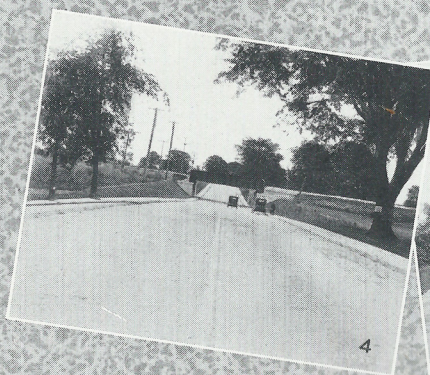
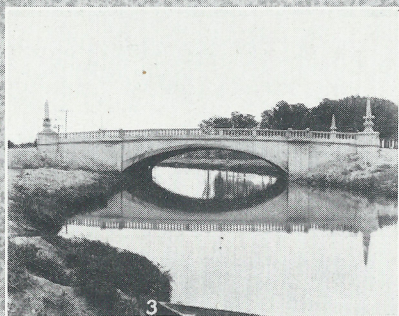


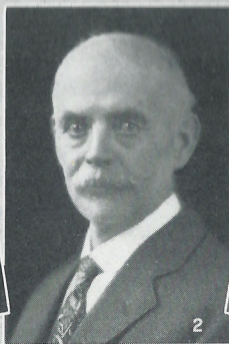
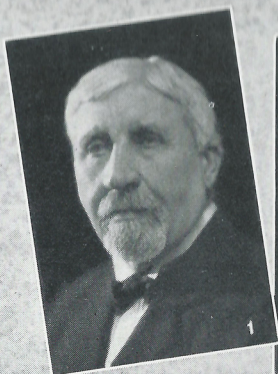
MANUAL
OF
COUNTY
of
WAYNE



1926



1—Community House, Elizabeth Park 2—Tourist Lodge, Elizabeth Park
 3—Foot Bridge, Elizabeth Park
 4—Eureka Road 5—Comfort Station, Telegraph Road



SUPERINTENDENTS OF POOR

1—James E. Buchanan, Supt. of Poor

2—Wm. C. Connelly, Supt. of Poor

3—John C. Near, Supt. of Poor

4—Harry E. Andrews, Welfare Commission

5—Dr. Alex. W. Blain, Welfare Commission

6—Mrs. E. J. Jeffries, Welfare Commission

7—Dr. Wm. J. Seymour, Welfare Commission

Eloise Infirmary and Hospital

Superintendents of Poor:

HARRY E. ANDREWS.....	Welfare Commission
DR. ALEX. W. BLAIN.....	Welfare Commission
MRS. E. J. JEFFRIES.....	Welfare Commission
DR. WM. J. SEYMOUR.....	Welfare Commission
JAMES BUCHANAN.....	Supt. of the Poor
WM. C. CONNELLY.....	Supt. of the Poor
JOHN C. NEAR.....	Supt. of the Poor
DR. JOSEPH E. BENNETT.....	Medical Superintendent
HARRY H. PRENZLAUER.....	Secretary
S. M. KEENAN.....	Bookkeeper

Eloise is the generic term applied to the two Wayne County institutions situated sixteen miles from Detroit in the Township of Nankin. These institutions are severally known as Eloise Infirmary and Eloise Hospital. The term Eloise has been in use many years, and was chosen originally to designate the post office established for the use of the institutions in 1894. Gradually the name became associated with the institutions and was finally adopted in keeping with the rulings of the Legislature which changed the names of all the state asylums to hospitals, and county houses to infirmaries.

The first Wayne County House was opened for the reception of inmates on January 1st, 1833. It was under the supervision of three directors appointed by the Supervisors, and under the direct management of a keeper appointed yearly by the directors. It was housed in a rough building on a small farm of seventeen acres located on what is now the northwest corner of Gratiot and Mt. Elliott Avenues.

In 1834 the Supervisors supplanted the board of three directors by the appointment of Rev. Martin Kundig as first Superintendent of the Poor in accordance with a new law. Under his supervision the Sisters of St. Clare were placed in direct charge of the County House.

