

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS,

TOGETHER WITH THE

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE AND CORRECTION

OF THE

CITY OF TOLEDO.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st,

1876.

Organization of the Board.

J. M. BROWN,	Term expires May 16, 1879.
M. D. CARRINGTON,	Term expires May 16, 1878.
A. G. CLARK,	Term expires May 16, 1877.
C. L. LUCE,	Term expires May 16, 1878.
J. M. WADDICK,	Resigned, to take effect Dec. 31, 1876.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

C. L. LUCE,	<i>President.</i>
M. D. CARRINGTON,	<i>Treasurer.</i>
J. T. GREER,	<i>Secretary.</i>
A. T. STEBBINS,	<i>Superintendent.</i>



House of Refuge and Correction.

The House of Refuge and Correction, of Toledo, Ohio, is beautifully situated upon a high and commanding plateau on the Northerly bank of the Maumee river, about one mile above the City of Toledo. The grounds upon which the buildings are erected, are about forty feet above the level of the river. The river at this point is about a half a mile wide, and its banks, which are rugged and romantic, furnish the finest marine views in Northern Ohio.

The main building is of the most substantial character, the foundations of stone, and the superstructure of brick. It is four stories high including the basement, all of which is above ground. It has been constructed at great cost, with a view to the comfort, convenience, and general welfare of all its inmates. Its halls are wide, its ceilings high, its school-rooms, dining-rooms, working-rooms, play-rooms, hospital, and dormitories are all spacious and well ventilated. The building is heated by steam, and hot and cold water is furnished in abundance. An artesian well, eighty feet deep, furnishes pure water for culinary and drinking purposes. The House is designed to accommodate about two hundred inmates, besides officers and employees.

The grounds, furnished by the City, contain fifty-two acres of land, a part of which being broken by beautiful ravines, and covered by forest trees, is in its native state, the remainder being divided into orchard, field, garden, and lawn, is devoted to the uses of the House of Refuge and Correction. The whole furnishes a most beautiful, attractive and comfortable Refuge for wayward and homeless boys.

Stone walls, cells, and bars are not required to retain its inmates. Kind and considerate treatment furnish the chief barriers against escapes.

The school and library furnish occupation for the mind, while the field, garden, work-shops and play grounds furnish abundant means for recreation and physical development.

In the erection and equipment of this institution, the City of Toledo has furnished another proof of the high estimate her citizens place upon the benefits to society and the State, to be derived from the careful restraint and correct development of the wayward, homeless and outcast youth of the land.

Report of Board of Directors.

TOLEDO, O., January 1st, 1877.

To the Common Council of Toledo :

In presenting to you their Report of the management of the House of Refuge and Correction for the year ending December 31, 1876, the Board of Directors feel warranted in stating that this institution is now in successful operation.

The total amount expended by the Board for all purposes during the year, is \$11,996.27, which amount does not include the expenses of the institution for the month of December, which amount to something more than the expenses for the month of December, 1875, included in the disbursement in January, 1876.

For detailed statements of expenditures for the past year, you are respectfully referred to the exhibits accompanying this report.

From the first year's experience in the management of the institution, it became quite evident to the Board of Directors that its capacity for keeping inmates was much greater than that needed for the use of the City, solely, and in conferring with the Superintendent of the State Reform Farm, the Board became advised that this latter institution was in need of increased facilities for meeting the demands made upon it in caring for inmates committed to it, and during the past year quite a large number of boys have been kept for the State in the House of Refuge and Correction of this City, under the arrangements hereinafter recited.

In view of the fact that the State Reform Farm was filled to its full capacity with inmates, and the demand necessarily resulting thereby for additional accommodations for the class of youth sentenced to such institutions, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, did, on the 8th day of April, 1876, pass an act, supplement to the act to provide for the establishment and government of Reform Schools, whereby it authorized the commitment of infants under the laws of the State, to the care and guardianship of the Board of Directors of any House of Refuge and Correction in the State, organized and erected by a municipal corporation, with which the State shall have made arrangements for the care and custody of such infants. And on the same day the General Assembly adopted a joint resolution empowering the Attorney General to enter into a contract with the Board of Directors of the House of Refuge and Correction of Toledo, for the keeping and maintenance of a number of boys under the age of sixteen years, not exceeding one hundred and fifty, who shall have been sentenced to confinement in such institution under the laws of the State, at a rate of compensation not exceeding three dollars and fifty cents each, per week, to be paid by the State, excepting inmates committed from the City of Toledo.

