The Chester Springs
Soldiers Orphan School

Contents
Location and Buildings
History of the System
Management
Education
Treatment of Children
Conclusion
Appendix

J. Edgar Butler '99
Nestling close to the hillside
with their broad porches looking
southward over the green mead-
ow where springs bubble up from
beds of iron and sulphur and
magnesia and where the name-
less little "creek" flows down to
join the purple water of the
Pickering, stand the three main
buildings of the Chester Springs
Orphan School. In
the rear the hill rises abrupt-
ly and towers high above the
very flagpole. It is almost an
ideal situation: the scenery is
fine, the climate healthful and
only three-fourths of a mile away
is the Chester Springs Station of
the Pickering Valley Railway.
Tradition says that Washington
had his headquarters in the oldest of these buildings (the Boy's Dormitory) and that the present school house was a hospital for soldiers wounded in the Battle of Flandywine. At a later time the houses which now shelter Union children were used as a summer resort by Southerners of ante bellum days. Age adds to the glory of tradition but does not improve the facilities and arrangements of old-fashioned buildings which were never intended and never completely remodelled for their present use. About forty acres of land lie about the buildings, mostly hill. Parts of the premises are orchards, truck patches, swamp, girls play
grounds of one acre, and boys' drill-ground of four acres.

Of the main buildings the Girls' Dormitory is almost directly east of the Pope and the school house is east of the former but farther back from the road. All are old but in a good state of repair. The nucleus of the school building is of stone with a large frame addition. The others are of stone. All are surrounded with porches and connected by covered board-walks.

The Central Building is newest and is by far the best adapted to its use. It has three stories with porches on the first and second. In it are the girls' sleeping apartments, sitting-room, and bath-room, the Principal's Superintendents office, and private rooms,
rooms for female servants, three small sewing rooms, a visitors' sleeping room, and a parlor.

The girls sitting- or play-room is a long narrow apartment about 15 x 60 ft. The furniture consists of two rows of chairs down the middle and a row round the wall. There is oilcloth on the floor,
little people. If there was closer atten-
tion on the part of officers or if the older
girls who have to sew during play
time could lead in amusing the others
it would be a great help. But winter they
are not allowed outdoors nor is there
any other place for them. Most of the
children huddled up here were talking
and screaming at the tops of their
voices. The hubbub was unbearable.
Passing to the girls wash house
in the second floor I found a room
about 12 x 15 feet, with nineteen wash-
stands. The place was clean and
well arranged but I should guess
that it is pretty full when a hundred
fifteen girls wash here in fifteen
minutes.

In the sewing room were six or
eight of the older girls mending
under the direction of a seamstress. The room was very bare but well heated and fairly well ventilated. Found no lack of heating in the institution.

On the second story along the west east side of the building is the sleeping apartment for smaller girls. It is about 30 x 50 ft in size and has fifteen windows, opening on the veranda. The ceiling is low but the place is well lighted, aired, and screened. There is a short fire escape from the veranda to where the hill rises at the rear almost to the level of the second story. The ground is so near the windows that surface water during a rain causes great dampness in the bedroom.

A (single) strip of carpet runs down the main arch. On each side...
are double rows of double bedsteads. There are thirty-nine beds in all, each supplied with a spring mattress, with two coarse but warm and clean double blankets, a coverlet, two sheets and two pillows. The beds are not too close for easy access. In the rear about ten beds can be curtained off for a hospital in case of an epidemic of sickness. Ventilation is from the windows. The heat is from steam pipes.

In the third story the same floor space is used as dormitory by the larger girls but the room is much contracted because of the sloping roof. The beds are thirty-two in number mostly single and provided as in lower room. The ventilation and heat is same as in lower room except that the windows are fewer. There is no fire escape.
The western building, at Boyd Township, is of one, three and a half stories high. On the first floor and just off the front is the dining room, all hall probably 60 x 35 ft, well lighted and ventilated and decorated. There is plenty of room for the one hundred ten pupils with their teachers and servants. Sixteen pupils of approximate age sit at one table, and a teacher sits at the head of the table. The sexes are separated.

Adjoining the dining room on the west are the kitchen, pantry, refrigerator, and store houses. These were clean and in good condition but were fitted up for the most part with old fashioned appliances.

East of the dining room are two rooms connected by two passages,
which are called the boys playroom. The walls are bare except for two large mirrors before which the boys dress and except for the work clothes which hang from hooks. A cupboard with a few tattered copies of "History of William the Silent" and of other good books which seem to have been used mostly on the outside; a rickety table showing the marks of pocket knives; and a few benches comprise the furniture.

Over the kitchen and dining in the sleeping room for boys of six to ten years. The apartments are nearly, as I could guess, 18 X 35 ft. It has eleven narrow windows through which comes all ventilation. The room contains forty-five small double beds some of which
have three bays. Both room and beds are over crowded. The beds are so close together that there is room only for a man alone, requiring boy who sleep next the window to climb over beds to reach their places. Bedding is the same as in galle dormitories. The walls are bare and in many place the plaster has fallen off. Major Butler, the male attendant and military instructor, said the bad repair of the building was due to the fact that the landlord would make no repairs so long as he thought that the Commonwealth would do it for him.

Ventilation is by windows. The quality of the air is not improved by two kerosene lamps which are kept burning all night, nor by the six
The attendant says that when he opens the door of the sleeping room in the morning the stench is sickening.

Directly above on the third floor is the sleeping room for larger boys. The beds are mostly with a single occupant and ventilation is much better because from above, the ceiling has been torn out so that air can come from the dome windows at the top of the building. The room is overcrowded but not as badly as the ones below. Single beds are used for large boys because of the incidence to prevent the spread of masturbation.

Both rooms were clean and well heated by steam. There are no seats, wardrobes and very few clothes.
hooks in either. Both have fire escapes.
The boys wash room is 20 x 10 ft.
and is just back and north of their
play room to which it is connected
by a short flight of steps. The place
contains six marble basins and nine-
ten spigots (cold) opening over a
trough. The basins and trough were
not very clean.

The other rooms in this building
as well as all others not described
are occupied by servants or attendants
or for such purposes as do not close-
ly affect the well being of the pupils.
They are not therefore worthy of con-
sideration in this paper.

About fifty yards back of the Girls'
Dormitory and slightly way up
the hill to the old hospital building
now used for a school house. It is
perhaps 60 x 40 ft., with three stories of which the first and second are used for educational purposes. The first and second are four large and well-lighted classrooms with plate blackboards, semi-modern desks, with charts, maps, and most of the usual appliances for well-equipped school rooms.

The main room is on the first floor, running the whole width of the building and about thirty feet in length. This room seats over three hundred pupils. Light and air come from side windows. The furnishings are modern and include a piano. On the teacher's platform is an old glass case kept locked still study hours in the library of four hundred books. Some well-selected and contains Ibsen, Whittier and other standard authors.
The desks are double, with a moveable lid, and uncomfortable. In most cases the desk is too low, and in many cases the seat is too high, and the back-rest too straight.

Portraits of Grant, Lincoln, Sheridan, evade and lithographs and prints of war scenes cover the walls, and flowers fill the windows.

The boy's water-closet is a small structure, erected about twenty feet back of their dormitory and almost on a level with the windows of the second story. The building is frame, 8x15x10 ft. I think it empties into a well for the institution has no sewage system. On the north side, and nine plate urinals badly flushed, with windows chin high about five feet from the floor and along the entire side. On the other
side is a row of twelve seats opening to a horizontal pipe which slopes towards the middle where it empties. Attempts to flush this are made at the ends but the slope is not sufficient. In spite of the fact that a boy is kept in the house all day it is impossible to flush this pipe clean, so that the floor is wet and the stench very bad.

I renew in February.

The water closet is so far from the boys' dormitory that they cannot be prevailed upon to use it in cold or stormy weather at night, yet in its present condition it is too near. It and the entrance to it are in view of the school house and of the girls' dormitory.

Directly south of the boys' building is a small stone building of three stories and basement. In the first and second
stories are the rooms of the ladies of the faculty. In the third story are the two small, here, rooms which were badly ventilated and which contained two or three patients each, the sickest of whom was cared for by a worn out and worn nurse.