In 1838 the Board of Supervisors was abolished and the Board of County Commissioners recreated. This new Board was authorized by Legislature to dispose of the poor house property in Detroit, and to purchase a suitable large farm in the central part of the County. The Commissioners appointed two additional Superintendents of the Poor, advertised for the sale of the property in Detroit, purchased two hundred and eighty acres of the present farm, erected a frame addition to a log tavern, known as the Black Horse, which stood on the property, and moved the inmates to the new site on April 11th, 1839. At this time the institution housed thirty-five inmates, a keeper and his wife. There was plenty of work for such inmates as were able to work, for the infant institution depended largely on its farm for maintenance.

In 1845 the log house was removed and a brick building erected on its site. As years passed the County House expanded to meet increasing requirements and new brick buildings were erected. The forest which originally covered the farm was cut down to its north and south limits, fields were cleared of stumps and fenced, and orchards and extensive vegetable gardens were planted.

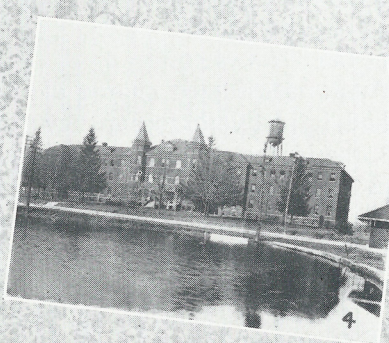
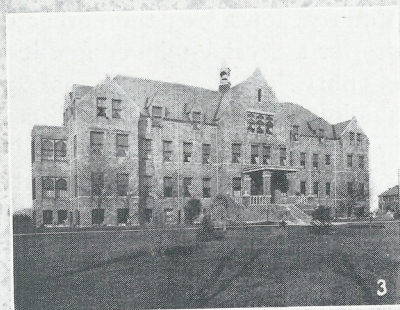
The County House was originally erected to care for the county poor only, and not for the city and township poor, as the law provided that each city and township should care for its own poor. These latter were farmed out to private individuals; but, because so much cruelty resulted from this system, arrangements were finally made with county authorities to care for the city and township poor in the County House at a per diem cost. The plan is still in effect, having been found satisfactory to all concerned, and now actual costs are determined at the end of each fiscal year and the several charges spread on the various city and township tax rolls.

Originally the County House was the harbor of refuge not only for the poor, but also for the feeble-minded and insane. Taking care of the insane in the County House was a matter of considerable concern to the Board of Superintendents of the Poor, because many of those afflicted with insanity could not be segregated in special quarters and rather harsh restraints had to be used that otherwise would not have been necessary.

When the State Asylum at Kalamazoo was opened in 1859, the Superintendents of the Poor thought that the County House would be relieved of all insane patients; but this did not prove to be the case, as no incurable insane cases were admitted to Kalamazoo. The next move of Wayne County was for an asylum of its own, and after some opposition provision was finally made for one in 1867.

In 1868 the Board of County Auditors assumed charge of the erection of the new building and had it ready for occupancy the following year. On August 31, 1869, the insane patients were transferred from the County House to the County Asylum and a new era began. At this time it was not considered necessary to put a doctor in charge of the insane, so a neighboring farmer and his wife were employed as keeper and matron under the supervision of the keeper and matron of the County House.

It was not until 1881 that Dr. E. O. Bennett and his wife were employed as medical superintendent and matron of the County Asylum, and for the next nineteen years Dr. Bennett presided over the institution with rare distinction and credit, raising it from a place of incarceration for the insane to the dignity of a recognized hospital for the treatment of mental diseases. In 1885 a very decided change took place in the management of the County House also,



BUILDINGS, ELOISE INFIRMARY AND HOSPITAL
 1—Hospital F 2—Hospital E
 3—Hospital D
 4—Hospital B 5—Employees' Residence

for in that year Mr. James Gillespie and his wife were placed in charge, and for the next twenty years served with ability and efficiency.

In 1885 the four Poor Commissioners of the City of Detroit became by act of Legislature also Superintendents of the Poor, thus increasing the Board to seven members, the four Commissioners being appointed by the Mayor of Detroit and the three county members by the Board of County Auditors as before.

Through this period numerous improvements and additions were made to the County House and the Asylum. Several new institutional buildings were constructed; 159 additional acres of land adjoining the County Farm were purchased; a small electric power plant was erected to replace the existing gas lighting plant; and a new water power and pumping system was installed.

In 1900 upon the resignation of Dr. E. O. Bennett, Dr. J. J. Marker was appointed as Medical Superintendent of the asylum, and a little later was appointed Superintendent of both institutions.

