year, have increased our expenditures, but are really only so much capital invested for the future benefit of the school. This is true also with the outlay for drainage and the building of the drain for our pond. We cannot close this report without a joyful recognition of that kind Providence which so mercifully saved us from the ravages of a fearful pestilence, and has granted us so many enjoyments, in this arduous and trying work.

We return our thanks to the generous donors of the following papers, which have been sent gratuitously to the institution the past year: The Monmouth Democrat, Trenton Gazette, True American, Evening Journal, and Hightstown Gazette.

Appropriate papers for the children and youth of the school have been sent through the interest of Mr. Charles Rockwood, and the High Street Sabbath School, Newark.

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

L. H. SHELDON,

Superintendent.

Jamesburg, N. J., Nov. 14, 1873.

*State Reform School in acc't with L. H. Sheldon, Supt., for the year
ending November 1st, 1873.*

	DR.		CR.
Salaries and labor.....	\$5,898 95	By balance from old acc't...\$	61
Provisions	6,173 22	Rec'd from Treasurer	21,867 62
Clothing	4,393 52	Farm products sold.....	1,522 78
Furniture.....	956 86	Parents and guardians.....	235 00
Stationery	243 16	Chair shop.....	1,441 43
Buildings and repairs.....	796 36	Shoe shop.....	112 84
Fuel and lights.....	812 66	Boys' labor for picking cran-	
Medical services.....	305 00	berries.....	426 68
Incidentals	229 83	Miscellaneous wages.....	116 56
Freight and traveling exp's...	360 82		
Farm labor.....	2,367 27		
Farm implements.....	451 78		
Live stock.....	159 00		
Fertilizers	874 60		
Grain and feed.....	305 77		
Plants and seed.....	386 72		
Farm improvements.....	947 52		
Incidental farm expenses.....	8 52		
In hands of Superintendent...	51 96		
	\$25,723 52		\$25,723 52

GENERAL INVENTORY.

Furniture in school building.....	\$3,419 19
Clothing and material on hand.....	2,040 44
Provisions on hand	120 33
Books and stationery.....	278 01
Furniture in farm house.....	530 22
Farm implements.....	2,590 65
Farm products on hand.....	6,106 00
Trees and roots in nursery	600 00
Live stock	4,098 00
Furniture in new house.....	717 08
	\$20,499 92

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Samuel Allinson, Treasurer, in acc't with New Jersey State Reform School.

	DR.		CR.
11th Mo. 1st, 1872.		11th Mo. 1st, 1872.	
Balance of building fund.....\$	407 56	By debit balance.....\$	321 34
To State Treasurer, balance		Notes in bank at settlement..	5,500 00
of appropriation of 1872... 12,897 88	12,897 88	Books for library.....	50 00
To State Treasurer, on acc't		Insurance on buildings.....	320 00
of appropriation of 1873... 15,000 00	15,000 00	School furniture, heater.....	626 38
To note discounts.....	500 00	Discount on notes.....	36 02
		Paid L. H. Sheldon, Sup't....	21,867 62
		Balance on hand.....	84 08
	\$28,805 44		\$28,805 44

Examined and approved Nov. 14th, 1873.

JOHN D. BUCKELEW,
DAVID RIPLEY,
Committee of Trustees.

STATISTICS.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Bushels of Corn.....	1,400a	60c.....	\$ 840 00
“ Potatoes.....	2,144a	65	1,393 60
“ Oats.....	500a	50	250 00
“ Buckwheat.....	100a	85	85 00
“ Rye.....	322a	65	209 30
“ Sweet potatoes	51a	\$1 25	63 75
“ Beans.....	10a	2 50	25 00
“ Onions.....	140a	1 25	175 00
“ Turnips.....	2,400a	20	480 00
“ Cucumbers.....	2a	1 50	3 00
“ Beets.....	575a	25	118 75
“ Peas.....	25a	1 00	25 00
“ Wheat.....	150a	1 60	240 00
“ Lima beans....	12a	6 00	72 00
Bunches of Asparagus.....	1,952a	—	216 69
“ Celery.....	250a	06	15 00
Pounds of Tomatoes.....	20,700a	—	142 93
“ Squashes.....	4,939a	0½	24 69
Loads of Pumpkins.....	30a	3 00	90 00
Bushels of Ruta Bagas....	558a	25	139 50
Ears of Sweet Corn.....	16,436a	0½	82 18
Heads of Cabbages.....	1,270a	06	76 20
Dozens of Eggs.....	463½a	—	86 90
Quarts of Raspberries.....	1,083½a	13	140 26
“ Milk.....	6 231a	—	226 92
Bundles of Corn Stalks....	9,000a	03	270 00
Tons of Broom Corn.....	½a	50 00	25 00
“ Hay.....	40a	20 00	800 00
“ Rye Straw.....	11a	16 00	176 00
“ Wheat and Rye....	14a	12 00	168 00
“ Oat Straw.....	5a	16 00	80 00
“ Buckwheat Straw	1½a	5 00	7 50
			\$6,748 17

STATE REFORM SCHOOL REPORT.

