

First Annual Report

OF THE

DIRECTORS, TREASURER, AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

House of Refuge and Correction

OF THE

CITY OF TOLEDO.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1875.

## Report of the Board of Directors.

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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, }  
Toledo, Ohio, *March 4, 1876.* }

*To the Honorable the Common Council of Toledo :*

GENTLEMEN :—The Board of Directors would respectfully submit the following report of the management of the House of Refuge and Correction for the year ending December 31, 1875, and being the first year during which the Institution has been open for the care and maintenance of that class of persons which the law provides may be committed thereto.

Although the buildings were completed in the fall of 1873, and in readiness for occupancy, and the Board at that time appointed a Superintendent and made some preparation toward fitting up the House for its intended use, it was deemed inexpedient, and in fact impracticable to complete the furnishing of the house for occupancy, and defray the expenses necessarily incident to maintaining the institution at that time, for the reason that no levy of tax had been made in the year 1873 to create a fund for such purpose. The Board was therefore compelled to defer the opening of the Institution until such time as funds could be provided to defray the expenses of its maintenance.

A levy of one-half mill on the dollar of the taxable valuation of property in the city was made in 1874 for the purpose of raising a fund for the maintenance of the House of Refuge and Correction, and a portion of this tax being collected in December of that year, the Board

decided on the 6th of February last that the House should be opened for the care of inmates on or about the first of May following, and on the 9th of March the Board appointed Mr. G. W. Howe, of Lancaster, O., Superintendent in place of Mr. A. T. Stebbins, who had previously resigned that position.

Immediately after the appointment of a Superintendent work was commenced for fitting the building for occupancy, and it was cleaned and furnished by the first of May, although the first commitment to the Institution was on the eleventh day of that month, and from that time until the 31st of December, the average number kept in it has been forty-three.

For a detailed report of the commitments to the House of Refuge and Correction, as well as the discharges therefrom, together with full statistical information relating to the persons received therein, the Board would respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of the Superintendent, and for a detailed statement of expenses you are referred to the annexed exhibits.

The expenses preparatory to the opening, and attending the maintenance of the institution have been considerably in excess of our anticipations, and the fund raised from the tax levied in 1874, has been inadequate to meet all the expenses incurred during the past year, there being a little less than eight thousand dollars remaining of this fund after paying outstanding claims against it.

While we have diligently endeavored to place the management of the Institution upon a scale of economy, as nearly as practicable, commensurate with the varied necessities arising in its incipiency, experience has taught us that in starting a school of reform of this character it is difficult to anticipate all the wants that will present themselves in providing the requisite facilities for supporting and properly caring for its inmates, and it is also true that the per capita expense of keeping the number confined in the House of Refuge and Correction during the past year is much greater than that of keeping a larger number, for the reason that the same number of officers and employees necessary for maintaining fifty inmates could attend to the keeping of one hundred.

A considerable portion of the expenses of the past year is chargeable to construction and repairs, and to furnishing and fitting up the building for use.

It was found that the tank originally placed in the building was so small as to render it entirely inadequate for supplying the institution with water, without incurring a large expense in pumping and an additional tank made of wrought-iron, twenty-two feet long, twelve feet wide, and four feet in depth, was constructed and placed in the building in May last, by Messrs. Russell and Thayer, at a cost of three hundred and seventy-five dollars. An ample supply of good water is furnished from an artesian well, and at a small cost for pumping.

The question of lighting the building was one of no small moment, and after a full and careful investigation of the subject, with a view of economy as well as safety, negotiations were had with the Toledo Gas-Light and Coke Company for extending their gas main to the House of Refuge, and supplying it with gas, which resulted in a proposition from said Company to extend their gas main, and supply the building with gas at a cost not less than three hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum, or \$2.25 per thousand cubic feet of gas in the event that the consumption, at that rate, should exceed the amount stipulated. This was deemed by the Board as the most feasible and economical method of lighting the building, and the proposition was accepted, and its terms complied with during the past summer by the Gas Company.

Upon the approach of cold weather last fall it was ascertained that the arrangement for heating the building was defective, and required the consumption of a large quantity of fuel to keep it comfortable, and Messrs. Shaw and Kendall were employed to remedy this trouble by furnishing and putting in additional steam pipes, and giving increased circulation throughout the building. The steam-fitting done by said parties cost \$373.17, but it has been money well expended, for the reason that since the work has been done the cost of fuel has been diminished about one-half, and the heating arrangement is now in excellent condition.