In pursuance of such legislation, and with the assent of the Council, the Board entered into a contract in the month of April last, with the Attorney General, for maintaining inmates within the limited number, at a compensation of three dollars and fifty cents per week for each person.

On the 20th of April the first commitments were received by the Board, under the contract above-mentioned, and the number thus committed and received, steadily increased during the remaining months of the year, and on the 31st day of December, there were seventy-eight inmates in the House of Refuge and Correction, committed by the Courts in twenty-nine different counties of the State, not including those committed from this City.

There was due from the State to the City, at the close of the year, for keeping such inmates, the sum of five thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars, no part of which sum has been paid, as no appropriation was made at the last session of the Legislature for this purpose.

To enable the Board of Directors to receive and care for inmates under its contract with the State, the Council made a temporary loan to the Board during the months of May, June and July, of five thousand dollars, to be paid out of the first appropriation made by the State for its indebtedness to the City.

The amount so advanced by the City is included in the statement of the Treasurer of the Board of moneys received by him during the past year, and deducting the amount of money on hand at the close of the fiscal year, leaves a deficit of two thousand five hundred and forty dollars and seventy-six cents.

On the 6th of May last, G. W. Howe resigned his position as Superintendent of the institution, and retired from office on the 15th of the same month; and A. T. Stebbins was appointed to fill the position thus vacated.

The salary of Mr. Stebbins and his wife was fixed at one thousand dollars per annum, and they continued to fill the positions of Superintendent and Matron until the close of the year, at which time they resigned.

Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins evinced peculiar adaptation to the work of their respective positions, and proved very successful in managing the affairs of the institution, and the Board regretted to lose their services, but owing to the impaired health of Mrs. Stebbins, they felt constrained to relinquish their positions.

Dr. J. M. Waddick, who became a member of the Board in May, 1871, was appointed in December last to the position of Superintendent, and entered upon the duties of that position upon the retirement of Mr. Stebbins.

It is but proper to say in this connection, that during his long term of service as a Director, Dr. Waddick was an active and efficient member of the Board, and became thoroughly conversant with the management of the institution, and deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the promotion of its best interests, and we feel confident that he will prove successful in the new position to which he has been chosen.

Mr. Landman, who had been a member of the Board from its first organization, resigned on the 10th of May, 1876, and Mr. J. M. Brown

was appointed to fill the vacancy. No other changes have taken place during the year in the organization of the Board.

The grounds connected with the buildings have been put under a good state of cultivation, and a large number of fruit trees planted during the past year. No other employment for the boys in the institution, than that of cultivating the grounds and raising vegetable, has yet been found, but negotiations are now pending for obtaining other employment for the inmates.

The rules and regulations for the government of the institution, and the officers and employees in charge, have been carefully and thoroughly revised, and a copy of the same is herewith submitted.

Under the regulations now in force, a system of rewards is offered for meritorious conduct on the part of the boys in the institution, and it is thought that this plan of rewarding boys for good conduct, will produce satisfactory results for their reformation.

It is the constant aim and purpose of the Board, in the management of the institution, to make it an efficient agency in the reformation of those committed to it.

A kind and parental care is exercised over the boys and they are made to feel and realize that the institution is intended as a home to them in the truest sense of the word. They are amply supplied with carefully selected and well prepared food, and neatly and comfortably clothed, and taught to be neat and tidy in their personal appearance, and industrious in their habits. Competent teachers are employed to instruct them in the several studies usually taught in our Common Schools, and strict attention is given to their moral training by those having immediate supervision of their conduct, and after being admitted into the institution, the boys readily become contented and almost universally enter upon a course of conduct, in which is exhibited a commendable ambition to become honest, truthful, and upright men, and useful members of society after leaving the institution, and every influence that can reasonably be brought to bear upon the boys is exerted for the attainment of this object

Respectfully submitted,

C. L. LUCE, *President.*

J. T. GREER, *Secretary.*