In the basement is the boy's bath room, which is the distinguished from the boy's wash room. The latter is where the hands and face get their daily scrub with cold water. The former, the whole body gets its weekly warm water bath. This room is 18' x 12' (I should guess) and contains five tube one of which is reserved for the male attendant and for the male teachers. With these and the hot water tank the space left for dressing is well filled up.
The me hundred ninety-six boys the their weekly bath under the direction of the attendant eight boys, dinner on Saturday. Four boys bathe in one tub without change water and this is the only bath in a week. A year ago the attendant says eight boys used the same water. On account of the number of boys, the limited quantity of hot water, and the necessity for supervision by the attendant, and for like reasons, no one is allowed to bathe except at the prescribed times.

In an adjoining apartment which I think might more profitably be filled with tubs is the gun room. Here were a lot of Springfield field rifles with wood barrels and cracked cartridge boxes, and belts which the boys used for military drill.
The steam laundry, the barn, and the boiler house, seemed to be in good condition and giving satisfaction to the students. The Commonwealth keeps two horses to haul its coal, farm its truck patch, and draw its visitors.
Origin of the System and Early History.

The origin of the Pennsylvania Asylum Orphan Schools rests in the promise Governor Curtin gave the soldiers of the Commonwealth. Should they fall in battle, he said, their children would be educated at the expense of the state.

During the series of revival meetings following the failure of the Peninsular Campaign, the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company gave the Governor fifty thousand dollars towards raising troops. Curtin could not accept the money without the consent of the Legislature which seemed not to have been in session at that time. The money was not
used till after the immediate danger had passed, when Curtin ever anxious to redeem his promise, persuaded the rail road company to allow the money to be used for the maintenance of Soldiers' Orphans. In 1864 therefore an attempt to establish a system by legislative appropriation the two houses ended by allowing the Governor to spend the fifty thousand dollars for the care of orphans in what manner he deemed best.

Under this authority a general plan for schools was prepared and later adopted by the Legislature. The plan was as follows:

'General View of Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans Schools

J.L. Paul: Phila 1876. P 164 and 165
A. Persons Entitled to Benefits of the Act:
1. Children of deceased soldiers of Penna.
2. Children of permanently disabled soldiers of Penna.
3. Children of deceased soldiers of the United States Army and Navy who were residents of Penna. at the time of enlistment.

B. Admission to Benefits of the Act:
1. Application to State Agent (Superintendent) by the mother or guardian.
2. Application to be approved by the school directors of the township in which the orphan resides.
3. Orphans under six years of age to enter into Homes (primary schools); above the age, to advanced schools designated by the State Superintendent.
4. Regard as far as possible to religious denomination of the parents.
C. Kind of Education and Maintenance.
1. Clothing—uniform dress.
2. To have comfortable lodgings, wholesome and medical attendance when required.
3. Intellectual Culture—ordinary English education.
4. Physical—1 Cadet service, gymnastics, and military exercises. All pupils to have specified hours for work and trained to habits of industry.
5. Religious and moral instruction.

D. Schools Employed under the Act:
1. The State to have no interest in buildings and grounds.
2. Homes, or primary schools, for pupils under six years.
3. Advanced schools, for pupils between the ages of six and fifteen years.
4. Control of Orphans in the Schools.
5. Schools to be under control of Prin-
Camps, subject to inspection and regulations of the Superintendent.

2. All contracts for apprenticing and orders for discharges to be granted by Superintendent.

The legislative act of 1865 approved this plan, provided for the continuance of the system and fixed the time for discharging orphans at the age of sixteen years. Under this act and those of 1866 and 1867, twelve old schools contracted to care for children and thirty-three new schools were organized. Of the latter, three are now used for orphans: Chester Springs, Carbon County; Harford, Susquehanna County, and Uniontown, Fayette County. The only other school now in existence is the Industrial School at Scotland, Franklin County, which was established.
under the Act of 1873.

At the end of the school year of 1864, one hundred ten children were enrolled in the system. In 1871 the number had grown to three thousand seven when the the department of soldiers' orphans was merged into that of public instruction under the superintendence of J. O. Nichols, Jr.

The system now carried on by means of contracts at the maximum rate of $150 per capita for older children and $120 (?) for those under 6 (?) years of age. By 1875 the contract of the whole system had gotten into the hands of a syndicate which was accused of starving the children. Such great abuses were exposed by a legislative investigating committee that the legislature
of 1877 provided that the orphan schools should be abolished after 1870. But in 1877, the law makers relented, because there would be "left undergoing education in the Soldiers' Orphan Schools about fifteen hundred forty-nine children whose ages range from five to sixteen years," whom their constituents wished educated at state expense. A rudimentary form of whatever act (1873) the Commission of Soldiers' Orphans Schools was then created and put in command of the system. The law of 1873 is given below, in the appendix.

Under the Commission's regime, the care of each school is left almost entirely in the hands of its superintendent. The Commission made
D larger contracts for clothing and provisions but Colonel Curtin, the
Superintendent at Chester Springs, says there are no rules on the sub-
ject except a few which have been handed down by tradition. The Commiss-
ioner and Inspectors inspect the
schools frequently and conduct the public examinations at the end of
the year. The latter officers are two in number, a male and a female, both
of whom are required to visit each
school once a month and report their
observations to the Commissioner.

The members of the board must
not be interested financially in any
of the schools nor do they receive any
compensation except mileage. Ins-
pectors receive twelve hundred dollars
a year and mileage. The Superintend-
ent receives twelve hundred dollars a year, the Principal sixty dollars a month and maintenance, and the assistant teachers thirty dollars a month and maintenance.

As now conducted, the schools are to a large extent under the care of the Grand Army of the Republic. An application for admission (see appendix) must be endorsed by the Post of the Grand Army nearest the home of the applicant. Half the commission are appointed by the Department Commander for Pennsylvania of the Grand Army. Many of the school officers are old soldiers and the influence of the soldiers was powerful in reestablishing the system in 1869.
Management.

The Chestnut Spring school is under two sets of officers, those of the home department, of which the Superintendent is the head, and those of the educational department, of which the Principal is Chief. The Superintendent is allowed complete freedom of management except as above noted. The Clerk of the Commission notifies him that such a sum of money has been deposited in bank to his credit. The Superintendent then purchases labor and provisions as he needs them, keeping a strict account of all expenditures which are published from time to time (see appendix).

The military instructor and male attendant teaches military drilling.
fine weather and look after the boys at all times. He is their disciplinarian, nurse, and mother. Fifty of the smaller boys and all the girls are under the care of the matron. Both attendants have about one hundred forty pupils to look after, which Major Coulter says is one hundred more than he can manage.

These children need better care. Nearly all are under twelve and some of them are weak minded and unable to perform their animal functions without assistance.

The other employees of the home are fourteen in number. They are the laundress, the farmer, the dining room mistress, et al., who are merely superintendents of departments. A country physician who lives two miles away attends
the school.

"In order to allow every child a part of each day for manual labor and to afford constant help with various domestic employments, the school is divided into four divisions, and each division is in turn divided into many working classes as there are departments of labor, as sewing, bed-making, farming, etc. The several classes are respectively composed of but one sex and are employed at such labor as is commonly performed by that sex. Each class while at its work is under the control of competent persons who superintend the work and assist and instruct the pupils in the performance of their duties."

The daily routine at Chester.
Spring, except on Saturday and Sunday, is about as follows:

"At half past five in the morning, the cooking class of the first division gets up and assists the cook in preparing breakfast. At six all the children new rise, dress, wash, and comb and are inspected. Breakfast is at half past six, after which the pupils play till school time, quarter to eight. All four divisions attend opening exercises after which the first division goes out to do the work of the school—to make the beds, wash the dishes, etc. At quarter after ten o'clock there is a recess when the first division returns to school and the second goes to work. The third division works from noon till after noon recess, and the fourth from
that time till four-thirty. Each division is supposed to get about three hours, if not necessarily consecutively, of labor during the day.

Military drill for boys and calisthenics for girls occupy the children till half past five o'clock when supper is served. If the weather is not clear the children play before supper.

Every one is required to stay in the buildings after supper when they study and when the higher grades are allowed to read under the direction of an instructor.
Education.
The education of pupils at Cheeks Springs is under the direction of Principal N. E. Yulem, M. S., and six lady assistants. The instruction is limited to English branches and reached in the highest department the grade of a public grammar school. The work is much like that of a well graded public school except that the work is perhaps more thorough. It is thorough partly because the pupils attend every school day, for ten months in the year, with no holidays. Now there is the distracting influence of parents and home amusements.
The fact that the school is also the home of the pupils develops affection between teacher and pupil in a way that is unheard of in public
schools. Along with this advantage is the difficulty in the fact that many of the pupils who come to Cherry Spring at the ages of ten or twelve are entirely without any basis of education. Some have never been the inside of a book.

