Analysis of the Population of the Reformatory for Women at Farmingham Mass

Barbara W. Sanborn

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION OF THE
REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN AT
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

BARBARA W. SANBORN

Prisons, penologists, criminologists, and slowly the general public, have awakened to the inability of many convicted criminals to make successful community adjustments in later life. The situation has been discouraging and perplexing to those who have studied the problem.

With the advent of standard psychometric measurements, enlightenment has come in this field of penology. The curable and the incurable may now be differentiated. This beacon lights the way to the next consistent step: the treatment on basic principles of those whose activities have shown them non-adaptable or unready for normal community relationships incident to their chronological age-level.

The curable group belongs to the correctional institutions—correctional in the sense of re-educational. This group after training will return to the community, there to assume normal responsibilities, no longer a distinguishable group.

The incurable, in non-penal institutions equipped with diversified facilities for their special care, may become contented assets in colonies, protected from the aggravating effects of competition with those more highly endowed.

In the interests of truth and a scientific understanding of the heterogeneous types of individuals being adjudged lawbreakers, and, as though responsible offenders, sentenced to penal institutions, the following survey is offered of inmates of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women. (The percentages herein, based on the total inmate population of Oct. 1, 1924, vary but slightly from similar studies recently made here from year to year.)

*Chief of Research Department, Reformatory for Women, Framingham, Mass.
PSYCHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION1 OF THE 194 INMATES OF
REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, OCTOBER 1, 1924
(Unclassified, 4. Percentages below based on remaining 190.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intelligence Rating</th>
<th>No Nervous Defect*</th>
<th>Alcoholic Deteriorated*</th>
<th>Constitutional Personality</th>
<th>Psychotic</th>
<th>Epileptic</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Superior*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Normal*</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dull Normal*</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dull*</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>27.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Borderline Defective</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.73‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeble-minded</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>31.03‡</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Per Cent</td>
<td>72.06</td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>23.14</td>
<td>.53</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
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</table>

SOCIAL CLASSIFICATION*

**GROUP I. PROPORTION BELONGING IN A REFORMATORY**

**Personality Make-up Most Dominating Factor—**
- Adventurous, Romantic ................................................... 6
- Selfish, Egotistical ................................................... 9
- Lazy, Phlegmatic ...................................................... 2
- Pre-climacteric Instability ........................................... 10
- Suppressed Inferiority Complex (in a Cripple) ....................... 1

**Family Factors (Present or Lacking) Most Significant—**
- Loneliness of Early Life in Orphanage or Otherwise Apart from Own Family ................................................... 6
- Mental Complex Over Unknown Parentage ................................ 1
- Mother Dead; Father Ineffective ....................................... 1
- Father Dead; Mother Ineffective ....................................... 2
- Inferior Family Standards ................................................ 29

**Community Factors Most Important—**
- Evil Environment Outside Home ......................................... 10
- Economic Hardships ...................................................... 1
- Aliens Adrift .................................................................... 5

*Proportion really belonging to Reformatory, 88 or 46%: i.e., those without nervous or intellectual defect.
†Proportion without intellectual defect, but of constitutional psychopathic personality, 34 or 18%.
‡Proportion with intellectual defect, with or without constitutional psychopathic personality, 68 or 36%.
*Psychological examinations made by Dorris Presson-Kraus, M.D., former physician and psychologist, Reformatory for Women.
*(Unclassified, 4.)
Too Old to Determine Original Factors ................................. 4
Non-Delinquent: Released ................................................ 1

GROUP II. WITHOUT INTELLECTUAL DEFECT, BUT WITH CONSTITUTIONAL
PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY
Probably Educable for Normal Community Life ..................... 27
Probably Non-Educable for Normal Life in Community ............ 7

GROUP III. INTELLECTUALLY DEFECTIVE, WITH OR WITHOUT CONSTITUTIONAL
PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY
Probably Educable for Future Return to Community Under Supervision .... 42
Permanent Custodial Types .............................................. 26

The foregoing chart shows 88, or 46 per cent, intellectually within
normal limits and without neurological defect—a re-educable group.