TIME OF COMMITMENT.

Number of boys present Nov. 1, 1872.....	127
“ committed “ 1872.....	10
“ “ Dec. 1872.....	6
“ “ Jan. 1873.....	8
“ “ Feb. 1873.....	9
“ “ March 1873.....	2
“ “ April 1873.....	4
“ “ May 1873.....	15
“ “ June 1873.....	8
“ “ July 1873.....	10
“ “ Aug. 1873.....	16
“ “ Sept. 1873.....	10
“ “ Oct. 1873.....	19
Total.....	244
Whole number in the Institution during the year.....	246

DISPOSAL OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

Returned to parents.....	43	Died.....	3
Indentured to farmers.....	8	Sent to school.....	1
To care of themselves.....	4	Hired.....	2
Escaped.....	6	Sent home on account of sickness.....	2
Whole number discharged.....	69		
Number in the Institution November 1, 1873.....	160		
Number still under the charge of the Institution.....	168		

NUMBER OF BOYS COMMITTED EACH YEAR SINCE THE SCHOOL OPENED.

Year ending Dec. 1, 1867.....	26
“ “ “ 1868.....	39
“ “ “ 1869.....	35
“ “ Nov. 1, 1870.....	48
“ “ “ 1871.....	53
“ “ “ 1872.....	98
“ “ “ 1873.....	115
	414
Inmates received in the seven years.....	438
Number of different boys.....	414
Whole number of boys in the Institution in 1873.....	244

AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

Sixteen years old.....	8	Eleven years old.....	8
Fifteen years old.....	26	Ten years old.....	5
Fourteen years old.....	28	Nine years old.....	2
Thirteen years old.....	12	Eight years old.....	2
Twelve years old.....	24	Average.....	13½

MORAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITION, BEFORE COMMITMENT.

Have lost fathers.....	25	Have intemperate mothers.....	4
Have lost mothers.....	18	Have used tobacco.....	60
Have lost both parents.....	15	Used intoxicating drinks.....	9
Have intemperate fathers.....	34	Have been arrested before.....	39

CAUSE OF COMMITMENTS.

Petit larceny.....	33	Breaking and entering.....	26
Grand larceny.....	21	Arson.....	2
Disorderly conduct.....	7	Assault and battery.....	2
Malicious Mischief.....	9	False pretence.....	1
Incorrigibility.....	2	Insubordination.....	1
Vagrancy.....	11		
			115

NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

Ireland.....	52	France.....	1
Germany.....	14	Switzerland.....	1
England.....	9	Unknown.....	11
America.....	27		
		Total.....	115

BIRTHPLACE OF THOSE RECEIVED.

STATE OR NATION.		STATE OR NATION.	
New Jersey.....	80	Ireland.....	3
New York.....	17	England.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	5	Germany.....	2
Connecticut.....	1	Unknown.....	4
Virginia.....	1		
		Total.....	115

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THOSE ADMITTED WERE SENT.

Burlington.....	1	Mercer.....	7
Bergen.....	8	Morris.....	8
Camden.....	7	Passaic.....	7
Cumberland.....	1	Warren.....	2
Essex.....	44	Somerset.....	1
Hudson.....	22	Monmouth.....	1
Hunterdon.....	1		
			115

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS.

Dormitory	4	Family kitchen.....	2
Laundry.....	2	Sewing room.....	1
Kitchen.....	2	Chair shop.....	40
Dining room.....	3	Shoe shop.....	5
Officers' dining room	1	Farm	91
Charge of engine.....	1	Care of Stock.....	2
Charge of bakery.....	1	Miscellaneous.....	2
Charge of lamps.....	1		
			169

DIVISION OF TIME.

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

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

LUTHER H. SHELDON, Superintendent.....	\$1,500
MRS. SARAH H. SHELDON, Matron.....	300
SARAH J. SHELDON, Teacher and Assistant	240
JASON L. CURTIS, House Officer.....	480
JOSEPH SHEARER, Teacher and Officer.....	480
A. CORWIN RUTAN, Teacher and Officer.....	465
FRANK G. HALEY, Teacher and Officer.....	465
EDWARD T. HEALEY, Officer and Overseer of Chair Shop.....	480

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