During Dr. Marker's regime several large new institutional buildings of the most modern construction were erected; more farm land was purchased, bringing the total up to 479 acres; a new sewage system was installed; a storeroom, an amusement hall, a cold storage plant, a modern laundry, and an apartment building and dining hall for employees were built. The terms Eloise Infirmary and Eloise Hospital became generally adopted in this period, and the old names of the institutions fell into disuse.

On September 2nd, 1921, a deep sorrow fell upon Eloise, for Dr. John J. Marker, who for twenty-one years had been Medical Superintendent of the Hospital and for sixteen years Superintendent of the Infirmary, was struck and instantly killed by a train while driving his automobile across the Michigan Central Railroad tracks at Eloise. He had been appointed assistant physician in 1891, and remained in the employ of the Superintendents of the Poor continuously until his death. His geniality of manner and kindly ways made him a well-beloved and long-remembered official at Eloise.

On September 16th, 1921, Dr. Joseph E. Bennett, son of the former Superintendent and a house physician in the Infirmary since 1913, was appointed as Superintendent. In addition to Dr. Bennett's long experience and ability as a physician, he has indicated a rare aptitude for administration and has more than made good in his superintendency of Eloise.

During this period building activity of considerable importance has been going on, and these two Wayne County institutions have grown to be among the largest and finest in the country. In this

brief outline it is quite impossible to mention all the buildings at Eloise. Suffice it to say that they are over fifty in number, and form in themselves a complete community.

At this point it seems pertinent that something be said concerning the manner on which these institutions are conducted, their cost of maintenance, their sources of revenue, and their capital value to Wayne County.

As stated before, the Board of Superintendents of the Poor is composed of seven members, three appointed by the Board of Auditors and four by the Mayor of Detroit. Those appointed by the Mayor are also Commissioners of Public Welfare of Detroit. The Secretary of the latter board is also the Secretary of the County Board and is the purchasing agent of both Boards. The Board of Supervisors alone has the power to appropriate funds for support of the institutions. Previous to each fall meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the Superintendents of the Poor submit to the Board of County Auditors detailed estimates for the following fiscal year. The Board of Auditors goes over the estimates carefully, and in turn submits them with its recommendations to the Board of Supervisors, whose action is final. The Superintendents also submit a statement of the days support chargeable to the cities, townships and County for the support during the past twelve months of the charges sent to the Infirmary by the authorized officials of the cities, townships and County, and the Supervisors spread the various amounts on the tax rolls. The per diem cost is based on the maintenance of the Infirmary. There are a few private charges in the Infirmary, and whatever is paid to the Board for their support is credited to the cities and townships from which they were sent. The net amount chargeable for the 1926 fiscal year was \$387,495.60, while the per diem cost was \$.7741634. The management of the Infirmary is under Dr. J. E. Bennett, assisted by a staff of physicians. Eloise Infirmary is far removed from the poor house of former days, and no longer is "Over the Hills to the Poor House" applicable to this fine institution. During the winter of 1925-1926 eighteen hundred and thirty-eight inmates was the maximum figure reached.

Eloise Hospital is devoted entirely to the care and treatment of the insane of Wayne County. Every patient received is a county charge for one year, and then becomes a charge of the State. Bills are rendered quarterly to the State for all county and state charges. The State in turn renders a bill to the County Auditors for the county charges. The revenue received from the State for the 1925 fiscal year was \$483,942.27. The largest number of patients cared for in the Hospital was fifteen hundred and sixteen. This was during June



1—Dr. Joseph E. Bennett, Supt. Eloise Infirmary and Hospital
2—Dr. Robert H. Haskell, Supt. Wayne County Training School
3—Dr. Harry S. King, Supt. Detention Home

of the year 1920. Not many years back this institution was looked upon askance by the state institutions; in their estimation it was simply a place of detention for the insane, a mere branch of a county poor house, not a hospital for the treatment of mental diseases. This day has gone, and Eloise Hospital now ranks with the best. It is a credit to the Superintendents who have fought for it, to the County Auditors who have stood back of it, to the Supervisors who have fostered its growth, and to Wayne County that has built it. This magnificent institution is under the direction of Dr. J. E. Bennett, and he is assisted by a staff of competent physicians.

Eloise farm is the most beautiful one in the County since the erection of its magnificent buildings. Every portion set aside for cultivation has been thoroughly tilled, and every acre bears its quota of crop. It is considered as separated from the institutions, and put on its own resources, for the purpose of determining its paying factor, which has been quite satisfactory. But apart entirely from its economic value as a farm is its desirability for the welfare it affords the patients who perform light work upon it, and for the excellent fresh food it furnishes the institutions.