Another group of 34, or 18 per cent, is intellectually normal but
of constitutional psychopathic personality, and as such forms a spe-
cialized class requiring treatment on hospital-school principles. This
group constitutes the "torch-bearing," egotistic, selfish, often merciless
element of society, encountered in all walks of life, whose dominating
moods control conduct to the exclusion of all reasonable demands or
entreaties. Unrecognized as inherently abnormal, individuals of this
type have long wrought havoc upon society by their fearless attacks
upon law and order—developing oftentimes into riots and various tur-
moils—protecting themselves by cunning explanations and falsifica-
tions, by their forcefulness readily gaining followers of equally ab-
normal anti-social beings. This type is as distinct from the normal
group as is the definitely feeble-minded.

The remainder, the 88 feeble-minded individuals, comprise 36 per
cent of the present Reformatory population. Their offenses are inci-
dental to defectiveness which makes them unable to adapt to normal
moral and economic standards. Unfairness is done them and their
families to class them as criminals.

Attention is also directed to a new and fortunately small but dis-
tinct class, suffering from the effects of encephalitis lethargica (sleep-
ing sickness), whose delinquencies are traced directly to pathological
changes incident thereto. Such cases need specialized hospital care to
protect them from becoming criminals, as they are in reality victims
of a disease which has modified their personality.

\(^2\)See article entitled "Sleeping Sickness" (Encephalitis Lethargica), by Geo.
K. Pratt, M.D., published in Bulletin of Massachusetts Society for Mental
Hygiene, Inc., Dec., 1924.
ILLUSTRATIVE CASE HISTORIES (ALL NAMES FICTITIOUS) OF THESE VARIED TYPES FOLLOW

A. INTELLECTUALLY NORMAL TYPES BELONGING IN A REFORMATORY

1. Dynah Helvan—Selfish, Egotistical; Reared Under Deplorable Conditions.
2. Gene Enos—Alien; Convicted of Manslaughter.
3. Ida Owens—International Swindler.
4. Lena Rones—Intellectually Not Defective; Socially Non-Adapting.

NORMAL INDIVIDUAL

Selfish, Egotistical; Reared Under Deplorable Conditions. Ambition and Self-Support Versus Laziness and Vice

I. IDENTIFYING DATA:

Commuted as: Dynah Helvan.
Maiden Name: Flora Elizabeth Lyons.
Marriage Name: Winters.
Aliases: Dynah Helvan, Mary Henry, Sadie Henry, Mary Gray, Clara Winters, Laura Winter.
Age: 20.
Color: White.
Civil Condition: Married (verified), Separated.
Date of Birth: Apr. 1, 1897.
Place of Birth: Massachusetts.

II. DATA FROM COURT:

A. Immediate Court History:

Charge: Assault.
Court: Superior Court.
Date of Commitment: November 19, 1917.
Term of Sentence: Five Years Indeterminate.

B. Previous Court Record:

Dec. 1, 1913 (Mass.)—Common Night Walking; Continued; Defaulted.
Aug. 1, 1914 (N. Y.)—Soliciting on Public Streets for Prostitution; Sent to Parents in Mass.
Dec. 14, 1914 (N. Y.)—Prostitution; Probation, House Good Shepherd; Released in 4 mos.
Feb. 5, 1917 (Mass.)—Idle and Disorderly; Discharged.
Feb. 5, 1917 (Mass.)—C. N. W.; Jail 2 mos.; Appealed.
May 27, 1917 (Mass.)—Assault and Battery (2 counts); Held in Bonds for Sup. Ct. Hearing.
Oct. 29, 1917 (Mass.)—Larceny; Continued;Filed Following Month at Sentence on Preceding Charge.
III. Summary of Case Records:

A. Family History:

*Father* born New Brunswick, Scandinavian ancestry; brick-layer; supported poorly; excessively alcoholic, at times brutal to wife and children; arrested frequently for drunkenness; died year before daughter's commitment.

*Mother* born England, Irish descent; to U. S. at 14 to work at domestic service; illiterate; worked hard and was the main support of family; in earlier years of fair reputation, though of quarrelsome disposition; recent years alcoholic and after husband's death considered unduly intimate with an Italian about own daughter's age; was arrested several times for drunkenness and ordered to have nothing to do with this acquaintance; untruthful regarding home conditions and children's deportment, deceitful about them.

