

CD
Ingl-1906

IN 3/355.1/1905-06
c.1

COLORADO STATE PUBLICATIONS LIBRARY



3 1799 00148 5945

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF CONTROL
OF THE
State Industrial School
for Girls

COLORADO COLLECTION
PUBLIC LIBRARY
FOR THE
CITY OF DENVER

Two Years Ending November 30, 1906

TO THE GOVERNOR



DENVER, COLORADO
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
1906

DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY
DOCUMENTS DIVISION



COTTAGE NO. 1.

SCHOOL.

COTTAGE NO. 2.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY
DOCUMENTS DIVISION

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE

State Industrial School
for Girls

FOR THE

Two Years Ending November 30, 1906

TO THE GOVERNOR



DENVER, COLORADO
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
1906

121124
5-3-'07

BOARD OF CONTROL.

His Excellency, the Governor,
Ex-Officio.

- Dr. Josephine L. Peavey, President.....Colorado Springs
Mrs. Henry Van Kleeck.....Denver
Mrs. George W. Gano.....Denver
Mr. Edward C. Stimson.....Denver
Mrs. Thomas Keely, Secretary.....Denver

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF CONTROL
OF THE
State Industrial School for Girls

To His Excellency,
JESSE McDONALD,
Governor of Colorado.

Sir—We have the honor of presenting to you this report of the Superintendent of the State Industrial School for Girls, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1905, and November 30, 1906, respectively. As the Board of Control has been reorganized twice during this period, and as the School has had three different Superintendents, it is difficult to present an accurate statement of the condition of the School during the past two years.

The eleven years the School has been in existence have been troublous ones, and the fault does not lie with the Board of Control nor with the Superintendents, but it lies with the State, which has never supported this School.

It is a State institution and as such is entitled to the support of the State, together with the other State institutions. But not a penny has the State appropriated toward its maintenance during these years, the counties paying fifty cents per day for each girl placed there by them. As this revenue is totally inadequate to the proper management of such a School, and as the financial condition of the School is constantly growing worse, it will be utterly impossible to conduct the School any longer, unless the coming Legislature will make adequate provision for its maintenance.

A Superintendent with many years of experience in the industrial training of girls and women has been secured, and as rapidly as the financial condition will permit industrial work, be-

sides that of cooking, sewing and laundry work, is being introduced into the School.

The Superintendent is made responsible for the management of the School and its offices, the Board acting in an advisory capacity.

The lighting of the grounds and buildings by electricity, the introduction of a system of telephones, connecting the cottages and buildings with the administration building; the new school house, with the school room and assembly hall; the addition of dining room, laundry and kitchen to Cottage No. 1, as well as the fitting up of the third story as a dormitory, have all added greatly to the efficiency of the management; while the calcimining of the Cottages 1 and 11, most of which has been done by the girls themselves, has greatly improved the appearance of the cottages and awakened an interest among the girls to brighten up and keep neat and clean their own rooms.

Now that the two cottages and administration buildings are fully equipped, we are able to classify and separate the girls, the classes never mingling except when the whole School assembles for religious services or some special address; in this way the more corrupt and demoralized girls are prevented from contaminating the younger and more innocent ones. A system of merits and demerits has been established, by which a girl may work her way to the highest cottage, from which she may be paroled at the discretion of the Board, if it considers her so far reformed "as to justify the belief that she will conduct herself without violating the laws, and that a parole will not be detrimental to her own good or the welfare of the community."

The aim of the Board of Control and Superintendent is to make this an industrial training school, not a penal institution. These girls are wards of the State, who require special training to fit them for good citizenship, and it is the State's province to see that they are so fitted.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in December, gave the following opinions: "The House of Refuge is not a prison, but a School where reformation and not punishment is the end. It is to be remembered that the public has a paramount interest in the virtue and knowledge of its members, and that of strict right the business of education belongs to it. The parents are ordinarily entrusted with it because it can seldom be put into better hands; but when they are incompetent or corrupt, what is there to prevent the public from withdrawing the facilities, held as they obviously are, at its sufferance?"

"The infant has been snatched from a course which must have ended in confirmed depravity; and not only is the restraint lawful, but it would be an act of extreme cruelty to release her from it."

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPHINE L. PEAVEY,
President.



SCHOOL AND ASSEMBLY BUILDING.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable, The Board of Control of the State Industrial School for Girls, at Morrison, Colorado.

This report covers a period of three months, from August 27, 1906, to November 30, 1906.