The management of Eloise is a heavy task, and can only be performed by the energetic cooperation of all the departments with the Superintendent, who is fortunate in having surrounded himself with an able corps of attaches who make his interest their own. About four hundred and fifty in all are employed at Eloise.

In order to secure facilities of transportation the Board long ago had express and railroad agencies, and a post office, established in the administration building. A railroad siding almost encircles the rear of the building site, and affords facilities for unloading directly from cars into the cold storage, power plant, general store and department shops. At times the Board carries supplies to a value of \$90,000.00 in the cold storage, storeroom and workshop.

Eloise is one of the most valuable properties belonging to Wayne County. When the present buildings are finished a conservative estimate of all the buildings, contents, equipment, farm and miscellaneous will approximate \$5,590,000.00. Such is Eloise, one of the most beautiful spots in the State, surrounded with magnificent trees and flowering shrubs and wide spreading lawns, a haven of rest for the sick and aged poor and insane.

The Board of Superintendents of the Poor of Wayne County is the oldest Board of continuous existence in the County, in the State, and in fact in the entire Northwest. For almost ninety-three years it has served the people of Wayne County, caring for their poor and mentally afflicted in a quiet and unostentatious way and their work speaks for itself—Eloise is the result of their labor.

Former Superintendents of the Poor: The following persons have served as Superintendents of the Poor:

1834-38—Rev. Martin Kundig	1860—Minot T. Lane James Safford David Sackett
1839-40—James Hanmer Ammon Brown William B. Hunt	1861—Minot T. Lane Samuel W. Walker Theodatus T. Lyon
1841-42—James Hanmer William S. Gregory Stephen H. Aldrich	1862—Rodney D. Hill Samuel W. Walker Theodatus T. Lyon
1843—James Hanmer Walter G. Porter Morrison Swift	1863—Alanson Sheley Samuel W. Walker Theodatus T. Lyon
1844—Ammon Brown Walter G. Porter Thomas J. Owen (Feb.-July) Peter Desnoyers	1864—Alanson Sheley Bradshaw Hodgkinson Theodatus T. Lyon
1845—Ammon Brown Titus Dort Peter Desnoyers	1865-69—William Daly Bradshaw Hodgkinson Albert Ives
1846—Ammon Brown James Bucklin Chas. Peltier	1870-71—William Daly Bradshaw Hodgkinson William Dyson
1847—Warren Tuttle James Bucklin Chas. Peltier	1872-73—Edmund Visger Bradshaw Hodgkinson William Dyson
1848—Warren Tuttle Elijah Hawley, Jr. Chas. Peltier	1874—Edmund Visger Joseph A. Patrick William Dyson
1849—Warren Tuttle Ira M. Hough Chas. Peltier	1875—James R. Hosie Joseph A. Patrick Albert Ives
1850—Elijah Hawley, Jr. Ira M. Hough Chas. Peltier	1876—James R. Hosie Joseph A. Patrick John W. Keith
1851—Elijah Hawley, Jr. D. A. A. Ensworth Jonathan Shearer	1877—James R. Hosie Nahum P. Thayer John W. Keith
1852—Elijah Hawley, Jr. Ira M. Hough Chas. Peltier	1878—Michael Dunn Nahum P. Thayer John W. Keith
1853—Hugh O'Brien Ira M. Hough R. P. Clark	1879—Michael Dunn Nahum P. Thayer Jacob Guthard
1854-55—Francis W. Hughes Ira M. Hough R. P. Clark	1880-81—Michael Dunn John C. McDonald Jacob Guthard
1856-59—Minot T. Lane James Safford Titus Dort	