*Fraternity*: Dynah, the oldest of four living children and three others died in infancy.

*Husband*: Roy Charles Winters; 28; renewed enlistment in Navy and abroad during wife's stay in reformatory.

*Children*: None.

*Other Relatives*: Nothing of significance beyond fact several more prosperous than this family, and at earlier date, when approached by social agency for help in working out plans for these children, one of these families was found willing to take a child, but entirely unco-operative, insisting upon handling the entire situation without, what it termed, outside interference.

B. Personal History:

Home always in tenement districts, poverty-stricken and family aided often by public and private charities. At one time parents and three children were living in three rooms with only one bed and crib. Health always excellent.

School record poor; was indolent, considered stupid and unable to learn even with special attention; reached only fifth grade; acknowledges had no interest in schoolwork, though longed for enough education to be able to do office-work, a most desirable kind of employment it seemed to her because of little work, short hours and comfortable surroundings. However, being unfitted for this, worked few days, weeks or months in bakeshops, laundries, factories and restaurants, disliking each kind of work, chafing always at the humdrum of it and the low wages paid.

When Dynah was seven years old a tradesman, whose bill was not paid by her parents, reported to Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children that the parents were neglecting the home and the children were suffering. Conditions were not found serious enough to warrant breaking up the home. At fourteen, Dynah ran away from home in hope of making a name for herself as a chorus-girl. She sang at several performances at
a cheap moving-picture show and spent several nights sleeping on a park bench. Then becoming frightened and homesick, asked a police officer to take her home. She complained home was very unpleasant, father drinking steadily, that all the food they had was bread and tea, never with butter, seldom potatoes, once in a while a five-cent piece of meat for entire family, and that she, mother, sister and small brother had to sleep in one bed, and all the clothes she had were discarded things given by mother's employers. Investigation showed Dynah was on the streets much, sometimes slept in neighbors' hallways, on roofs or in vacant tenements. She used vile language, was not clean-minded, told lies, stole petty things from neighbors, one thing being a petticoat which she had taken from a clothesline, shortened for herself, worn a few weeks, then returned to the neighbor with the statement that she had found it on the ground. She had, however, forgotten to remove the alterations made to fit herself.

Dynah's delinquencies became more and more pronounced as months passed, and at sixteen finding by prostitution she could "make a few dollars," she chose this as a profession. An attractive physique and naturally gay, flippanet manner readily secured her regular patrons. She left her parents' home, maintaining an apartment of her own. Her business was conducted in a passionless, unemotional way, furnishing her considerable money. Her customers, as she termed them, were disposed to pay well for her services. She contributed generously to the support of her parents, making life generally easier for them. She was adored by her younger brothers and sisters for the costly toys and gifts for them. She reckoned on averaging $100 to $125 per week, occasionally more.

Despite her accusations of ill-treatment by father, she cared much for him and is said to have been his favorite child. At his sudden death, she first drank liquor in effort to drown her own thoughts and sorrow. Thereafter frequently drank heavily.

As a prostitute she was hired by a certain man to go to his apartment. When she later wished to leave, he attempted to forcibly restrain her, whereupon she slashed him with a razor which she happened to have in her purse. On reaching the street, she considered a taxi-driver whom she hailed, too familiar, and attacked him with the razor. At her arrest some of her well-to-do acquaintances immediately procured her release upon bail, and during the continuance of that case she was again twice arrested—first for cohabitation with an Italian whom she had seen for the first time on the night of the arrest, second for larceny, having walked boldly into several stores and stolen various small articles which she concealed under her furs. So far as learned, she had at no previous time practiced shoplifting nor had she acquaintances who were shoplifters. In fact, she had no intimate friends.
At this woman's commitment she discussed her life frankly and without emotion. The only tinge of human feeling was in regard to her mother and family, for whom she showed much affection and loyalty. She had paid well for legal counsel before her commitment and felt sure that her financial and political acquaintances would soon bring about her release from the institution. She was satisfied with her life as she had lived it and devoid of any higher aspirations for the future.