It gives me great pleasure to make known to the people of the State of Colorado the progress we have made in the School in this short time, and our plans for the future.

Upon assuming the duties of Superintendent I found a large field for work, and fifty girls ready and willing, under proper guidance, to accept the new regime kindly.

At this date, Cottage No. 1 and the new school building were unfinished and unfurnished. The heating and plumbing apparatus required a complete overhauling before they could be used, and much had to be done in the way of minor repairs before cold weather came on. The work of planning and purchasing furnishings was at once begun, and the other work pushed as rapidly as possible.

The officers necessary to open Cottage No. 1 were engaged and began housekeeping September 28th; up to this time the girls had been sleeping in Cottage No. 1 and dining in an annex to the Administration Building.

The problem of classification, together with the desire to run away, was the most difficult that we had to face. After serious consideration a scheme of classification was decided upon. Cottage No. 1 was made the "honor" cottage, where all new girls are received, thus giving them a chance to work forward as rapidly as possible and not learn the ways of the girls who have been in this and other institutions for years. Of the seven commitments received during the three months only two have been degraded.

Cottage No. 2 contains the girls who have been here for several years and those who are degraded. The girls who are ready for parole live in the Administration Building and are allowed all of the freedom and privileges possible; for instance, several have accompanied the officers to Denver to spend the day and to make purchases for the other girls.

We need another cottage that could be used for a Reception Cottage for new girls, promoting them after a few weeks to the "honor" cottage or degrading them to the lowest grade. There is

also an imperative need of a strong building where the incorrigible girls may be kept from disturbing the whole campus.

SCHOOL AND INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The schedule adopted is as follows:

9:00 to 11:45 a. m., class taught by regular teacher—14 to 16 pupils; 2:30 to 5:30 p. m., class taught by regular teacher—14 to 16 pupils. The classes are instructed in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, American history and geography, together with lessons in language, composition and drawing.

Twenty minutes, both morning and afternoon, are devoted to Swedish gymnastics and games, taught by the Superintendent.

On Tuesday and Thursday from 2:30 to 5:00 p. m., a class in cooking is taught by the Assistant Superintendent—nine pupils.

Every morning, from 9:00 to 11:45, a class in sewing is taught by the Assistant Superintendent—eight to ten pupils. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m., a class in sewing is taught by the Assistant Superintendent. Tuesday and Thursday, from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m., class in model sewing and basketry is taught by Superintendent.

Saturday, from 3:00 to 5:00 p. m., two classes in dancing, taught by Assistant Superintendent.

The Resident Nurse conducts a regular class in physiology and hygiene.

The laundry work for Cottage No. 2 is supervised by the Assistant Matron of the cottage; the laundry work for Cottage No. 1 and Administration Building is supervised by an assistant matron. This work is done in the old-fashioned way, with portable tubs, etc.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sunday School is conducted every Sunday morning at 10:30 by the Superintendent and her assistants. Regular service every Sunday from 3:30 to 4:30 p. m., conducted by visiting clergymen and ladies from Denver. The services are very interesting and are thoroughly enjoyed by all. The Thanksgiving service was particularly pleasing and instructive. The Rev. Henry Brundage, of Denver, gave the address.

AMUSEMENTS.

The question of occupying the evenings after supper is one to which we have given considerable thought. The girls who come to us are all young, the average age being from fourteen to sixteen. All young people need a certain amount of pleasure and change of occupation during the day, in order to keep them cheerful and contented. We believe it to be an important part of our duty to teach them how to amuse themselves in a harmless way,

that is, to have some resources within themselves. We have introduced all kinds of fancy work, lettering and basketry, and are to have wood burning, sloyd and rug weaving. The clippings from the sewing room are to be cut and sewed into rags and woven into rugs for the girls' rooms.

DISCIPLINE.

The general discipline of the School has been very satisfactory. With such a mixed population it would be most unreasonable to expect constant good behavior. We have every reason to be gratified with the results of the mild form of discipline practiced here during the past three months. The girls are fast learning self-control, and are entering into the spirit of school and home life taught here, instead of being rebellious toward everybody for the loss of freedom.

I have a competent staff, who are willing to work with me for the success of the School, and of whom I feel that I can speak in the highest praise.

Respectfully submitted,

MARION B. RUDGERS.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

One cottage, capacity from twenty-five to thirty girls, \$18,000.

One strong building for confining and disciplining incorrigible girls, \$10,000.

Our sewer system must have immediate attention; \$1,000.