I talked to a short, heavy-set boy who was arranging the schoolroom.

"How old are you?" "Thirteen."

"How long have you been here?"

"Six months."

"What class are you in?"

"First Reader."

"Did you ever go to school before you came here?"

"No."

"What did you do?"

"Worked in a coal breaker."

"Do you like it here?"
"Yes."
"Why?"

"Cause I don't have to work so hard."
Those who arrive at an earlier age are not quite so hard to mould but some of these are moral imbeciles and very many are hopelessly dull. The girls as a class are more intelligent clothing than the boys but there are very few children who are brighter than the average of common school children. Most of them are much duller. I noticed particularly that the pupils didn't seem quick and lively and full of mischief as such children ought to be. This of course is as to natural qualities of the average children. I had supposed that these pupils would do better in manual labor than in purely intellectual
employment. But it is said that such is not the case.

The grading may be supposed to include seven rooms each being divided into two classes. The lowest grade is 1B; next 1A; then 2B; this is the primary. The intermediate school runs from Grade 2A to 4 inclusive; the grammar school from 3A to 7A; the high school which extends over grades 7A to 8A is at the industrial school.

Pupils are given frequent oral reviews and thorough written examinations quarterly. All promotions are based on the latter. A general average of eighty means promotion, of sixty means demotion. A pupil must be of the same grade in all his studies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Readers</th>
<th>Spellers</th>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>Swintons</th>
<th>Arithmetic</th>
<th>Mactello</th>
<th>Young Phys.</th>
<th>Physical</th>
<th>History</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Algebra</th>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Science</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2B</td>
<td></td>
<td>to page</td>
<td>to page</td>
<td>to page</td>
<td>to page</td>
<td>to page 76</td>
<td>18P</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>to page</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3A</td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>169</td>
<td></td>
<td>18P</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4B</td>
<td></td>
<td>85</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>205</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4A</td>
<td></td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Book</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7100</td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5B</td>
<td>8th K</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>to p. 23</td>
<td>to p. 144</td>
<td></td>
<td>18P</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5A</td>
<td>20 lessons</td>
<td>to p. 135</td>
<td>to p. 35</td>
<td>to p. 157</td>
<td></td>
<td>18P</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6B</td>
<td>20 lessons</td>
<td>to p. 145</td>
<td>to p. 71</td>
<td>to p. 230</td>
<td></td>
<td>18P</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6A</td>
<td>20 lessons</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>to p. 97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7B</td>
<td>20 lessons</td>
<td>High School</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The chart given above gives a record of the work done in each grade. The work at Chester Springs is rather elementary because pupils are taken to the Industrial School about the time they reach grade 5A, the policy being to keep the school with its maximum number of pupils.

The opening exercises consist of singing, Bible reading by the Principal and repetition of Lord's Prayer by the school. Then classes filed out to their rooms.

The Principal reviewed his most advanced place in arithmetic, grade 5A. There were three boys and a girl, who probably ranged in age from fifteen to thirteen. The teacher reviewed the principles by cross examining the students and then gave
some right problems in longitude and time. The children did these pretty readily, fortified their answers with reasons, stuck to them when cross-questions timed, and used good English.

The next class was Grade 3B in physiology. This lesson was also a review. The pupils ranged (I should guess) from eight to ten years of age. The lesson was on opium and the instruction consisted of writing on the board heads of topics which under the general title of Opium as questioning drew bits of information from the pupils. The diagram seemed familiar and when the Principal asked for headings the information was quickly volunteered.

When this scheme: Where Produced, How Obtained, Properties, etc.

Opium
had been written on the board the children were called on to write topics. They did this glibly and in good English. Indeed I was tempted to think this as Class specially prepared for visitors.

The pupils who were in the main rooms were studying in very good order and with very little talking. This latter remarkable fact was due partly, I think, to the skilful method of teaching and partly to the large amount of work assigned.

In the primary rooms I noted the thoroughness of the other rooms. The next to the highest grade in these rooms were writing or reading lesson. Children of six or eight years were reading: "The boy has a hat on. Whose hat is it? Can the boy
Keep as quiet as a mouse, while he had the faucet?" The class read this generally and then in unison with not missteps and one little girl read it with very good expression. This was the regular lesson prepared for the day. The most advanced classes in this room complete the second reader (see chart p. 89) and get a grounding in addition, subtraction, and multiplication. An ordinary or a bright pupil stays in the room one year.

In another room, grade 5A, were reading grammar. They had definite time and memory with well committed but were weak in analysis and diagramming.

This class was an illustration of something which I noticed all
through the school. The classes were not far advanced. Here were
boys of fifteen not half way through a very elementary English gram-
mart. The difficulty lies to a large extent, I think, in the fact that
many pupils are ten or twelve before they attend school. Then
too, the majority of students are not bright enough to advance
rapidly. But pupils who enter school at four or six years ought
to be farther advanced when they are have been eight or ten years
in a well graded and managed school.

All students who attain a certain standard of proficiency are sent to
the Industrial School at Scotland, Pennsylvania, for a two year
finishing course. Admission there
is made as vacancies occur by the
graduation or withdrawal of pupils
from the system, by transfers from
the three elementary schools.

The Commission decided from
which of the elementary schools
the pupils shall be drawn, and
make a requisition on that insti-
tution for 100, many boys and 20
many girls. "The Commission has
decided, "ran a requisition to the
Colonel Burtinis Office," that
because many of your pupils are
well prepared, because of the fre-
quency of your school for admi-
sion of new pupils, and because of
the Cottage System at Union-
town, that the present vacancies
shall be filled from your school."
The Superintendent and the Principal decide what particular boys and girls are to go. The law provides merely that such pupils shall be "under fourteen, to be educated and maintained — till they are sixteen." No pupil is sent from Chester Springs who has not reached grade 3 but who is under twelve years of age. Full orphans are given preference as are also those who have been living in the school and those who are physically, morally, and mentally well fitted to receive an industrial education.

These children are, many of them, the offspring of old soldiers who have married young wives. They have a good many wives which are in-
hesitated from men of a rough life. Many of the children are totally lacking in morals and those who have had good home training quickly fall back into the ways of the worse pupils. The breeder is much more numerous than the girls and are thrown together so much that it is impossible to keep any leaven of evil from quick spreading through the whole mass. The discipline is so strict that this is kept pretty secret and does not appear to surface observation. Masturbation is said to be very common.

Mingling as a stranger among the boys shows that swearing, foul talk, and the use of tobacco even among some of the very young.
boys is fairly common. The authorities try to keep out the supply of the latter by appointing an honest "store-boy" who makes all private purchases for the young men and who is forbidden to import this week.

The moral instruction by the faculty compared with the moral instruction by a few boys is necessarily small, but I think the faculty does all it can.

Bible classes are given Saturday evening, Sunday School and Christian Endeavor on the Sabbath. The Bible is read and prayer made at the schools' opening exercises and, when the weather is good and the weather fine, the larger children go to church. Sometimes a country preacher visits the school. This lack of moral teaching is one of the disadvantages of leaving
home. It is doubtful whether these general attacks on the body of students by illiterate teachers at long intervals have any very marked good effects.

While all pupils old enough to work are given some sort of exercise such as bed making or waiting on table, for about three hours of every day, the children have no gymnasium or adequate play room. In winter they are helplessly deprived of outdoor exercise. On clear afternoons of summer, the boys have military drill and the girls outdoor gymnastics. They are not allowed to roam free over the country because they would annoy the farmers. Nor is their attendance sufficient to send them out walking in parties under the direction of a school officer. The lack
of attendante is supplied by a discipline which keeps the children crowded in the playrooms in all but the finest weather when they amuse themselves in the playground.

Both playrooms as I mentioned above are over crowded. No general game is allowed in them but every one does what he (I speak now of the boys) pleases and he generally pleased to yell and squabble. The place is so crowded that a boy can't get some length away from his neighbor. Pupils are not allowed to be at these play times which includes Saturday and Sunday. This is the only place where discipline relaxes and leaves the boys do what they please, but quiet boys are punished by the noisy.
is deafening. Foul talk and foul habits become epidemic. There is no place in the whole institution to which a boy can withdraw from his fellows.