Loyalty to her family, a determination to stand by such pals as she made within the institution even at personal expense, and an otherwise utterly irresponsible manner, were the outstanding characteristics in this girl's record during the early months of her stay here. She was no respector of industry and constantly begged for change of work because of the irksomeness of the same tasks day after day.

_Psychological examination_ showed school and general knowledge very limited, but practical judgment, memory, ability to generalize moral situations good; abstract logical reasoning poor; some tendency to romance, exaggerate and color incidents of her own life; co-operative but inattentive; concentration difficult. Mental age 12 years; intelligence quotient 75; diagnosis dull normal. Effort was made through library privileges and academic classes to interest her along these lines, but for some time without response on her part.

Some of her political acquaintances did make some attempt to get her out of the institution within a short time, but in view of her need of training and discipline, their hopes were not fulfilled.

It was found possible to reason things out with her, and the following, written by her to the superintendent nine months after admission here, shows something of the change which she had unconsciously undergone: "Some time ago I asked you if you would change my work and you told me you thought it best I should remain where I was and that I ought to try to make good and I should try to work myself up to be floorgirl. Well, I cannot tell you how discouraged I did feel after that, for at that time I detested my work, but I thought the best thing for me to do was to put my shoulder to the wheel and smile, and now I have grown to like the work and find it more interesting all the time. . . . My work has not been one hundred per cent, but I have tried hard to do my best, and whatever mistakes I have made I have not made them deliberately on purpose, it was all through lack of thought and absentmindedness. (Speaks of 'jokes' of different inmates, adding) I was no angel any more than any one else, but the jokes I did tell were only slang and not real bad, but since that time not one can say that they ever heard me say 'damn' because _I would not give them a chance to have anything on me_."
Two years after this woman's commitment to the reformatory, she was released on parole. Filled with the determination that "No one shall ever get anything on me," she had made up her mind to work honestly and hard, even though it meant starting in, in a menial way at something she disliked. Her determination has carried her through many difficulties, and she has finally established a business of her own which is both remunerative and agreeable to her and is meeting honest success.

**ALIEN, INTELLECTUALLY NORMAL, CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER**

*Gene Enos; white; 25; single.*

Born of honest, law-abiding peasants, whose labors in the vineyards had brought but meagre wages, hardly enough to pay for bare necessities, and year by year the need seemed greater and the means less. Gene was an affectionate, serious little girl, recognized by the sisters in the convent school as eager to learn and responsive. In a childish way she felt the hardships of her parents before they confided to her at 11 that they could no longer keep her in school and must have her help. She was a dreamer, and had even then determined not to become the drudge other women of her circle accepted as their lot. America represented to her the land of opportunity. She determined to come to it. Working at domestic service, the contrast between the struggles of her parents and the ease of others strengthened her purpose.

At 22 she had saved enough for the expenses of the trip. Accompanying others from her country, not acquaintances, she came to the United States and went directly to a manufacturing center, where she fortunately secured work immediately in one of the mills. She worked well; showed inclination to learn new things; attended evening school to learn English. All in America were strangers to her, but she soon made friends, was well liked and respected. She sent generous sums home, but became conscious of an urge to enjoy life herself.

A lad younger than herself by several years, noticed her at work and about the town and presented himself as a suitor. He was not of her race, was of shiftless family and generally reputed lazy himself and a ne'er-do-well, but he offered flattery and promises, and easily won her trust. On promise of marriage, Gene allowed familiarities which lowered her self-respect and worried her, although she was reassured on each occasion of seeing her lover.

Gossip whispered and its echo reached Gene. Some were opposed to Nicholas' marriage to a woman older than himself and of another race; others foresaw incompatibility by reason of his shiftlessness and general inferiority; while others, from pure love of mischief, maliciously fanned the flame of jealousy they readily discovered in her. Disclaiming any distrust or belief of faithlessness on his part, Gene was, nevertheless, thoroughly distraught. Lurking in the shadows, she one night saw him approach, she believed, the home of another to whom he had earlier shown attentions. She demanded explanation, and believing he would retract his promise of marriage, shot him. Her only appeal was that any self-
respecting woman who had been wronged on promise of marriage would
take this revenge. She said she had also attempted to shoot herself but
the pistol had failed.