The sewer pipes leading from the building to the river were too small, and not a sufficient depth below the surface of the ground, to afford perfect drainage, and they were taken up and larger pipe put in their place. Very little expense, however, was incurred by making this drainage, aside from the cost of the pipe, as the work was mainly done by the boys in the institution.

Considerable work has also been done during the year in the way of building fences, removing and constructing out-houses, etc., the principal part of the outlay therefor being the cost of materials required.

Ground was cleared off, ploughed, and a large garden cultivated during the summer, which afforded good healthful employment for the boys, besides raising a good supply of vegetables of various kinds.

The greater part of the ground lying east of the road, and connected with the House of Refuge, has been cleared off, and put in good condition for garden and fruit-growing purposes; a large number of fruit trees having been planted on it, so that it has not only been greatly improved in appearance, but has also been made valuable for future cultivation.

*No other means of employment than those spoken of have yet been found for the boys, although it is hoped that some employment may be found for them during the coming season which may be the means of contributing something toward defraying expenses.*

Our experience during the past year has demonstrated the fact that many of our citizens mistake the true object and design of the House of Refuge and Correction; and it may not be out of place to state that it is a school of reform in the fullest sense of the term; and in order to maintain a proper discipline, and exert a beneficial influence in its management, the boys and girls committed to it are kept a sufficient length of time to give satisfactory evidence, by meritorious conduct while in the institution, of true and sincere reformation. Parents will therefore understand that they cannot have their children sent to the House of Refuge and Correction for a short time, for the purpose of scaring them into promises of good behavior, and then have them released. If such a course were to be pursued, pernicious results would follow, and little or no good could be accomplished in the maintenance of the institution. It is no part of the design of this institution that any boy or girl committed to its care and custody shall feel that being an inmate in it will have a tendency to degrade him, or her, but on the contrary every possible effort is made to promote a feeling of self-respect by striving to develop the good and suppress the evil traits of character.

On the 24th day of April, 1875, M. D. Carrington was appointed by the Board as its Treasurer, since which time all claims audited by the Board have been paid by the Treasurer upon the orders of the Board. A statement of receipts and disbursements by the Treasurer since his appointment is hereto annexed.

By order of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. GREER,  
*Secretary.*

J. LANDMAN,  
*President.*

## EXPENSES FROM MARCH 1, 1874, TO JANUARY 1, 1875-

## CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

Paid Wm. Brownsberger, repairing roof, . . . . .	\$193 41	
P. H. Lind, painting, . . . . .	169 25	
West & Truax, window lights, etc., . . . . .	3 73	
A. Farley, building fence north of road, . . . . .	180 37	
		<u>\$ 546 76</u>

## SALARIES.

Paid Jos. Feack, watchman, March 1, 1874,		
to Feb. 1, 1875, . . . . .	\$550 00	
J. T. Greer, Secretary, December, 1873,		
to May, 1, 1875, . . . . .	300 00	
		<u>850 00</u>

## TOOLS, LABOR, &amp;c.

Paid P. T. Clarke & Sons, tools, . . . . .	\$ 9 40	
Henry Philipps, tools, . . . . .	4 35	
J. Landman, sundries, labor, tools, etc., . . . . .	97 50	
Chas. McTayse, labor, . . . . .	7 00	
Peter Tiel, labor, . . . . .	10 50	
		<u>128 75</u>
Total, . . . . .		<u>\$ 1,525 51</u>
Total amount expenditures to March 1, '74,		<u>79,874 86</u>
Total amount expenditures to Jan. 1, 1875,		<u>\$81,400 37</u>

## CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Paid D. M. Keen & Co., jeans, prints, etc., .	\$273 15
C. L. Luce & Co., jeans, prints, etc., .	234 05
Fred. Eaton & Co., hose, yarn, etc., .	24 50
R. and J. Cummings & Co., shoes, .	31 45
Boly & Krehnbrink, hats and caps, .	56 00
Sundries, etc., . . . . .	<u>17 52</u>