General repairs on buildings, \$1,000.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Cherries (quarts)	48
Apples (quarts)	176
Plums, green (quarts)	68
Plums, blue (quarts)	28
Rhubarb (quarts)	68
Tomatoes, sliced, sweet (quarts)	20
Tomatoes, sliced, sour (gallons)	16
Pickles, chopped (quarts)	28
Pickles, watermelon (gallons)	5
Pickles, mango (gallons)	16
Cucumbers (quarts)	60
Cucumbers, salt (barrels)	4
Cucumbers, ripe (gallons)	8
Chow chow (gallons)	1
Jelly (glasses)	29
Tomato ketchup (quarts)	20

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Cabbage (heads) about	400
Lettuce, worth	\$30
Beets (bushels)	50
Onions (bushels)	40
Carrots (bushels)	3
Turnips (bushels)	8
Squash (pounds)	2,000
Pumpkins (pounds)	1,000
Apples (boxes)	125
Berries (quarts)	25
Plums (quarts)	125
Tomatoes (bushels)	25
Popcorn (bushels)	1
Green corn (bushels)	25
Milk (quarts) average per day since June 1st.....	60
Pigs, large	15
Pigs, small	14
Cows	5
Horses	2
Chickens	400

TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES AND DAYS' ATTENDANCE.

Counties	September		October		November	
	No. Inmates	No. Days	No. Inmates	No. Days	No. Inmates	No. Days
Bent	1	30	1	31	1	30
Boulder	1	30	1	31	1	30
Denver	12	360	13	356	13	390
Delta	2	60	2	62	2	60
El Paso	10	300	10	310	10	285
Fremont	2	60	2	62	2	60
Gunnison	1	17	..	....	..	....
Lake	1	30	1	31	1	30
Larimer	2	60	2	62	2	33
Las Animas	4	74	2	62	2	60
Mineral	1	30	1	31	1	30
Montrose	2	46	2	62	2	60
Pueblo	8	240	8	199	6	155
Teller	5	114	4	99	4	120
Weld	1	30	1	31	1	30
San Miguel	2	60	2	62	2	60
Jefferson	2	34	2	62	2	60
Morgan .....	..	....	..	....	1	15
Totals	57	1,375	54	1,553	53	1,508

ADMITTED TO THE SCHOOL.

Counties	September	October	November	Totals
Denver .....	..	1	1	2
Jefferson	2	..	..	2
Montrose	1	..	..	1
Morgan .....	..	..	1	1
Teller .....	..	1	..	1
Totals	3	2	2	7

PAROLED.

Counties	September	October	November	Totals
Denver .....	..	1	..	1
Gunnison	1	..	..	1
Larimer .....	..	..	1	1
Pueblo .....	..	2	1	3
Teller	2	..	..	2
Totals	3	3	2	8

DISCHARGED.

Counties	September	October	November	Totals
Lake	1	1
Totals	1

APPROPRIATION FOR 1905 AND 1906.