In the reformatory, sentenced for manslaughter of her lover, Gene
was a problem. With her own countrymen and others who read of her
in newspapers rallying to her defense during the long months of waiting
for trial, appeal had been made to her romantic, histrionic temperament.
She saw herself, not as a criminal, but as the heroine of a thrilling plot.
When finally sent to the reformatory, she had come to believe her deed a
service to society by ridding it of a faithless, shiftless fellow. Efforts
which had been made by kindly people to relieve what they assumed to
be a horror-stricken mind, had to be undone to make this girl conscious
even in a minor way of the gravity of her offense.

After three years, she left the custody of the institution, confident in
her own mind of success. Her assurance has been fulfilled. As a wage-
earer she was successful, and with marriage to a man of her own race,
able to provide suitably for her, there has apparently been harmony and
contentment. She is endeavoring to be an intelligent home-maker and
mother; attends lectures, takes her babies regularly to clinics for examina-
tions and advice.

In every way this woman seems to have become absorbed in the normal
community about her.

INTERNETUALLY NORMAL

International Swindler; By Own Labors Forced to Make Partial
Restitution

Ida Owens; white; 56; divorced by husband during present sentence.

Born in Europe, of respectable family, of moderate means. Had aver-
age education, with trade training. Of good physique and assured man-
ners; pleasure-loving, imaginative, selfish; sought and won attention of
men of wealth who supported her in luxury at different periods.

Bears international criminal record, having served six sentences in
different European countries, for thefts, impostures, and sex offenses.

Following last sentence in native country, came to U. S. A. By
ingratiating manners soon formed acquaintances in respectable circles;
posed as devoutly religious; led live of luxury through means procured
under false pretenses; home expensively furnished, articles at her arrest
shown to have been almost all unpaid for or mortgaged. Entirely un-
scrupulous, without regard for family or friends, defaming character of
any who crossed her; shrewdly intriguing; playing her confidence game
upon hard-working, uninformed and unsuspecting persons who through
years of thrift and economies had saved small sums, draining them of
their last penny and urging more with glowing assurance of rich returns.
Dangerously plausible; a suave, clever swindler.

During her stay in the reformatory conducted herself quietly; at
times feigned remorse, expressing intention to repay in full the victims
of her rascality—never acknowledging them as many nor as sufferers
by her deeds.
She was released from the institution (but not from its custody) twenty-two months after commitment and placed in wage-earning situation, her wages trusted and used toward restitution. In this way a considerable sum was repaid within the five years of her sentence, earned by her own labors. Earlier sentences had been comparatively short or shortened by special appeals or agreements to leave the country; never had she previously by personal effort repaid any part of the losses occasioned by her crimes.

**Sociologically Non-Adapting and Unmoral, Though Intellectually Not Defective**

*Lena Rones;* white; 30; single; born Massachusetts of American ancestry.

Parents honest, but ignorant, indolent, unskilled, slightly above poverty line economically. Father formerly a drunkard. Mother well-meaning, but without means or courage to do more than meet the physical demands of family. Lena the fifth of ten children, most of whom have followed the easy-going standards of parents.

Lena, herself, has had four illegitimate children, each by a different man: Harold, age 12, reared by his maternal grandparents; Edith, 9 years, Harry, 4 years, were both committed as neglected to State Department of Child Guardianship when their mother was sentenced to reformatory; Helen, an infant, in mother's care at the reformatory. One of these children is reported epileptic.

Family home always in rural communities, male members working as farm laborers. Lena and brothers and sisters attended the country schools until of working age. All poor in scholarship, Lena particularly so, though advanced to seventh grade. Since school days has done general housework for neighboring families or unskilled work in factories and restaurants.

She acknowledges immorality beginning at seventeen years of age; men by whom she has borne children have contributed for periods of time several dollars a week toward the support of herself and children.

She is regarded in her home community as "a great, big, easy-going sort of woman, easily led into immoral paths, tender-hearted toward almost everybody, with no moral stamina."