\$636 67

## FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Paid J. M. Eley & Co., coal, . . . . .	\$250 38
J. B. Monroe, coal, . . . . .	181 09
Freights, . . . . .	9 00
Toledo Gaslight and Coke Co., gas, .	122 00
Sundries—oil, etc. . . . .	<u>9 15</u>

571 62

## SALARIES.

Paid J. T. Greer, services as Secretary seven months, . . . . .	\$175 00
G. W. Howe and wife, Superintendent and Matron, services and expenses eight months, . . . . .	1,031 50
J. A. Smith and wife, services as teachers, .	328 00
W. S. Fox, services as teacher, . . . . .	123 33
L. E. Mooney, services as teacher, . . . . .	39 83
A. T. Stebbins, services and expenses as Superintendent, . . . . .	<u>85 00</u>

1,773 66

## WAGES.

Paid A. Calkins, services as engineer, . . . . .	\$ 72 16
A. W. Glick, services as engineer, . . . . .	142 00
John Watson, services as engineer, . . . . .	49 00
Joseph Flack, services as man-of-all-work and watchman, . . . . .	325 00
F. Bay, ploughing and teaming, . . . . .	<u>56 05</u>



Sundries—tailoring, dining-room, and kitchen, . . . . .	248 74
Sundries—cleaning house, . . . . .	62 48
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\$955 43

## MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND MEDICINES.

Paid J. M. Waddick, physician for House, . . . . .	\$ 97 00
Sundries—medicines, . . . . .	4 05
	<hr/>

101 05

## BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND PRINTING.

Paid Blade Printing and Paper Co., books and stationery, . . . . .	\$52 01
Brown, Eager & Co., books and stationery, . . . . .	38 97
Commercial Co., advertising, . . . . .	3 34
Toledo Newspaper Co., advertising, . . . . .	3 00
Toledo <i>Blade</i> , advertising, . . . . .	2 50
Sundries—stationery, . . . . .	2 25
	<hr/>

102 07

## IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

Paid A. B. Taber, tools, etc., . . . . .	\$43 28
P. T. Clarke & Sons, tools, . . . . .	19 83
Ketcham & Viot, tools, . . . . .	17 40
Sundries—tools, . . . . .	10 50
	<hr/>

91 11

## TRAVELING, POSTAGE, &amp;c.

Paid Captain of Police expenses on account of escaped inmate, . . . . .	\$14 13
Peter Johnson, traveling, . . . . .	8 00
Sundries, . . . . .	1 08
	<hr/>

23 21



## MISCELLANEOUS.

Paid Singer Mfg. Co., two sewing-machines, .	\$119 00	
T. M. Fray, one horse, . . . . .	150 00	
Albert Moore, harness, etc., . . . . .	42 00	
A. B. Taber, wagon and cover, . . . . .	175 00	
Fred Bay, one cow, . . . . .	50 00	
Sundries—feed, shoeing horse, etc., . . . . .	102 74	
		<u>\$638 74</u>
Total, . . . . .		<u>\$9,131 55</u>

## RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Total amount expended to January 1, 1875, . . . . .	\$81,400 37	
Total amount of expenditures in 1875, . . . . .	9,131 55	
Total, . . . . .		\$90,531 92

# Superintendent's Report.

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*To the Board of Directors of the Toledo House of Refuge and Correction :*

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to present the First Annual Report of the Institution for the year ending December 31st, 1875 :

TABLE ONE.

Showing Number Admitted, Discharged, etc., since the Opening of the Institution.

Number of boys admitted since the opening of the Institution.....	60
Number of girls admitted since the opening of the Institution.....	15
Number of boys discharged.....	16
Number of girls discharged.....	5
Number of boys remaining at present date.....	40
Number of girls remaining at present date.....	9
Total number of boys and girls remaining at present date.....	49
Total number of boys and girls received since the opening of the Institution.....	75
Total number of boys and girls discharged since the opening of the Institution .....	21
Number of boys that have escaped.....	4

TABLE TWO.

Disposal of those Discharged.

Returned to parents.....	11
To care of friends.....	2
To care of themselves.....	2
Hired out for wages.....	2
Returned to Police Court.....	1
Indentured.....	2
Died.....	1

TABLE THREE.  
Showing Committals Each Month.