Former Superintendents of the Poor—Continued

- 1882—Michael Dunn
John C. McDonald
Daniel Shanahan
- 1883—Michael Dunn
John J. Vroman
Daniel Shanahan
- 1884—George M. Henry
John J. Vroman
Daniel Shanahan
- 1885—George M. Henry*
John J. Vroman
Patrick Blake
William K. Muir
Simon Heavenrich
Joseph B. Moore
Henry Heames
- 1886—George M. Henry
Alexander Michie
Patrick Blake
Frederick K. Walker
Simon Heavenrich
Joseph B. Moore
Henry Heames
- 1887—Henry T. Horner
Alexander Michie
Patrick Blake
W. V. James
Sigmund Simon
Joseph B. Moore
Henry Heames
- 1888—Henry T. Horner
Alexander Michie
Patrick Blake
W. V. James
Sigmund Simon
Joseph B. Moore
Ira Metcalf
- 1889—Henry T. Horner
George C. Lawrence
Patrick Blake
W. V. James
Sigmund Simon
Joseph B. Moore
William K. Muir
- 1890—Theodore E. Deming
Alvin Seaman
Patrick Blake
George Lane
Sigmund Simon
Joseph B. Moore
William K. Muir
- 1891—Louis Groh
Alvin Seaman
Albert H. Raynor
Thomas Barlum
Sigmund Simon
Joseph B. Moore
William K. Muir
- 1892—David Trombley
Alvin Seaman
Albert H. Raynor
Thomas Barlum
Sigmund Simon
Joseph B. Moore
William R. Candler
- 1893—David Trombley
Joseph Waltz
Albert H. Raynor
Thomas Barlum
Sigmund Simon
Charles E. Letts
William R. Candler
- 1894—David Trombley
Joseph Waltz
James N. Dean
Thomas Barlum
Freeman B. Dickerson
Charles E. Letts
John Naylor.
- 1895—John E. Wilcox
Joseph Waltz
James N. Dean
Thomas Barlum
Freeman B. Dickerson
Charles E. Letts
John Naylor
- 1896—John E. Wilcox
Peter R. Wilson
James N. Dean
Thomas Barlum
Louis H. Beck
Almon C. Varney
John Naylor
- 1897—John E. Wilcox
Peter R. Wilson
Charles F. Beck
Thomas Barlum
Louis H. Beck
Almon C. Varney
John Naylor

Former Superintendents of the Poor—Continued

1898-99—Orrin P. Gulley
Peter R. Wilson
Charles F. Beck
Thomas Barlum
Louis H. Beck
Almon C. Varney
John Naylon

1900—Orrin P. Gulley
Peter R. Wilson
Charles F. Beck
Thomas Barlum
Otto Scherer, M. D.
Almon C. Varney
John Naylon

1901—Orrin P. Gulley
Peter R. Wilson
Charles F. Beck
John S. Quinn
Otto Scherer, M. D.
Sigmund Simon
Fred Postal

1902—Orrin P. Gulley
Samuel Adams
Charles F. Beck
John S. Quinn
Otto Scherer, M. D.
Sigmund Simon
Fred Postal

1903-05—John Crowley
Samuel Adams
Edward Wildman
John S. Quinn
Otto Scherer, M. D.
Sigmund Simon
Fred Postal

1906—John Crowley
Samuel Adams
Edward Wildman
John S. Quinn
Otto Scherer, M. D.
Ignatz A. Freund
Fred Postal

1907—Charles L. Rutter
Samuel Adams
Edward Wildman
George Lane
Otto Scherer, M. D.
Ignatz A. Freund
Fred Postal

1908—Charles L. Rutter
Cassius R. Benton
Edward Wildman
George Lane
Paul C. Dulitz, M. D.
Ignatz A. Freund
Fred Postal

1909-10—Charles L. Rutter
George C. Walker
Otto Scherer, M. D.
George Lane
Paul C. Dulitz, M. D.
Ignatz A. Freund
Fred Postal

1911—Charles L. Rutter
George C. Walker
Otto Scherer, M. D.
John S. Hall, D. D. S.
Paul C. Dulitz, M. D.
Ignatz A. Freund
William M. Walker

1912—Charles L. Rutter
George C. Walker
Orrin P. Gulley
John S. Hall, D. D. S.
Paul C. Dulitz, M. D.
Ignatz A. Freund
William M. Walker

1913—George W. Burt
George C. Walker
Orrin P. Gulley
John S. Hall, D. D. S.
Paul C. Dulitz, M. D.
Stanley G. Miner, M. D.
Joseph A. Marks

1914—George W. Burt
John C. Near
Orrin P. Gulley
John S. Hall, D. D. S.
Paul C. Dulitz, M. D.
Stanley G. Miner, M. D.
Joseph A. Marks

1915-18—George W. Burt
John C. Near
Orrin P. Gulley
James McNamara
Paul C. Dulitz, M. D.
Stanley G. Miner, M. D.
Joseph A. Marks