On admission to the reformatory, tests were positive for both syphilis and gonorrhea. She responded surprisingly well to psychological tests, showing mental age 11½ years, intelligence quotient 72, diagnosis dull mentality, practical judgment poor, unable to generalize moral situations.

When before the court, it is reported, she accepted with tearful acquiescence, without protest, her commitment to the reformatory. When received at the institution she was fat, slobby, dirty, crying, childish in all her responses. Months of training have aroused no capacity to do anything but the coarsest tasks, though she is willing to do anything asked, in a stupid, childlike way. She can do nothing which requires any personal initiative or planning.
B. DEFECTIVE TYPES BELONGING IN HOSPITAL-SCHOOL OR CUSTODIAL INSTITUTIONS

2. Cora Gorham—Intellectually Average; Constitutional Psychopathic Personality.
4. Annie Collins—Feeble-minded Woman with 71 Arrests and 35 Sentences.
5. Marcia Jenney—Feeble-minded-Psychopathic, with Vicious Hysterical Episodes.

CASE OF SLEEPING SICKNESS

Nellie Manes; white; 19; single; born Massachusetts; Austrian parentage.

Parents temperate, thrifty, ignorant, normal. Family history shows one paternal cousin insane, one maternal uncle alcoholic.

Nellie born Christmas Day, the third of ten children. Birth, early development and health throughout childhood negative; no illness except measles until influenza when 13 years old. Children of this family were considered slow in school work, but about average for their social group.

Patient always quick-tempered, but obedient and truthful until a peculiar and at first undefined change at 13½ years. At this time slept more than usual, occasionally falling asleep in schoolroom; talked less and unintelligibly; did not smile; ate voraciously; said there was something in front of her eyes and that she had to wipe her eyes before she could see. Became restless, noisy, very intractable. Because of her demeanor, excluded from school. She was followed on the street by other children who jeeringly called her "Crazy Nellie." Jumped from a window several times, once in nightdress. On one such occasion went to police station and said she was afraid to go home because parents would punish her for being out with a strange man. So far as known there had been no instance of immorality at that time. She then went frequently to neighbors, complaining of being whipped at home. Began to follow men, begging for money. Had never previously been bold. Became exceedingly untruthful.

Psychological examination at that time showed extreme restlessness, agitation and impossibility to secure attention for more than few minutes at a time. No definite indication of hallucinations, illusions or delusions; admitted masturbation and some sex relations. She was committed to a state hospital for the insane (age 13 yrs. 9 mos.); remained 8 mos., during which she was restless, mischievous, unstable emotionally, with periods of excitement alternating with depression; teased other patients; sulked when corrected.

On returning home became uncontrollable almost at once. Four months later, committed as feeble-minded to state school. There was erratic, danced, laughed, showed flight of ideas with tendency to rhyme; was a disturbing element among the other children. Gradually showed some improvement for a time. Still later she developed periods of mental
disturbance, tried to run away, broke windows, etc., and after 23 months in state school was transferred to insane hospital where she had been earlier. That time got along more easily and after 15 months was allowed home. Three months later was again returned to the hospital as intractable at home and her behavior marked with promiscuous sexual episodes. During that period in hospital, with exception of occasional outbursts of temper and childish alertness and activity, there were no definite psychotic symptoms and 9 mos. later again returned to parents.

It is stated she caused no trouble for a very short time after returning home. Then her conduct suddenly changed; became exceedingly vulgar in speech and behavior; ran away to a nearby city where she got into trouble with the police but was allowed to return home. Acknowledged promiscuous immorality, for which received money. After five weeks she was arrested. Her language and conduct in the court room were most revolting and the court ordered mental examination before passing sentence. Alienist declared her not insane, but presenting a mental problem; classified her as a defective delinquent and she was forthwith committed as idle and disorderly to the reformatory, with the recommendation by the court that as a menace at large she should be held in custody as long as possible and transferred to an institution established for defective delinquents (if such there be) before the end of her term.

**INTELLECTUALLY AVERAGE, OF CONSTITUTIONAL PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY**

_Cora Gorham_ (nee Strone); white; 32; divorced; born in Massachusetts.  