<i>Month.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>No.</i>
May .....	13	October .....	5
June .....	28	November .....	2
July .....	10	December .....	1
August .....	7		
September .....	9	Total .....	75

TABLE FOUR.  
Birth-place of Those Admitted.

<i>Birth-place.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Birth-place.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Ohio .....	46	Germany .....	2
New-York .....	4	Ireland .....	2
Illinois .....	2	Scotland .....	2
Indiana .....	2	Canada .....	3
Massachusetts .....	1	Unknown .....	10
Missouri .....	1		
Pennsylvania .....	1	Total .....	75

TABLE FIVE.  
Parentage.

<i>Nation.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Nation.</i>	<i>No.</i>
American .....	8	Spanish .....	1
German .....	22	American (colored) .....	4
Irish .....	21	Unknown .....	12
Scotch .....	4		
French .....	3	Total .....	75

TABLE SIX.  
Showing Cause of Commitment.

<i>Nature of Crime.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of Crime.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Incorrigible and vicious conduct.	38	Fornication . . . . .	1
House breaking . . . . .	1	Assault and battery . . . . .	3
Disturbance . . . . .	7	Vagrancy and incorrigibility . . . . .	1
Petit larceny . . . . .	11	Residing in house of ill-fame . . . . .	1
Vagrancy . . . . .	10	Intoxication . . . . .	1
Distraction of property . . . . .	1	Total . . . . .	75

TABLE SEVEN.  
Ages of Those Admitted.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Five . . . . .	1	Twelve . . . . .	12
Six . . . . .	1	Thirteen . . . . .	9
Seven . . . . .	1	Fourteen . . . . .	13
Eight . . . . .	4	Fifteen . . . . .	17
Nine . . . . .	2	Sixteen . . . . .	2
Ten . . . . .	8	Seventeen . . . . .	2
Eleven . . . . .	3	Total . . . . .	75

TABLE EIGHT.  
Presenting the Moral and Social Condition of the Inmates Before Entering the Institution.

<i>Moral and Social Condition of Inmates.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Moral and Social Condition of Inmates.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Who had lost both father and mother . . . . .	13	Who had used tobacco . . . . .	25
Who had lost father . . . . .	24	Who had been guilty of larceny . . . . .	10
Who had lost mother . . . . .	12	Who had used intoxicating liquors . . . . .	2
Whose parents are both living . . . . .	26	Who had been truants from school . . . . .	33
Who had used profane language . . . . .	40		

TABLE NINE.  
Showing Work Done in the Tailor-Shop.

<i>Work Done.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Work Done.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Pants made (pairs).....	145	Pillow-ticks (pairs).....	25
Coats made.....	87	Sheets.....	120
Shirts made.....	150	Bed quilts.....	26
Suspenders (pairs).....	135	Towels.....	73
Dresses.....	26	Pants mended (pairs).....	158
Girls' underwear (pieces).....	50	Coats mended.....	261
Table cloths.....	20	Dresses mended.....	88
Pillow-slips (pairs).....	80	Socks mended (pairs).....	87

TABLE TEN.  
Showing Garden Products.

Potatoes, bushels.....	500	Cucumbers, bushels.....	12
Turnips, ".....	50	Onions, ".....	10
Navy beans, ".....	42	Peas, ".....	20
Carrots, ".....	11	Lettuce, ".....	8
Tomatoes, ".....	30	Apples, ".....	40
Parsnips, ".....	16	Cabbage, heads.....	1,400
Sweet corn, ".....	50	Winter Squashes.....	210
Summer squashes, bushels.....	40	Pickles, barrels.....	2

I commenced my labors as Superintendent of the Toledo House of Refuge and Correction on the first day of April last. The House having stood for eighteen months after being finished before it was occupied, and having never been cleaned up to the time of its occupancy—as a natural result was in bad order. Our first efforts were put forth in the thorough renovation and cleansing of the House, which was a labor of considerable magnitude, many of the floors being thoroughly stained with lime and paint. The carpets were then purchased and laid down, and the furniture put in. The House was made ready for the reception

of inmates by the first day of May, but none were sent to us till the eleventh, at which time the Police Court sent us one boy. From that time to the present the inmates have steadily increased, till our number now equals forty-nine (boys forty, girls nine). With the same ratio of increase it will not be many months till the institution will contain as many as can be accomodated.