The authorities seem to differ about the punishment. The male attitude of discipline and paid whipping was the only means by which he could assure the boy a spirit of obedience.

The Principal says corporal punishment is rarely applied and then only under the direction of himself or of the Superintendent. Deprival of pleasures are chief methods of punishment.

During my visits to the school I saw no application of either system. But I heard one boy warn another to "Look out or you'll be stripped." Mark
are not used to stimulate work or to punish bad conduct. No pupil is ever sent home or suspended. All insubordin-
ating, which the Principal says usually takes the form of poor work, must be at once met and cured. The case of a runaway is treated according to the law for runaway apprentices.
Treatment of 6 children.

I wish to consider under this head food and clothes.

The clothing furnished is coarse but substantial and warm and the Sunday clothes "suit very well. Boys are dressed in a uniform with a dark blue coat and light blue trousers. The suit is similar to that worn by United States troops. I think three of these are furnished annually as well as two blue flannel shirts, two chemise shirts, a cap and a hat and as many drawers, socks, and shoes as are needed. Under shirts are issued only to very small boys.

Girls are not at strictly uniform though their clothing seems to be of one grade. They wear in school...
and at work a full gingham apron. The shoes I saw were not mocassins or calf-skin. Dresses were of plaid. They seemed neat and comfortable. Girls are given a trunk and all their clothes when they graduate.

I took three meals at Chatsworth Springs and I found the food very good and abundant though plain. For dinner we had tough roast beef, mashed and roasted potatoes, buns, excellent bread and butter, tea, coffee and canned peaches. For supper there was fried beef steak, fried potatoes, bread and butter, tea and coffee. This was served at the Superintendent’s table but I could not notice any difference in the food served other tables except perhaps in the service and table ware. The
letts (at the Sample table) of stone, the linen was clean and the arrangement good. The room was decorated with prints of military scenes in pretty frames. Everything here was satisfactory.
Conclusion

Up to May 31, 1877 there had been received into the various schools of the system since its organization 15,966 pupils at a total expense of $6,638,902.78. Of these admissions 10,010 were discharged on age (16); 4723 discharged in order (because of sudden fortune or because their mothers wished it); with 976 in the four schools of the system in June 1877. "The average number maintained last year was 1074." The difference was caused by the large number of discharges occurring at the close of the year of those who had completed their two years course at the Industrial School. Annual Report of the Commission, 1877.
School under a special provision of the Act of 1870.

From present indications there will be over two hundred applicants for admission to the school after all vacancies are filled. The pressure for admission has been unusually great and far in excess of our ability to provide for.

This extract shows that the matter is popular with those for whom it is intended. There are minor defects at Chester Springs, which I have pointed out: the dormitories, the water closet, the bathing. Parents or guardians often show weak minded or helpless children in the institution. This difficulty might be obviated by
the State employing one or more physicians to make all examinations for admission. I think, on the whole, that Chester Springs is about as well managed and the children as well fed and clothed as is possible under the circumstances. Nor is the appropriation of $450 per capita too little. The per capita expense for education, maintenance, and clothing at Chester Springs last year was $98.76. With this sum the children have undoubtedly been better fed, clothed, and educated than they would have been at home. I doubt whether their morals were better. That point is difficult to determine. I think the state gets the
worth of its money if the state is determined to expend its money in this way. Whether the Soldier Orphans of this late day have any more claim on the state for maintenance than have the Orphans of its other servants: its soldiers, its judges and its game wardens, I greatly doubt.
Appendix.

My information was acquired by visits to the school and by talks with employees and pupils. I have also consulted the Annual Reports of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools Commission and a History of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School by J. L. Paul, Phila 1876.
Pennsylvania Commission of Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

Governor DANIEL H. HASTINGS.

Members on the part of the Senate.
J. P. S. GOBIN.
JAMES G. MITCHELL.

Members on the part of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM F. STEWART.
IRA F. MANSFIELD.
ROBERT M. FOSTER.

Members on the part of the Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R.
GEORGE W. SKINNER.
LEVI G. McCauley.
EZRA H. RIPPLE.
(Two vacancies)

Organization, February 4, 1897.

Daniel H. Hastings, President.
J. P. S. Gobin, Vice President.
William F. Stewart, Secretary.
George G. Boyer, Treasurer; succeeded by George W. Skinner, February 4, 1897.

Executive Committee.
Daniel H. Hastings.
J. P. S. Gobin.
George W. Skinner.
William F. Stewart.
Levi G. McCauley.
James G. Mitchell.

Property Committee.
Ezra H. Ripple.
Ira F. Mansfield.
James G. Mitchell.
Robert M. Foster.

Supply Committee.
William F. Stewart.
Robert M. Foster.

Clerks.
Joseph Pomeroy.
Annie L. Boyer.

Inspectors.
Frank J. Magee.
Jennie Martin.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Superintendent</th>
<th>Postoffice</th>
<th>How Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chester Springs</td>
<td>Austin Curtin</td>
<td>Chester Springs, Chester county</td>
<td>Via Philadelphia and Reading railroad to Phoenixville; thence by Pickering Valley railroad to Chester Springs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Harford</td>
<td>James E. Mathews</td>
<td>Harford, Susquehanna county</td>
<td>Via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad from Scranton to Kingsley station; thence to Harford, three miles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Unkentown</td>
<td>J. A. Waters</td>
<td>Jumonville, Fayette county</td>
<td>Via Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad from Pittsburgh to Unkentown; thence to Jumonville, five miles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. O. Industrial</td>
<td>J. M. Clark</td>
<td>Scotland, Franklin county</td>
<td>Via Cumberland Valley railroad.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 14. That all acts, and parts of acts, heretofore passed, and inconsistent with this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

ACT OF 1889.

To provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers, sailors and marines of the State.

Whereas, On the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, as appears from the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, there will be left under the care of the State and undergoing education in the soldiers' orphans' schools, about fifteen hundred and forty-nine children whose ages will range at that date from five to sixteen years;

And whereas, The greater number of these children have no homes and no person to maintain and educate them, and the people of the Commonwealth are desirous that they shall be maintained at the public expense; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor and five members of the General Assembly, consisting of two Senators and three members of the House of Representatives, who shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, respectively, together with a committee of five honorably discharged soldiers, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, be and the same are hereby constituted a Commission, who shall have power and authority vested in them under this act, from June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, to take charge of all children then in the Soldiers' Orphan Schools or other institutions employed as Soldiers' Orphan Homes and Schools.

Section 2. That the Governor, the Senators and members of the House of Representatives appointed on such Commission, shall be members thereof until the third Wednesday in January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, when their successors shall be named by the presiding officers as aforesaid of the respective branches of the Legislature, and they shall continue as members of the Commission for the term of two years thereafter, and their successors shall be appointed in the same manner and continue their membership for the same term. The committee of honorably discharged soldiers shall be appointed by the department commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, and shall continue in office during the pleasure of said department commander. In case of a vacancy in the Soldiers' Orphan Schools Commission by death or any cause, the appointing power provided for shall have power to fill vacancies for the unexpired term.
Section 3. That no compensation shall be allowed any member of the said Commission, save their actual expenses, and no member or the Commission shall be interested or concerned, financially, in any institution or school having charge or maintenance of said children. A suitable office at Harrisburg, for the use of the Commission, shall be provided by the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That the said Commission shall elect from their own number, a president and secretary, and shall have power to appoint one male inspector and one female inspector, at a maximum salary for both, which shall not exceed twenty-eight hundred dollars and traveling expenses not to exceed four hundred dollars each per annum, one chief clerk and one assistant clerk, at a maximum salary for both, not exceeding thirty-two hundred dollars, said salaries and number of clerks to be reduced from time to time as may be found expedient.