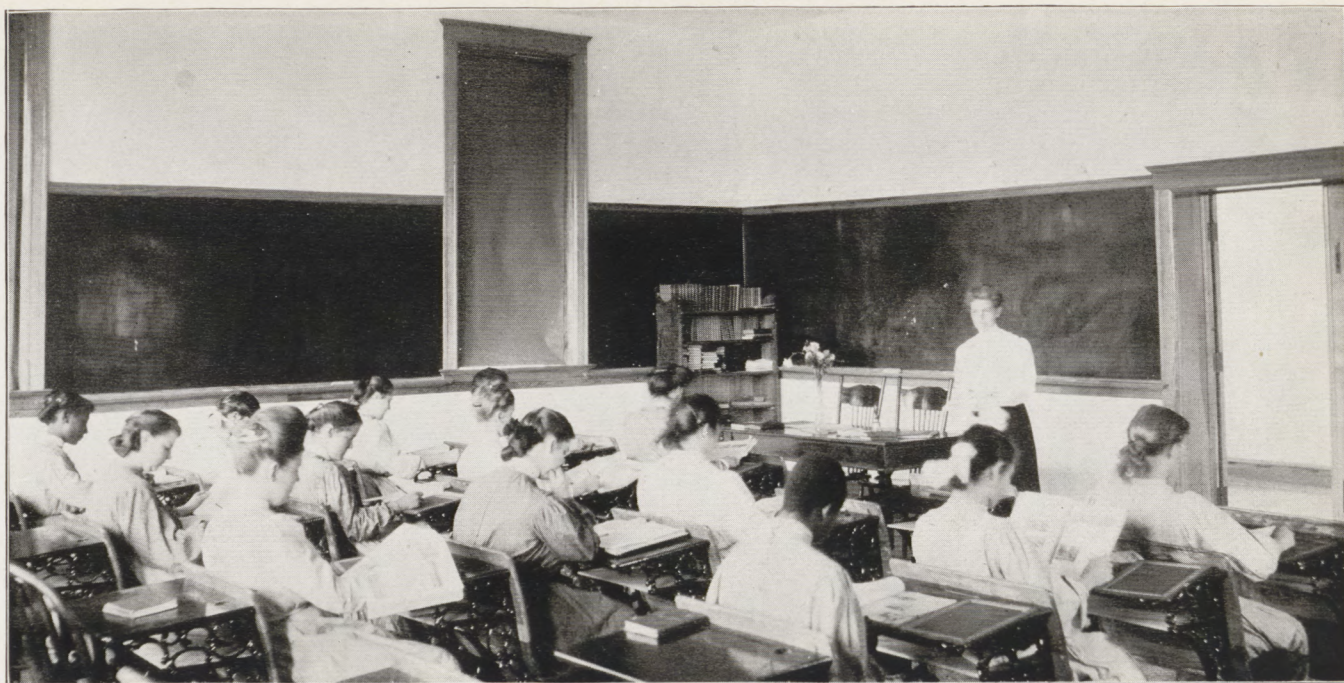
The Legislature in 1905 appropriated \$7,500 as a general utility fund, but the previous Board, as well as the present one, found it necessary to use this money to meet the running expenses of the School.

Five thousand dollars was appropriated for a building combining a school and assembly room, with furnishings for same, while \$5,000 was appropriated for dining room and gymnasium, but as these sums were inadequate for the purposes specified, the school house with assembly room was built, while dining room, kitchen and laundry were added to Cottage No. 1, thus completing this building and utilizing the \$10,000 to the best advantage. This sum, being still insufficient for the furnishings, these were purchased, adding to the debt already contracted for running expenses.

The appropriation of \$6,500 for steam heating and electric light plant and laundry combined, as in the case of the school house, was insufficient for the purpose; so the \$6,500 was used for installing electric light service and paying for same for a term of five (5) years, also for purchasing lights for the grounds and fixtures for the buildings.

The sum of \$2,500 was appropriated for sinking an artesian well, but as the sum was totally inadequate, and the advisability of sinking another well was questioned, no use of this money has been made, and it remains intact in the treasurer's office.

It was only after due conference with and sanction of the Governor, State Auditor and Attorney General that these changes in the appropriations were made, but it was decided by the State officials that the best interests of the School would be served by the changes.



SCHOOL ROOM.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Denver, Colo., January 28, 1907.

Mrs. Thomas Keely, Secretary,
The Board of Control of
The State Industrial School for Girls.

As requested by you, I made a visit to the general office of the State Industrial School for Girls at Morrison, Colo., spending the day there Saturday with an assistant whom I took with me. I have to report as follows:

On November 30, 1906, the funds with the State Treasurer were as follows:

General appropriation	\$ 2.13
Building funds	31.25
Girls' cash fund.....	<u>27.38</u>
Total funds with the State Treasurer.....	\$ 60.76
Due from counties as per list.....	<u>1,857.10</u>
Total cash and accounts receivable.....	\$ 1,917.86
Debts on November 30, 1906.....	<u>10,026.42</u>
Net deficit on November 30, 1906.....	\$ 8,108.56

Very truly yours,

WM. O. HUMPHREYS,
Accountant.

AMOUNTS DUE FROM COUNTIES ON DECEMBER 1, 1906:

Arapahoe	\$ 121.50
Bent	30.50
Boulder	15.00
Delta	15.00
Denver	181.50
El Paso	142.50
Fremont	30.00
Jefferson	30.00
Lake	15.00
Larimer	16.50
Las Animas	30.00
Mineral	15.00
Montrose	30.00
Morgan	7.50
Pueblo	94.75
Pueblo (old balance).....	977.35
San Miguel	30.00
Teller	60.00
Weld	15.00
Total	<u>\$ 1,857.10</u>

SUMMARY SHOWING EXPENSES FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOV. 30, 1906:

Expenditures from general fund.....	\$ 7,497.87
Expenditures from girls' cash fund.....	27,878.86
Debts not paid on November 30, 1906.....	10,026.42
Total	<u>\$ 45,403.15</u>

GENERAL FUND.