The children sent to us were at once put to work—the boys being employed mostly in helping to prepare the ground and in planting the garden, while the girls were engaged in making the bedding and clothing for the inmates, and in general housework. Getting started so late in the season, and having but a few small boys at first, our showing of labor and products are not all we could wish. Still, we did the best we could, and feel that our efforts have been crowned with reasonable success. We raised about five hundred bushels of potatoes and forty-two bushels of beans, together with a good supply of garden vegetables. With the help of the boys we cleared during the season about four acres of new land along the banks of the river, two of which have been trenched and terraced for a vineyard, to be planted next Spring. All the timber taken from the clearing was chopped into fire-wood, which, together with the drift-wood upon the bank of the river, made up at least seventy-five cords of good wood. All the stumps have been taken out from the entire premises, which could have been done only at considerable expense had the work been done by contract. We built 1,200 feet of picket fence along the river bank; also fenced the back part of the orchard with a common board fence. We built also during the season a piggery, two out-houses, and a coal-house. Considerable grading has also been done, which was performed mostly by the boys. We planted during the fall a young orchard of 256 trees, including the peach, pear, quince, and cherry. We also placted 500 raspberry and 500 blackberry plants; also planted a bed of strawberry plants. A limited number of the boys are employed in the part of the House occupied by themselves, making their own beds and keeping their own rooms in order.

The girls do the laundry work, assist in the kitchen, keep their own side of the house in order, and make the clothing of the institution for both boys and girls. The children all work half of each day and attend school the other half. We have thus far had plenty of work for all, but the time will soon come that it will do well to seek some remunerative mechanical labor. We in fact have made preparation to do cane-seating, but have not, as yet, been successful in obtaining work. We like gardening and out-of-door labor for this class of children, believing it to be more healthful and reformatory in character than shop labor, but we

must have something to do in the Winter season, that all may be uniformly employed at all seasons of the year. It is difficult to reform and develop truant and wayward children without employing them at good solid labor at least half of each day.

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### OUR SCHOOLS.

The inmates are divided into two classes, one being taught in the morning and the other in the afternoon. By this arrangement every child works half of the day and attends school the other half. This amount of schooling under our efficient teachers will give all of those who remain with us any considerable length of time an opportunity for obtaining a good common school education. Thus far the children have shown a very commendable zeal for obtaining knowledge, and their progress, we are confident, is equal to that made by the pupils of any of the common schools of the country. These children are generally very ignorant when they come to us, and no appropriation of money can be more appropriately bestowed than in the education and development of these unfortunates. We now employ one gentleman and one lady teacher, both of whom are alive to the interests of those entrusted to their care; and we trust that ere long a harvest will be reaped from the educational department of our labor.

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### MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The morning of every Sabbath is devoted to the Sunday-School—the study of Scripture lessons, and the reading of appropriate books and papers. All the pupils learn six verses of Scripture for each Sunday



morning's lesson, and many of them learn from one to two whole chapters. The committing to memory of the Scripture text and the recitation of the same is one exercise very much enjoyed by all the children. Rev. S. M. Beatty and W. J. Trimble have held divine service on Sabbath afternoons, each preaching every alternate Sabbath. Sabbath evening is spent in a review of the week's work, at which time an effort is made to make all feel the importance of acting well their part in life, and in faithfully doing what ought to be done. We try to make the Sabbath a profitable and cheerful day for the children. Books and papers, when we have them, are freely distributed.

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#### LIBRARY.

A library of suitable books is very much needed. No doubt but valuable donations of books would be made to the school if the citizens of Toledo could really understand the wants of these children. Many of the children are good readers and would derive great enjoyment and benefit from a supply of suitable reading matter. We hope soon to see our shelves well filled with good books as the generous donation of interested friends.

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#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Rev. S. M. Beatty has from time to time made valuable donations of library and singing books; also candy and nuts for the children Christmas. We received a valuable gift of books from John Faskin, Esq. Unknown friends have made numerous holiday gifts to the children in the way of cakes, nuts, candies, etc., and turkies for Thanksgiving. Hon. G. Marx, Mayor of the City, kindly donated ice-cream to the children on the Fourth of July, for all of which we were thankful and hereby tender the thanks of the children.