Section 5. That the said Soldiers' Orphan Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to rent such buildings as may be necessary for the accommodation of the aforesaid orphans, and to appoint all officers, teachers and employees that may be found necessary for the proper care, maintenance and education, at the expense of the State, and until the age of sixteen years, of the soldiers' children now in the several Soldiers' Orphan schools in the Commonwealth, under the provision of the act approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and its supplements: Provided, That the authority hereby given to rent property shall not empower the Commission to pay an annual rental that shall exceed six per centum of cash value thereof, to be determined by three appraisers, one appointed on the part of the Commission, and one by the owner or owners of the property, and the two so selected shall choose the third: Provided further, That the said Soldiers' Orphan Commission shall not contract in any case with any individual, or firm, or partnership, or syndicate, for the care and maintenance of said soldiers' children, except for temporary care during the reorganization provided for in this act, and for a period not exceeding six months from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine: And provided still further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the said Soldiers' Orphan Commission, at their discretion, from placing such children as boarding pupils in the Pennsylvania State College, the State Normal schools, or in chartered orphanages or homes for friendless children not conducted for profit, and paying to such college, Normal schools, or charitable institutions, for the maintenance, clothing and education of such soldiers' children a sum not exceeding annually one hundred and forty dollars per capita.

Section 6. That the Soldiers' Orphan Commission shall have power to make and prescribe rules and regulations for the government of institutions receiving Soldiers' Orphans, specify the character and
quality of food and clothing that shall be furnished, and which shall
be similar for all institutions of the same kind in the State, and decide
upon the course of study to be pursued, which course shall embrace
at least the usual branches of a good common school education, to-
gether with instruction in vocal music, military tactics, where prac-
ticable, and calisthenics, and the greatest variety possible of house-
hold pursuits and mechanical and agricultural employments con-
sistent with the respective sexes and ages of the said orphan children
and their school room studies, and such rules as they deem necessary
to carry out the provisions of this act.

Section 7. That all the contracts for supplies, made under this act,
may be annulled at any time for failure to fulfill the conditions of
such contracts on the part of any contractor, of which failure the
Commission shall be judges.

Section 8. That all bills incurred shall be certified by the president
and secretary of the Commission of Soldiers' Orphan Schools and
paid quarterly by warrant drawn directly upon the State Treasurer
by the Auditor General.

Section 9. That the said Soldiers' Orphan Commission shall, not
later than the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hun-
dred and eighty-nine, and annually thereafter, make a detailed report
to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of all the Soldiers' Orphans
under their charge, their condition and progress, the number of each
respective age from five to sixteen years, and such other information
as they may deem expedient, together with the statement of receipts
and disbursements, by item, and estimates for the ensuing year.

Section 10. That upon arrival at the age of sixteen years, each of
said orphans shall be restored to his or her father, mother, guardian
or next friend, with a full outfit of clothes and a certificate, signed by
the principal of the proper school in which such orphan has been
maintained and educated, showing his or her moral standing and
literary or industrial attainments and qualifications.

Section 11. That the year for all provisions under this act shall
begin on the first day of June in each year, and end on the thirty-first
day of May of the year next succeeding.

Section 12. The Legislature shall make necessary appropriation for
contingent and traveling expenses of the Commission, and for the ed-
ucation and maintenance, including clothing, of each orphan or desti-
tute child of permanently disabled soldiers, sailors or marines under
the care of the said Commission, the sum of one hundred and forty
dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Section 13. That all money remaining to the credit of Department
of Soldiers' Orphan Schools upon the first day of June, one thousand
eight hundred and eighty-nine, shall be placed to the credit of the
Commission created by this act.

10-16-97
Section 14. That all acts and parts of acts and supplements thereto, heretofore passed, which are inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

ACT OF 1893.

Providing for the erection of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School, the purchase of land and the erection and equipment of the building and buildings necessary therefor, making appropriations for such purposes, erection and equipment and the maintenance of children admitted therein, placing the care of the same in the Commission now known as the Commission of Soldiers' Orphan Schools of the State of Pennsylvania, and regulating the admissions to the said Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School and the said Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be erected at some point within the State, easily accessible, a building or buildings, to be known as the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School.

Section 2. That the Commission now in charge of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, are empowered to purchase not more than one hundred acres of ground, the title of which shall be vested in the Commonwealth, and to erect buildings thereon, equipping the same with necessary shops, tools, &c., for industrial training as well as for the educational course, and for the maintenance of the Soldiers' Orphans' first taking in the State, and for the completion of the building and buildings in a substantial, good, and workmanlike manner.

Section 3. The said Commission, as now constituted, shall continue until the third Wednesday in January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at which time there shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, two members thereof, and by the Speaker of the House, three members thereof, to serve for two years, and the Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, shall then recommend to the Governor five honorably discharged soldiers for the appointment, who, if approved by the Governor, shall be appointed to serve for two years. The Governor shall be a member ex officio of the said Commission. At the expiration of the said terms of the said appointees their successors shall be appointed in like manner and for like term. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the said Commission shall be filled by the appointing powers as above set forth.

Section 4. The said Commission shall elect, from their own number, a president, secretary, financial secretary and treasurer, and shall employ all necessary clerks, teachers and employees necessary for the proper conduct and care of the schools.

Section 5. The said Commission shall have full power to continue the soldiers' orphan schools as now constituted, or, if necessary,
change either, any or all of them, to other localities, until such time or times as the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School shall be completed, or sufficiently advanced to accommodate said orphans, when the Commission shall close all of the said Soldiers' Orphan schools.

Section 6. The said Commission, under such rules and forms of application as it may adopt, shall be and is hereby authorized to admit to said Soldiers' Orphan Schools, or to the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School, soldiers' orphans, of parents residents of this State, for a continuous period of not less than five years prior to their application, who shall be under fourteen years of age, to be educated and maintained therein until they shall severally become sixteen years of age, unless sooner discharged for cause by order of the Commission.

Section 7. Preference in admission shall be as follows:

First—Full orphans, the children of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines who served in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and were members of Pennsylvania commands, or, having served in the commands of other states, or of the United States, were residents of Pennsylvania at the time of enlistment.

Second—Children of such honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines as above, whose father may be deceased and mother living.

Third—Children of such honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines as above, whose parents may, either, or both, be permanently disabled.

Section 8. In order that the benefits of industrial training may be given to the children now in its soldiers' orphan schools, and who may arrive at the age to be discharged at or about the time of the opening of the said Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School, the said Commission is hereby empowered to extend the time of the discharge of such children, who may be fifteen and sixteen years of age, for the space of two years additional.

Section 9. The per capita rate of the appropriation for the education and maintenance of the children admitted in the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars per annum.

Section 10. No compensation shall be allowed any member of the said Commission, except such reasonable expenses as they may incur in the performance of their duties, and no member of said Commission under care of said Commission, or in the education and maintenance of said soldiers' orphans, nor in furnishing supplies to or for the same, nor in the purchase of lands, erection of buildings, or equipment of the same.

Section 11. The said commission shall, on or before the third Wednesday in January of each year, present to the Legislature, un-
oath, a detailed report of the financial transaction of the preceding year, setting forth in detail the amount of all moneys or other property received on account of such Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School, and an itemized statement of the disbursements thereof.

Section 12. That the year for all provisions under this act shall begin on the first day of June in each year, and end on the thirty-first day of May of the year then next succeeding.

Section 13. To carry out the provisions of this act the following sums of money are hereby specifically appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sums shall be paid to the treasurer of the Commission of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, who shall first be required to give a bond in the sum to be named by the said Commission, with security for the proper application of such moneys.

First.—For the building, furnishing and fitting up of said Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School, as hereinbefore provided, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Second.—For the education and maintenance of the children admitted to said Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School, for the year ending May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Third.—For the education and maintenance of the children admitted to said Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School, for the year ending May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Fourth.—For the expenses of the Commission, as hereinbefore provided, the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Section 14. All moneys to be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General, drawn on the State Treasurer upon requisition, approved and certified to by the said Commission.

Section 15. Any balance remaining unexpended for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four shall be available for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, in addition to the sum of fifty thousand dollars herein appropriated for that year.

Section 16. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.
tunity of speedily obtaining such employment. In addition to their studies in the educational department and their labors in the industrial department, the pupils are all regularly detailed to assist in the various other duties about the institution. The military training of the boys has also been kept up at all the schools and the movements of the various school battalions in this respect have elicited favorable comment on all public occasions.