Former Superintendents of the Poor—Continued

1919—John C. Near
Orrin P. Gulley
Charles R. Woolger
James McNamara
Stewart Hamilton, M. D.
Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries
Joseph Wedda

1920—George W. Burt
John C. Near
Orrin P. Gulley
James McNamara
Stewart Hamilton, M. D.
Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries
Joseph Wedda

1921—George W. Burt
John C. Near
Charles A. Buhner
Wadsworth Warren, M. D.
Stewart Hamilton, M. D.
Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries
Charles T. Bush

1922—George W. Burt
John C. Near
Charles A. Buhner
Wadsworth Warren, M. D.
Stewart Hamilton, M. D.
Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries
Charles T. Bush

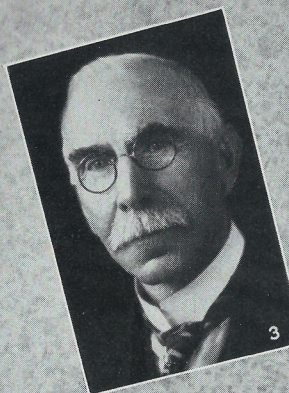
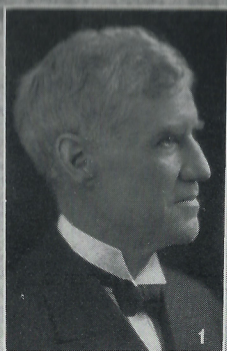
1923—George W. Burt
John C. Near
Charles A. Buhner
W. J. Seymour, M. D.
Stewart Hamilton, M. D.
Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries
Charles T. Bush

1924—George W. Burt
John C. Near
Wm. C. Connelly
W. J. Seymour, M. D.
Stewart Hamilton, M. D.
Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries
Charles T. Bush

1925—James Buchanan
John C. Near
Wm. C. Connelly
W. J. Seymour, M. D.
Stewart Hamilton, M. D.
Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries
Harry E. Andrews

*By Act of State Legislature in 1885 the members of the Detroit Poor Commission became Superintendents of the Poor. The first three names in this list after that year are the county members, the last four the city members of this board.





ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD WAYNE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL

1—Tracy W. McGregor
2—Frank Cody
3—Wm. H. Maybury

4—Henry S. Hulbert
5—Milton M. Alexander
6—Mrs. Robert Beattie

7—Eber W. Yost

Wayne County Training School

Administrative Board:

TRACY W. MCGREGOR.....	President
FRANK CODY.....	Vice-President
HENRY S. HULBERT.....	
EBER W. YOST.....	
MILTON M. ALEXANDER.....	
WM. H. MAYBURY.....	
MRS. ROBERT BEATTIE.....	
DR. ROBERT H. HASKELL.....	Superintendent
E. W. BROWN.....	Steward

The latest step in advance that Wayne County has taken has been the erection of a training school and home for feeble-minded children at Northville. For many years before any definite action was taken in its creation, a very acute need had been felt for some such an institution in Wayne County. Some provision for the care and treatment of this type of unfortunate was made by the State some years ago, when the Michigan State Training School was established at Lapeer. However, by 1919 it had become glaringly apparent that this institution was inadequate to care for the whole State, for in Wayne County alone, out of 568 children recommended for commitment, only 111 could be accommodated at Lapeer.

It was this serious state of affairs that caused Judge Hulbert to direct a communication to the Board of Supervisors, calling to its attention the necessity of some kind of action in the matter. That Board immediately recognized the importance of devising a means of coping with the problem, and in two successive years, 1919 and 1920, appointed committees to study the situation, to investigate the advisability of erecting and maintaining a training school for feeble-minded patients, and to seek the passage of an enabling act by the State Legislature to make the establishment of such an institution possible.

As a result of this action, a thorough investigation was made which disclosed that conditions were even more deplorable than indicated by Judge Hulbert. It was found that hundreds of feeble-minded persons were at large, who could not be committed to institutions because of lack of proper accommodations. Realizing that such a state of affairs provided a constant menace to the safety, health, and progress of the community, legislation was immediately sought that would authorize Wayne County to erect and maintain an institution of its own for the care and training of feeble-minded patients.