In conclusion I would say that from the short space of time since the organization of the school we could hardly be expected to give many striking cases of reformation as the results of our labors. Still we

think much good has been accomplished. We have many now with us, who at first were not willing to submit to wholesome restraint, and made continual efforts to escape, that have become contented, kind, and industrious, and give every evidence of true reformation, with no desire to return to their former homes, where they led lives of idleness, dissipation, and crime. The open system adopted for the school, without any prison-like appliances, calls for very careful management, from the fact that the institution is located very near the City; together with the fact that both sexes are admitted to the school. The institution being so accessible both from the street and river caused some alarm at one time, from the fact we were annoyed by frequent visits from persons that came for no good purpose, and who would gladly have led some of our inmates away had it been in their power so to do. The building of the picket fence along the river bank protects us from the river annoyances, and I am happy in being able to state that what at one time gave us much anxiety in regard to improper influences with which we seemed to be threatened has almost entirely disappeared.

The expenses in starting a new institution are always considerable, and sometimes perhaps seem more than they ought to be, when in fact rigid economy has been observed in every department. Many places of trust must be filled by competent persons, even when the institution is small, in order to secure a successful administration of its affairs. These places are not necessarily increased when the school becomes larger. The expense per capita will therefore always be greater while the Institution contains but few inmates. The tables of the children have been plainly but bountifully spread. They have also been comfortably clothed. It has been our purpose to have an eye to economy at all times, permitting nothing to go to waste, and we feel confident that now we are fairly started that many little expenses can be curtailed that heretofore have been a drain upon the treasury. No effort upon our part shall be wanting to keep the institution in a healthful financial condition, and at the same time care comfortably for its inmates. I think I can safely say to you that the institution is in a healthful, sanitary, and moral condition, and is accomplishing what its friends could reasonably expect.

Thanking the Board for many acts of courtesy to myself and family during our short connection with the institution, and hoping for Providential favors and success to the school for the coming year, I am,

Yours, truly,

G. WORTH HOWE,  
*Superintendent.*

## INVENTORY OF GOODS, STOCK, &amp;c.

IN THE

## Toledo House of Refuge and Correction.

## LAUNDRY.

2 tables.	1 tub.
2 press-boards.	2 clothes-baskets.
1 cook stove.	14 dozen clothes-pins.
2 clothes-frames.	2 chairs (wooden).
1 wringer.	12 irons (flat).
4 wash-boards.	

## BED-ROOM.

1 bedstead and bedding.	1 looking-glass.
2 chairs.	1 water-set.

## KITCHEN.

1 range and steam table.	2 tables.
2 chairs.	

## TAILOR-SHOP.

1 cupboard.	1 table.
2 sewing-machines.	6 chairs.

## GIRLS' WASH-ROOM.

2 benches.	7 wash-basins.
1 looking-glass.	

## GIRLS' DINING-ROOM.

2 tables.	4 benches and 2 chairs.
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## CARVING-ROOM.

2 tables.

## BOYS' DINING-ROOM.

5 tables.  
10 benches.

1 chair.

## BOYS' PLAY-ROOM.

6 benches.

4 dozen clothes-hooks.

## CHAPEL.

3 settees.

## GIRLS' SCHOOL-ROOM.

16 desks.  
1 table.

1 chair.

## OFFICERS' DINING-ROOM.

1 extension-table.  
12 chairs.

46 yards two-ply carpet.

## BOYS' SCHOOL-ROOM.

46 desks.  
1 settee.  
1 organ.  
1 table.2 chairs.  
1 table-spread.  
1 organ-spread.

## FRONT HALL.

87 yards of matting.  
1 round-table.

4 rugs.

## FRONT OFFICE.

21 yards of matting.  
6 chairs.1 round table.  
1 ice-cooler and stand.

## PRIVATE OFFICE.

28 yards of ingrain carpet.  
5 chairs.1 desk.  
7 pictures.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S ROOMS.

86 yards of three-ply carpet.	1 oil-cloth.
2 what-nots.	6 cane chairs.
1 lounge.	2 towel-racks.
1 set of parlor chairs.	1 wash-stand.
1 large chair.	1 sewing table.
1 camp-chair.	2 bureaus.
1 center-table.	22 yards of two-ply carpet.
2 bedsteads and bedding.	1 water-set.