The annual examinations and closing exercises at all the schools were of a most satisfactory nature and were largely attended by the people of the vicinities in which the schools are located. This was notably the case with the exercises at the Industrial School, which attracted the presence of a large number of the members of the Legislature, then in session, and other State officials, all of whom took occasion to publicly express their entire approbation of the system of management and high degree of excellence attained in all the departments. The credit for such a favorable showing at the close of the year must, of course, be given largely to the Superintendents, teachers, and other employes in the schools, who were indefatigable in their efforts to bring these schools up to such a degree of excellence as would disarm all attempted criticism. The Commission can only claim credit for the good work thus done to the extent that they have sought to bring into their service the very best talent attainable. The selection of capable employes in the various departments has at times proven to be an exceedingly delicate task, and has been the cause of considerable embarrassment to the Commission.

Hence annexed you will find the reports of the inspectors, the tabulated report of the treasurer, and other papers which will give you a thorough understanding of all the work done during the past year.

DANIEL H. HASTINGS,
President.

WILLIAM F. STEWART,
Secretary.
TREASURER'S REPORT.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 1st, 1897.

To the Commission of Soldiers' Orphan Schools:

Gentlemen: I herewith present you with a summary of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending May 31st, 1897, detailed statements of which will be found in the tables accompanying this report:

RECEIPTS.

1896, June 1st, Balance to the credit of Commission. $164,014.35
August 31st, Goods returned. 492.00
Material sold. 152.54
November 30th, Material sold. 242.50
1897, May 31st, “Industrial School News,” subscription. 156.00

$165,057.39

EXPENDITURES.

1897, May 31st:
For education and maintenance during year. $150,459.62
For salaries. 6,000.00
For contingent expenses. 7,463.39

163,923.01

Balance returned to State Treasurer. $1,134.38

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. SKINNER,
Treasurer.
**TABULAR STATEMENTS.**

The following is a comprehensive summary of the usual tabular statements, giving the statistics of the system from its commencement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of schools in which there are soldiers orphans</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in number since the organization of the system</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children in schools May 31, 1897</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children on partial relief</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of discharges from June 1, 1896, to June 1, 1897</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths from June 1, 1896, to June 1, 1897</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of admissions granted under former laws</td>
<td>15,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of admissions granted under act of 1893</td>
<td>1,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of admissions granted</td>
<td>17,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children admitted to school under former laws</td>
<td>14,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children admitted to school, act of 1893</td>
<td>1,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of children admitted</td>
<td>15,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of orders cancelled under former laws</td>
<td>1,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of orders cancelled, act of 1893</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of orders cancelled</td>
<td>1,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orders outstanding</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications received, act of 1893</td>
<td>1,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number rejected and expired on file</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orders of admission granted</td>
<td>1,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications on file June 1, 1897</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense of schools and office for year ending May 31, 1897</td>
<td>$163,923.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expense of system as shown by the annual reports to May 31, 1897</td>
<td>10,638.902.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

DETAILED STATEMENTS—SCHOOLS.

June 1st, 1896:
Balance of appropriation on hand, .................. $149,416 58
Material sold and goods returned, .................. 887 04
“Industrial School News,” subscription, ............ 156 00
Total, ........................................... $150,459 62

May 31st, 1897:
Expenditures as shown by following table. ............ 150,459 62

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>For quarter ending</th>
<th>For quarter ending</th>
<th>For quarter ending</th>
<th>For quarter ending</th>
<th>Total for year ending May 31st, 1897</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chester Springs</td>
<td>$4,876 24</td>
<td>$13,132 25</td>
<td>$7,350 66</td>
<td>$5,416 04</td>
<td>$27,984 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>3,346 68</td>
<td>8,521 15</td>
<td>6,647 13</td>
<td>3,040 94</td>
<td>22,512 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawtucket</td>
<td>3,346 68</td>
<td>8,521 15</td>
<td>6,647 13</td>
<td>3,040 94</td>
<td>22,512 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>17,760 75</td>
<td>23,706 45</td>
<td>15,938 34</td>
<td>10,468 82</td>
<td>57,960 23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ................... $35,390 09

$38,576 22
$38,177 09
$25,565 61
$150,459 62
OFFICE ACCOUNT

Appropriation for salaries and expenses, .......... $14,597.77

Expenditures.

Salaries, inspectors and clerks, .......... $6,000.00
Traveling and incidental expenses, commission, .......... 1,851.01
Traveling and incidental expenses, inspectors, .......... 600.00
Transfers and consolidations, .......... 1,277.89
Furniture and miscellaneous, .......... 3,148.42
Postage, telegrams and express, .......... 299.05
Funeral expenses, .......... 227.02
Partial relief, .......... 60.00

----------------------------------------
13,463.39

Balance returned to State Treasurer, .......... $1,134.38

Summary.

May 31st, 1896. Total expenditures as shown by annual reports, .......... $10,474,979.77
May 31st, 1897. Expenditures for schools and office, as per statements, .......... 163,923.01

Total amount, .......... $10,638,902.78

PARTIAL RELIEF.

Statement of settlement of partial relief extended to soldiers' orphans for the year ending May 31, 1897:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Child</th>
<th>Trustee</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnham, Carl</td>
<td>James Dunlap</td>
<td>Franklin, Penna.</td>
<td>$9.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Robert</td>
<td>Henry Scott</td>
<td>Mt. Holly Springs</td>
<td>$9.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
### FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1897. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENSES OF SCHOOLS AND HOMES.

### Clothing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Average number pupils</th>
<th>Per capita</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Shoes</th>
<th>Slippers</th>
<th>Summerrun</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chester Springs</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>42.364.42</td>
<td>5.140.55</td>
<td>808.48</td>
<td>$394.47</td>
<td>$594.74</td>
<td>$939.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>5.119.92</td>
<td>410.62</td>
<td>416.15</td>
<td>808.48</td>
<td>$364.68</td>
<td>$521.78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unkentown</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>2.666.24</td>
<td>1.538.96</td>
<td>335.74</td>
<td>237.29</td>
<td>2.366.24</td>
<td>342.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>2.221.48</td>
<td>925.49</td>
<td>560.48</td>
<td>233.61</td>
<td>2.066.52</td>
<td>29.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Provisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Average number pupils</th>
<th>Average price</th>
<th>Meat</th>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Cabbage and milk.</th>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chester Springs</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>42.377.42</td>
<td>8.525.21</td>
<td>1.879.51</td>
<td>547.75</td>
<td>1.992.99</td>
<td>806.06</td>
<td>$8,208.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>4,173.97</td>
<td>3,421.18</td>
<td>3,024.85</td>
<td>2,289.54</td>
<td>1,603.52</td>
<td>9,066.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unkentown</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>2,773.27</td>
<td>3,138.69</td>
<td>1,236.80</td>
<td>2,535.78</td>
<td>982.20</td>
<td>12,315.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>2,373.85</td>
<td>3,188.69</td>
<td>1,236.80</td>
<td>2,535.78</td>
<td>982.20</td>
<td>12,315.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pay Roll—Miscellaneous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Average number pupils</th>
<th>Per capita</th>
<th>Per capita</th>
<th>Rent</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chester Springs</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>42.365.47</td>
<td>607.72</td>
<td>11,631.92</td>
<td>382.29</td>
<td>42,619.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>4.155.42</td>
<td>26.32</td>
<td>917.88</td>
<td>35.53</td>
<td>4,433.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unkentown</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>8.638.48</td>
<td>25.32</td>
<td>952.71</td>
<td>35.53</td>
<td>4,433.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>16.851.42</td>
<td>25.45</td>
<td>925.90</td>
<td>35.53</td>
<td>4,433.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Off Doc.
## Recapitulation for Twelve Months Ending May 31, 1897

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average number pupils</th>
<th>Total for education, maintenance, clothing</th>
<th>Inventories Jan. 1. 96</th>
<th>Inventories June 1. 96</th>
<th>Total expenses</th>
<th>Per pupil</th>
<th>Improvements and repairs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chester Springs</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>436,784 19</td>
<td>86,256.86</td>
<td>83,571.58</td>
<td>832,358.47</td>
<td>896.26</td>
<td>896.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harford</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>21,362.90</td>
<td>2,225.92</td>
<td>1,929.57</td>
<td>21,695.25</td>
<td>106.59</td>
<td>106.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniontown</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>35,176.06</td>
<td>2,754.14</td>
<td>791.11</td>
<td>35,156.85</td>
<td>105.13</td>
<td>105.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td></td>
<td>836,313.25</td>
<td>98,683.50</td>
<td>99,602.25</td>
<td>987,394.58</td>
<td>194.04</td>
<td>194.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>236,352.61</td>
<td>6,435.58</td>
<td>1,019.35</td>
<td>245,816.57</td>
<td>194.12</td>
<td>194.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,674,264.60</td>
<td>45,147.17</td>
<td>85,618.51</td>
<td>1,719,412.55</td>
<td>835.91</td>
<td>835.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Improvements and repairs
- 23,933.73

### Goods returned and material sold
- $159.45

### Subscription account
- $357.94

### Accounts filed
- $419.41

---

Statement of accounts for improvements and repairs at the Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School, for the year ending May 31st, 1897.