**Family History:**

*Father* common school education; mechanic; periodically alcoholic; assaultive, several attempts to shoot; several arrests; out of touch with family since Cora about 16.

*Mother* estimable but peculiar; poor manager; humiliated by daughters' misdeeds, but disagreeable in defense.

*Siblings:* Cora, second of 8 children, 2 died infancy, 6 living. 1st alcoholic; married poorly; husband believed to have solicited patronage for her prostitution, and husband once away with sister-in-law (subject Cora) several days. 2, Cora (subject). 3, Reliable young woman, interests centering in home, husband and children. 4, Steady young man, highly regarded. 5 and 6, Sister and brother, given good education through help of benevolent individuals who found them promising as little children.

*Husband* of excellent American family, others of which very respectable, one brother in professional work; somewhat pampered by indulgent, trusting mother; bar-tender; alcoholic before marriage, immoral later; secured divorce with custody of children.

*Children:* 1st born 2 months before parents' marriage; 2nd born about 1 year later; both being reared by father's mother and unmarried sister who are devoting themselves to them to replace the mother; 3rd died in infancy.

*Other Relatives:* An American family, of average prosperity and habits; some intemperance but within ordinary bounds of respectability.
Personal History:

Early home life unhappy, in poor surroundings. Father often unpleasant, sometimes ugly; occasionally threatened to shoot wife; steady worker; usually supported adequately; when sober, normally fond of his children. At marriage, parents were promising couple and mother's peculiar disposition and inefficiency aggravated father's natural tendencies. With congenial surroundings, father probably would have done right. When Cora, about 15, mother away several weeks, leaving husband and children alone; presently returned and moved household to new address without father. He boarded nearby, frequently saw the children, talked unwisely to them, sent threatening messages by them to mother. Means limited; father's relatives aided materially until mother's poor management and purchases of luxuries these relatives could not afford for their own families caused withdrawal of their help. The children were all bright, good-looking, very attractive, but the two oldest early showed unstable characteristics, though the elder has avoided flagrant misdeeds.

Cora passed easily through grammar grades of public school; left to work shortly before parent's separation. Older sister had already left home. Cora managed during weeks of mother's absence. Upon establishment of new home apart from father, worked short period under paternal uncle, mill superintendent; felt he was dilatory in increasing wage and at mother's suggestion left. Thereafter worked in other mills, but changed frequently.

A bright, likable schoolgirl, but pleasure-loving and insistent. When father offered the children music instruction, Cora demanded dancing lessons which parents refused. Early fascinated by dancing; would slip away to public dances after family had retired at night. There and at work in mill associated with least desirable companions—one special chum of notoriously bad family, to whose home she often resorted. There at 15 first learned to drink, and soon while under influence of liquor was raped. Utter loss of self-respect followed and consequent acquiescence to all immoral suggestions.

At about 17 began associating more particularly with one youth who knew her mode of living, drank and was regularly immoral with her. At 18 pregnancy developed. She accused him and tried to persuade him to marry to give child his name. Two months after child's birth in almshouse where confined, a society interested in her family arranged marriage to man accused by her. They went directly to his mother's home, remaining few weeks until with husband and child own home was established across street from his mother's.

Cora was excessively happy until about time of second child's birth, when husband was regularly away from home until late at night, explaining it as necessitated by his work, but rumors told her that he spent evenings with other women. About that time former evil associates sought her, called at the home, and with them she drank, neglecting home and children. Husband's relatives saw and promptly informed him, sympathizing and advising. Quarrels ensued, followed by several separations and returns; last separation occurring few months before Cora's first commitment to reformatory. When apart, husband usually furnished adequate
means of support and the children were left with her in belief they might influence her to change. With the children, she finally went to stay in home of former disreputable acquaintance, and from there the children were taken by their father after her arrest—ragged, filthy, one little girl in serious condition from gonorrhoea. Since that time they have been constantly with father’s relatives. Cora has acknowledged watching her children, even hiring room where they would pass on their way to school in order to see them, but keeping her identity hidden from them. Almost the only indication of normal remorse drawn from her in many years is an occasional admission of this nature and expression of intention never to reveal herself to her children because of consciousness of unworthiness and realization that they must not be disturbed by thoughts of her.