Appropriation account Senate Bill No. 159 placed to the credit of the school on April 30, 1905.....	\$ 7,500.00
Paid out on vouchers.....	\$ 7,497.87
Balance on hand November 30, 1906.....	2.13
	<u>\$ 7,500.00</u>
	<u>\$ 7,500.00</u>

12/124

BUILDING FUND.

Balance on hand November 30, 1904.....	\$ *249.65	
Appropriation Senate Bill No. 159, July 21, 1906.....	10,000.00	
Paid out—		
July 12, 1906, Frank Kirchof.....		\$ 3,000.00
July 13, 1906, Gove & Walsh.....		250.00
October 1, 1906, Frank Kirchof.....		4,840.00
October 22, 1906, Frank Kirchof.....		1,910.00
November 12, 1906, Frank Kirchof.....		218.40
Balance on hand November 30, 1906.....		31.25
		<hr/>
	\$10,249.65	\$10,249.65

*Printed Biennial Report of November 30, 1904, shows \$241.65 remaining on hand at that date. I think this is probably an error, and that it should have been \$249.65, although the addition on the printed report is correct.

GIRLS' CASH FUND.

Balance on hand November 30, 1906.....	\$ 319.08	
Receipts according to statements from State Auditor.....	27,587.16	
Vouchers charged our account by State Auditor.....		\$27,878.86
Balance on hand November 30, 1906.....		27.38
		<hr/>
	\$27,906.24	\$27,906.24

ELECTRIC LIGHTING FUND.

Appropriation (Senate Bill No. 159).....		\$ 6,500.00
Vouchers charged account by State Auditor.....	\$ 6,406.87	
Balance on hand November 30, 1906.....	93.13	
		<hr/>
	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,500.00

TOTAL ACCOUNTS PAYABLE NOVEMBER 30, 1906:

Total 1905 accounts, including \$57.95 of April, 1906.....		\$ 3,814.72
August, 1906, accounts.....	\$ 430.13	
September, 1906, accounts.....	742.30	
October, 1906, accounts.....	2,122.14	
November, 1906, accounts.....	2,130.82	
		<hr/>
Total		5,425.39
		\$ 9,240.11
In order to show total amount due November 30, 1906, there must be added the salary vouchers, etc., due on November 30, 1906, but paid in December, 1906, not included in above items		
		786.31
		<hr/>
Making total debts on November 30, 1906.....		\$10,026.42

421/51

SEGREGATION OF THE ACCOUNTS, PAID AND UNPAID, FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD, 1905 AND 1906, OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

	Appropriations.	Cash.	Total.	Deficiency.	Grand total.
Salaries	\$ 397.13	\$13,457.39	\$13,854.52	.....	\$13,854.52
Incidental expense, Supt.....	205.19	334.91	540.10	\$ 65.95	606.05
Expense returning escapes.....	414.55	654.45	1,069.00	39.30	1,108.30
Hospital and physician.....	55.10	887.74	942.84	.....	942.84
Drugs	17.15	295.97	313.12	121.01	434.13
School and office supplies.....	14.85	209.47	224.32	39.63	263.95
Telephones	101.58	366.50	468.08	111.37	579.45
Provisions and Ice.....	1,792.65	5,303.45	7,096.10	2,175.71	9,271.81
Fuel and lighting.....	485.42	627.75	1,113.17	849.53	1,962.70
Clothing and shoes.....	369.96	828.35	1,198.31	480.41	1,678.72
Farm and garden.....	194.44	157.43	351.87	.....	351.87
Feed, hay and stable expenses..	175.45	819.69	995.14	336.70	1,331.84
Repairs to bldg. and equipment	732.28	293.77	1,026.05	1,290.85	2,316.90
Freight and express.....	12.40	178.19	190.59	28.20	218.79
Furniture and fixtures.....	300.00	241.20	541.20	1,702.06	2,243.26
Live stock	350.00	96.00	446.00	.....	446.00
Miscellaneous	182.95	996.56	1,179.51	288.48	1,467.99
Supplies	993.22	2,130.04	3,123.26	1,710.91	4,834.17
Insurance	703.55	.....	703.55	.....	703.55
Total	\$7,497.87	\$27,878.86	\$35,376.73	\$ 9,240.11	\$44,616.84

RECEIVED

APR 05 2013

STATE PUBLICATIONS
Colorado State Library