### Steam Heat, Etc.
- Harrisburg Steam Heat and Power Co., repairs: $20.69
- E. Mather, pipes, etc.: 80.60

**Total:** $101.29

### Grading, Arranging Walks, Etc.
- W. L. Forney, labor: $3,239.50
- Frank Hafer, labor: 1,973.52
- A. R. Egerton, supervising: 652.18
- J. Shannon, street rammer: 5.00

**Total:** 10,870.29

### Water Plant.
- U. S. Wind Engine Co., repairs: $62.72

### Mechanical Building.
- T. B. Woods Sons, repairs: $131.75
- Jenkins Bros., valves: 21.06
- Harrisburg F. & M. Co., repairs: 16.00
- Owen & Salter, repairs: 25.00

**Total:** 184.87
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. W. Hess, lumber, etc.,</td>
<td>$521.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. P. Waiters Sous, tools,</td>
<td>$142.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. P. Lonsdale, architect,</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building committee, expense,</td>
<td>$83.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FURNISHING.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Clad &amp; Son, oven,</td>
<td>$194.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. W. Hess, lockers &amp; lumber,</td>
<td>$180.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Group, chairs,</td>
<td>$22.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. B. Tack, window shades and moulding,</td>
<td>$90.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Ensinger, furniture,</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. J. Adams, furniture,</td>
<td>$27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Aughenbaugh, clocks,</td>
<td>$39.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred. Bender, barbers supplies,</td>
<td>$67.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker &amp; Kepler, desk shade,</td>
<td>$3.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong Fire Arms Co., cannon,</td>
<td>$270.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Electric Co.,</td>
<td>$85.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutter Electric Co.,</td>
<td>$7.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GYMNASHIUM.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narragansett Co., repairs,</td>
<td>$15.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAILROAD SIDING.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland Valley R. R. Co., repairs,</td>
<td>$3.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WOOD WORKING.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. W. Hess, lumber,</td>
<td>$53.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRINTING DEPARTMENT.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson &amp; Co., press repairs, etc.,</td>
<td>$53.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. J. Shull, imposing stone,</td>
<td>$12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GROUNDS.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Kramer, sewer pipe, etc.,</td>
<td>$515.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. E. Burgner, sodding,</td>
<td>$114.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. C. Stewart, brick,</td>
<td>$93.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Gilbert &amp; Son, mowers,</td>
<td>$17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. S. Creswell, grates and frames</td>
<td>64.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Michell, plants and seeds</td>
<td>124.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Carbaugh, masonry</td>
<td>245.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Hafer, labor</td>
<td>34.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. D. Sweet, pavement</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byers Bros., plants</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. W. Hess, lumber, dams and water gates</td>
<td>67.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TELEGRAPHY.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,283.28</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunnell &amp; Co., supplies</td>
<td>$67.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. V. R. R. Co., rental of poles</td>
<td>4.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MACHINE AND FORGE SHOP.</strong></td>
<td><strong>72.22</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. W. Hess, contract</td>
<td>$3,477.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Supply Co., machinery</td>
<td>213.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garvin Machine Co., machinery</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn's Machine Co., machinery</td>
<td>642.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hbg. Foundry and Machine Works, engines, etc.</td>
<td>525.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo Forge Co., forges</td>
<td>587.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. P. Walters Sons, tools</td>
<td>830.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. B. Woods Sons, belting shaft, etc.</td>
<td>685.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. W. Hess, lumber</td>
<td>185.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Mather, pipes</td>
<td>107.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Gilbert &amp; Son, steel, iron, etc.</td>
<td>154.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John K. May, brick</td>
<td>28.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Kramer, pipes, etc</td>
<td>14.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,850.20</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. J. Kreitzer, painting</td>
<td>$341.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Gilbert &amp; Son, hardware, etc.</td>
<td>33.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. F. Johns, plastering</td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. F. Kamm, plastering</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Schaad, repairs</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Carbaugh, masonry</td>
<td>20.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Stewart, cement</td>
<td>145.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Reinish, plumbing</td>
<td>80.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Gilbert, cement</td>
<td>1.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Howard, iron</td>
<td>7.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason Regulating Co., valves</td>
<td>39.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Wadel, lime</td>
<td>17.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. F. Ever, pump</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2-16-97
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Jacob Reinch, brass pipe, ........................................ 16 75
Owen & Salter, repairs, ......................................... 104 66
Barney & Kilby, laundry apron, ................................. 31 50
V. Clad & Son, furnace, ......................................... 21 55
Harrisburg F. & M. Works, repairs, ............................ 15 82
Peerless Rubber Co., blankets, ................................ 31 32
Building committee, rent, ..................................... 90 00
T. Bickerton, repairs, ............................................ 20 10
J. Lonergan, repairs, ............................................ 16 38
D. C. Koser, lumber, ............................................ 55 10
D. W. Hess, lumber, ............................................ 125 82
Atlantic Refining Co., floor dressing, ......................... 4 00
George Markwood, repairs, ................................... 7 54
J. M. Clark, sundries, .......................................... 49 55
Scott & Sollenberger, hardware, ............................... 136 74
E. Mather, repairs, .............................................. 3 95

1,429 43
$23,893 73

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1897.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Number discharged</th>
<th>Number discharged</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chester Springs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniontown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number discharged on age</td>
<td>Number discharged on age</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE GROWTH OF THE SYSTEM.

This is shown in the appended statement, which gives the number of children in the schools and homes at the close of each year since the organization:

On roll November 30, 1864..... 110 On roll May 31, 1869..... 3,631
On roll November 30, 1865..... 1,226 On roll May 31, 1870..... 3,626
On roll November 30, 1866..... 2,681 On roll May 31, 1871..... 3,607
On roll November 30, 1867..... 3,189 On roll May 31, 1872..... 3,527
On roll November 30, 1868..... 3,431 On roll May 31, 1873..... 3,261
No. 16. COMMISSION OF SOLDIERS ORPHAN SCHOOLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1874</td>
<td>3,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1875</td>
<td>2,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1876</td>
<td>2,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1877</td>
<td>2,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1878</td>
<td>2,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1879</td>
<td>2,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1880</td>
<td>2,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1881</td>
<td>2,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1882</td>
<td>2,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1883</td>
<td>2,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1884</td>
<td>2,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1885</td>
<td>1,931</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1886</td>
<td>2,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1887</td>
<td>2,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1888</td>
<td>2,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1889</td>
<td>1,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1890</td>
<td>1,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1891</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1892</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1893</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1894</td>
<td>715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1895</td>
<td>855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1896</td>
<td>1,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1897</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

RATE OF MORTALITY IN THE FOUR SCHOOLS NOW IN EXISTENCE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chester Springs</th>
<th>Hartford</th>
<th>Uniontown</th>
<th>Industrial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of pupils in school</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>Number of pupils in school</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,437</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,264</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Death rate per 1,000 per annum from 1841 to and including May 31, 1889, 2.39 4.59 8.59 4.59

Total number of pupils in three schools during above period 12,804

Total deaths in same period 69

Average per 1,000 2.59

The number of pupils with death rate in the three schools since May 31, 1889, to and including May 31, 1897.

May 31, 1890, 188 201 221
May 31, 1891, 231 175 248 1
May 31, 1892, 276 140 197
May 31, 1893, 232 12 92
May 31, 1894, 227 162 130
May 31, 1895, 226 2 201 223 2
May 31, 1896, 225 1 197 2 209 1 222 2
May 31, 1897, 209 2 225 2 238 2

Total average number pupils and total deaths in four schools since May 31, 1889, to May 31, 1897, 2,738 6 1,213 6 1,965 6 885 2

*Accidentally, while at home during vacation.

At home, while an absentee.