## GUESTS' CHAMBER.

27 yards of hemp carpet.	2 chairs.
1 wash-stand.	1 looking-glass.
1 bedstead.	

## LADY TEACHER'S ROOM.

1 wash-stand.	4 chairs.
1 bureau.	20 yards two-ply carpet.
1 bedstead and bedding.	1 water-set.

## ASSISTANT MATRON'S ROOM.

25 yards of two-ply carpet.	1 bedstead and bedding.
4 chairs.	1 looking-glass.
1 wash-stand.	1 water-set.
1 sewing table.	

## ASSISTANT-SUPERINTENDENT'S ROOM.

18 yards of two-ply carpet.	3 chairs.
1 bureau.	1 bedstead and bedding.
1 wash-stand.	1 water-set.

## COOK'S ROOM.

17 yards of hemp carpet.	1 sewing-table.
1 bedstead and bedding.	3 chairs.
1 wash-stand.	1 water-set.

## ENGINEER'S ROOM.

28 yards of hemp carpet.	1 table.
1 bedstead and bedding.	1 wash-stand.
4 chairs (wooden).	

## DORMITORY.

49 bedsteads.	98 pillows.
49 mattresses.	

## CROCKERY, ETC.

29 cups.	1 pestle and mortar.
118 plates.	1 potato-masher.
47 mugs.	1 rolling pin.
72 knives.	1 mould board.
60 forks.	1 meat board.
87 spoons.	2 tin boilers.
12 salt-cellars.	1 porcelain kettle.
12 butter-plates.	1 iron kettle.
1 spoon-holder.	1 milk pail.
12 silver-plated forks.	2 tin pails.
4 platters.	2 pepper-boxes.
2 glass fruit-dishes.	1 coffee boiler.
2 cream-pitchers.	2 coffee-pots.
2 sugar-bowls.	2 tea-pots.
1 butter-dish.	1 water boiler.
1 celery-glass.	1 quart measure.
11 tumblers.	1 funnel.
1 gravy-dish.	1 cullinder.
2 tureens.	2 flour sifters.
7 vegetable-dishes.	10 dripping pans.
2 pickle-dishes.	1 gridiron.
1 caster.	1 clock.
1 tea bell.	1 tea canister.
24 sauce-dishes.	2 grates.
36 saucers.	2 tin candlesticks.
2 molasses cups.	1 dipper.
24 plant crocks.	1 egg-beater.
2 bowls.	1 tin wash-basin.
1 cake plate.	10 crocks.
1 carver and fork.	6 dozen of glass fruit-cans.
3 water pitchers.	4 dozen of tin fruit-cans.

24 tin pans.	3 jugs.
8 dish-pans.	10 lamps.
3 soup-pans.	2 oil-cans.
2 wooden bowls.	1 ice-chest.
1 chopping-knife.	1 bread tray.

## TOOLS, &amp;c.

14 mattocks.	1 square.
10 spades.	1 large bell.
4 shovels.	1 large kettle.
2 forks.	1 grind-stone.
6 hoes.	20 feet of hose and nozzle.
3 rakes.	4 bushel baskets.
1 scythe and snead.	4 half-bushel baskets.
3 axes.	1 step-ladder.
1 cross-cut saw.	1 spring wagon.
1 wood-saw and buck.	1 single harness.
1 hand-saw.	1 horse blanket.
1 brace and bit.	1 curry-comb.
1 crow bar.	1 brush (horse).
2 mauls.	3 wheel-barrows.
3 iron wedges.	1 shovel-plow.
1 hatchet.	1 coal scuttle.
2 hammers.	18 wooden pails.
1 monkey-wrench.	½ keg of nails.
1 coal chisel.	30 chair vises.
2 ice hooks.	1 lantern.
2 meat saws.	1 jack for wagon.

## STORE-ROOM.

41 pair of shoes.	40 yards of hickory shirting.
26 coats.	75 yards of plaid shirting.
35 pair of socks.	185 yards of calico at 7c.
39 caps.	52 cloth collars.
20 pair of pants.	12 gross of pants buttons.
6 pair of mittens.	10 gross of shirt buttons.
4 knots of yarn.	7 dozen spools of thread.

## LIVE STOCK.

1 horse.	2 hogs (Chester White).
1 cow.	2 hogs (Berkshire).