This effort was rewarded by the passage of Act 392 of the Public Acts of 1921, which provided that any county in the State should

have the power, by resolution of its Board of Supervisors, to provide for the care, custody, and maintenance of feeble-minded persons within such county. It further provided for the raising of money by loan or bond issue for the erection and equipping of such institutions, and authorized the levying of taxes, from year to year, for their maintenance.

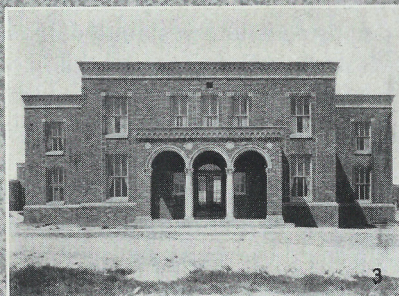
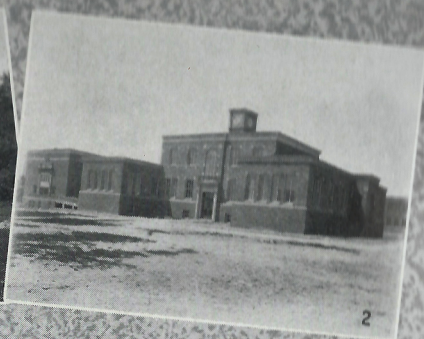
Acting upon this authority, a special committee was appointed at the June Session of the Board of Supervisors in 1921, which investigated similar institutions in the East and recommended at the Fall Session of the same year that a bond issue of \$1,000,000.00 be authorized to build a training school for feeble-minded children in Wayne County. The question of the advisability of such an issue of bonds was presented to the voters of Wayne County at the November election of 1922, and was approved by a vote of almost two to one.

Steps had already been taken toward the selection of a site for the new institution, and on February 14th, 1923, provision was made to purchase the present site just out of Northville, consisting of approximately 905 acres. Shortly after this it was determined to buy an adjoining piece of property comprising some 105 acres, so that now over 1,000 acres of land are available for various purposes in carrying out the activities of the new institution.

In April 1924 bids were received for the construction of the Wayne County Training School in accordance with plans and specifications which had already been prepared, and it was found that an additional bond issue would be necessary. Such a bond issue was authorized in the additional amount of \$1,000,000.00 and duly approved in September 1924 by the electors of Wayne County.

In October of 1924 a contract was entered into with the lowest bidder for the construction of the various buildings which were to comprise the new institution, and since that time the work has gone rapidly forward under the expert supervision of Wm. H. Maybury, who has been devoting his time and attention to this work without any form of remuneration. At present the construction work has been completed and a number of pupils, originally committed to Lapeer from Wayne County, have been transferred to the Wayne County institution.

Provision was made by Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors at its fall session of 1925 for the creation of an Administrative Board to consist of the Judge of Probate presiding for Wayne County, the County Commissioner of Schools, the Superintendent of the Detroit Board of Education, and four citizens of Wayne County to be elected by the Board of Supervisors. This Administrative Board is vested with the government and the sole and exclusive control and management of the Wayne County Training School. The necessary elections



BUILDINGS WAYNE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL (Under Construction)

- 1—Dormitory 2—Hospital 3—Administration Building
4—Industrial School 5—Service Building

to complete the membership of this Board were made under the same Ordinance, and it has now been functioning for some months.

After careful inquiry and considerable investigation, the Administrative Board has found a man to act as Superintendent of the new Training School who seems highly qualified to successfully carry on the aims contemplated in the creation of this institution. This man, Dr. Robert H. Haskell, has been for the last twelve years the Superintendent of the Ionia State Hospital and in that capacity has proved his ability as an institutional head.

The Wayne County Training School when completed and fully equipped for operation will cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. It will be large enough to accommodate about 800 children and is capable of almost indefinite expansion. The present group of buildings includes, sixteen dormitories, a school building, an assembly hall, a hospital, an administration building, and several other auxiliary buildings, all of the most modern fireproof construction. The school is ideally located and no expense has been spared in making it a beautiful home for the unfortunates for which it has been built.

However, the cost of the Wayne County Training School will be an indeed insignificant item if the aims of those who have sponsored it are successfully attained. If Wayne County can make good citizens and useful men and women out of a class of unfortunates that has hitherto been a menace to society and a detriment to progress, it will go far towards solving a serious social problem, and will in even greater measure merit its reputation as being one of the most progressive counties in the United States.



CITY OF DETROIT

INDICATING GROWTH BY ANNEXATION 1806 TO 1926