Total number of pupils since May 31, 1889, to May 31, 1897, 6,102

Total number of deaths since May 31, 1889, to May 31, 1897, 3,444

Average rate per 1,000 per annum since May 31, 1889, 1.62

Average number of pupils for the four schools in existence during the year ending May 31, 1897 1,674

Number of deaths in the four schools in existence for the year ending May 31, 1897 7

Average death rate per 1,000 for the year ending May 31, 1897, to the four schools 4.53
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Number of orders issued prior to May 31, 1897</th>
<th>Number of orders issued after May 31, 1897 to Aug 31, 1897</th>
<th>Total number of orders issued to Aug 31, 1897</th>
<th>Number transferred to Aug 31, 1897</th>
<th>Total number received into school</th>
<th>Number transferred from 1895</th>
<th>Number discharged on age since organization of schools</th>
<th>Number discharged in other ways since organization of schools</th>
<th>Number died since organization of schools</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chester Springs</td>
<td>Chester</td>
<td>Austin Curtin</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>1,029</td>
<td>1,149</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>2,113</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harford</td>
<td>Susquehanna</td>
<td>Jan. E. Mathews</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>1,708</td>
<td>2,072</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>1,473</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniontown</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>J. A. Waters</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>1,310</td>
<td>1,738</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>1,673</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>J. M. Clark</td>
<td>969</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>1,338</td>
<td>1,507</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1,029</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,985</td>
<td>12,365</td>
<td>25,350</td>
<td>15,134</td>
<td>2,981</td>
<td>15,114</td>
<td>7,416</td>
<td>3,272</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Chester Springs outstanding | 22 |
| Harford                          | 40 |
| Uniontown                        | 32 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. in school, June 1, 1897</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 16</th>
<th>COMMISSION OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chester Springs</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harford</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniontown</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

94
## Annual Report of the

### Chester Springs School

- **On roll June 1st, 1896:** 321
- **Admitted during year:** 56

### Discharged

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On age</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On order</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By transfer</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Total Discharged:** 109

- **On roll June 1st, 1897:** 268

### Harford

- **On roll June 1st, 1896:** 202
- **Admitted during year:** 45

### Discharged

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On age</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On order</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By transfer</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Total Discharged:** 71

- **On roll June 1st, 1897:** 176

### Uniontown

- **On roll June 1st, 1896:** 327
- **Admitted during year:** 53

- **Total:** 380
No. 16. COMMISSION OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

DISCHARGED.

On age, ........................................ 15
On order, ...................................... 13
By transfer, .................................... 92
Died, ........................................... 2

Total ........................................... 122

On roll June 1st, 1897. ................................... 258

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

On roll June 1st, 1896. ................................... 210
Admitted during year. .................................... 233

Total ........................................... 443

DISCHARGED.

On age, ........................................ 15
On order, ...................................... 182
Died, ........................................... 3

Total ........................................... 290

On roll June 1st, 1897. ................................... 243
NUMBER AND AGES OF CHILDREN.

Statement showing the number of children on the schools' record at the opening of the year, June 1, 1896, the discharges during the year, and the total number of pupils, with their ages, on roll June 1, 1897.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Number of pupils on roll</th>
<th>Transferred</th>
<th>Ages of Pupils on Roll June 1, 1897</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Where from</td>
<td>Where to</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Springs,</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford,</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newtown,</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial,</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial relief,</td>
<td>1,969</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>1,732</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Soldiers' Orphan.

County.

APPLICATION FOR

Born 18

Filed 18
Order issued 18
To School.

Transferred 18
To School.

Discharged 18

Register Page
Register No.
School Ledger Page
School Ledger No.
APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS’ ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

Commission in Charge:

GOV. Daniel E. Hastings, President, Harrisburg.
J. P. S. Gibson, Vice President, Lebanon.
William P. Stewart, Secretary, Philadelphia.
George W. Skinner, Treasurer, Big Cove Township.
James G. Mitchell, Hamilton.

Note.—There must be an application filed for each child, which can be presented by the father, mother, guardian or next friend. When the blank is properly filled, forward it to the Commission of Soldiers’ Orphan Schools, Harrisburg, Pa.

Note.—The act of 1867, and its supplements provide for the transfer of the custody, care and control for all the purposes of education and maintenance, of Soldiers’ Orphans, in the Soldiers’ Orphan Schools of the State, till their arrival at the age of sixteen years, and if said Orphans abscond, or be withdrawn without the consent of those in charge, or from the institution in which they shall be placed, they, and all persons withdrawing or harboring them, shall thereby become liable to the provisions of the act of assembly relating to absconding apprentices.

ANSWER EVERY QUESTION.

1. Name and address of person making application for admission of child,

   Name: ___________________________  Post Office address: ___________________________

2. State your relationship to child,

   Whether father, mother, guardian or next friend:

3. Give the full name and residence of child,

4. The date and place of birth,

5. Give the full name of the father,

6. Is the father living or dead?

7. If dead, give the date, place and cause of death,

8. If dead, state residence for five years prior to his death,

9. If living, state residence since close of war,

10. Give the full name of the mother,

11. Is the mother living or dead?

12. If dead, give date and place,

13. If living, state residence for last five years,

14. Has the child a guardian? If so, give his name and post office address,

15. If any brothers and sisters, give their names, ages, and post office addresses,

16. Has this child attended school?

17. Can this child read and write?

18. Give full information of the service of the father during the War of the Rebellion:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Enlistments</th>
<th>When Enlisted, with Rank</th>
<th>Residence at the time of Enlistment</th>
<th>Company, Regiment or Vessel</th>
<th>Date and Place of Discharge, with Rank</th>
<th>Cause of Discharge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
19. Did or does the father receive a pension? If so, give amount received per month, and number of certificate.

20. If father is living, state why he is unable to support the child. Make this clear and explicit. State value and description of all property he owns.

21. If mother is living, and father dead, state why she is unable to support the child. State value and description of all property she owns. State amount of pension received monthly.

22. Has the child any property? If so, give the amount and description, and how invested.

It is further stated by me that the person or persons upon whom this child is dependent for support are unable to afford him proper education and maintenance.

It is agreed by the undersigned, and in accordance with the several acts of assembly, and their supplements, and in consideration of the education and maintenance of the child herein named, that hereby resigns and transfers to the Commission of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, and to their successors in office, the custody, care and control of said child, for said purpose, till arrival at the full age of sixteen years.

It is further agreed, that if the facts herein stated, as to this child, are incorrect, I will remove said child from the Soldiers' Orphan School when so directed by the Commission in charge:

Witness:

Post Office,
County, Pa.

State of Pennsylvania,
County of

Personally appeared before me in and for said county and State, the above subscribed, who being duly designated does say that the facts set forth in this application are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this day of 189

a. Official designation of officer administering oath.
b. Name of person making application.
PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

(If child has any bodily deformity or infirmity, state character of same.)

I, ____________________________, a Physician in regular practice,
now residing at ____________________________, County, Pa., hereby certify
that on this ____________________________, day of ____________________________, 189 , I made a careful
professional examination of ____________________________,
whose admission to a Soldiers' Orphan School is herein applied for, and I find
that said ____________________________ is not Idiotic or Epileptic, is free from contagious diseases, and
is not incapable by reason of feeble-mindedness, of receiving instruction,

__________________________________________________________________________

Name,

Address,

Recommendation by Post of the G. A. R.

Post No. ____________________________ G. A. R.

__________________________, County, Pa.

At a stated meeting of Post No. ____________________________, held this ____________________________, day
of ____________________________, 189 , a careful examination was made of the facts as
herein stated, which we find to be true and correct, and recommend said child
for admission to a Soldiers' Orphan School.

__________________________________________________________________________

Post Commander.

Where there is no Post of the G. A. R. in the Vicinity of the Residence of the Child, then the
following certificate must be made by the School Directors of the District.

Certificate by School Directors.

__________________________________________________________ Common School District,

__________________________________________________________, County, Pa.

It is hereby certified that the foregoing application was duly laid before the
Board of School Directors of the above named district at a regular meeting;
and having been examined, the facts as stated are found to be true and correct.
The child herein named is accordingly recommended as a proper person for edu-
cation and maintenance under the provisions of the law.

Signed and attested by order of the Board this ____________________________, day
of ____________________________, 189

__________________________________________________________ President.

__________________________________________________________ Secretary.