Before admission to almshouse at 19, Cora’s reputation was exceedingly bad; was considered tough and remorseless. There, an officer discovered a human chord which could be struck sometimes and worked patiently and sympathetically. Cora determined then to turn over a new leaf and redeem herself. This determination carried her along during the early months of her married life, until jealousy and temptation reappeared. Again she became utterly indifferent, and except for an occasional momentary exaltation there has never since been normal effort on her part nor seeming desire to readjust herself.

July 21, 1910. At 18 first arrest occurred, 11 months before first child’s birth. July and September, 1915, second and third arrests occurred, all for drunkenness. August, 1916, 10 months later, with her long-time evil chum, arrested on railroad bridge between two towns where with two men they were carousing boisterously. The men went their ways; the two women, trying noisily to climb a telegraph pole, were taken into custody. By their vile actions and obscene talk they proved to be the most vicious women ever recalled by the arresting officers or court officials. Both were sent, for drunkenness, to the reformatory.

During that first period in the reformatory, Cora was insolent, disobedient, defiant for first three months. Later there were numerous similar episodes but none so serious as to require discipline.

October 15, 1917, 4 months after release, again arrested for drunkenness, followed by 3 other arrests on similar charges within the next 4 months, with recommitment to the reformatory at the last, February 25, 1918.

Again, in institution, disorderly; whistled and acted badly in workroom; laughed and talked roughly in dining-room; would not get up in time for breakfast promptly; was lazy; would not do her work in manner directed; “a bad element and trouble-maker”; often noisy, profane, defiant; repeatedly attempted to incite others to joint her; attempted sex perversions with other inmates.

February 25, 1919, at end of sentence, although homeless, again returned to home community, refusing assistance in making new start where unacquainted. March 25, 1919, 1 month later, again arrested in home city for drunkenness and sentenced 1 month in house of correction. Upon release, stayed in city where house of correction was located, and 1 month later (May 28, 1919), was there arrested for drunkenness and sent by order
of probation officer for indefinite period to private home for inebriates, remaining 9 weeks. On night of release, enticed sister's husband to go off with her and they were complained of 3 days later by the sister. He returned to lawful wife. Divorce libel was then served upon Cora; enraged, she tore it to pieces before the sheriff who was serving it. Warrant was issued for violation of the probation which was still in force, but she kept whereabouts unknown several months until the time of divorce hearing (January, 1920), when she would have been surrendered had not her mother appealed for her, agreeing to try to be responsible for her. She then went into an adjoining state, but 4 months later (May 30, 1920), having drifted back to home city, was arrested for drunkenness and fined. She was then returned to the other court for violation of probation and placed in a church home. She did not get along there; complained at being in such an institution, and after 3 weeks was allowed to leave on condition that she return to sister in adjoining state. One week later, however, was found back in home city and again ordered to leave. Nothing more was heard of her except probation reports postmarked from different states, saying she was traveling, until June, 1921, when she appeared, to be dismissed from the 1 year probation.

November 14, 1921, 5 months later, again arrested in home city and fined. January 11, 1922, two months later, again arrested in home city and fined; for non-payment served few days in house of correction. April 10th and August 30, 1922, similar occurrences. October 5, 1922, 5 weeks later, again arrested for drunkenness, ordered committed to reformatory; appealed; held in jail awaiting Superior Court 2½ months, until December 26th, released to attend mother's funeral and to leave the locality with relatives who agreed to look after her. This seemed to the court the psychological moment to benefit her by probation if any help could affect her.

March 11, 1923, arrested on street in city where supposed to be living with sister; admitted to city hospital, removed 2 days later by sister, who agreed to get her out of that state and back to Massachusetts. On way, however, escaped her sister and returned to same city where again picked up by police next day and readmitted to general hospital. She was violent, destructive, refused to give information about herself, demanded morphine and cigarettes. The next day removed to state hospital as insane, having to be restrained during transfer with handcuffs and feet strapped. She was violent, screamed, shouted, resisted, and continued noisy and aggressive for 2 days, then became quiet but inaccessible. Mental examination impossible because of lack of co-operation. Continued to refuse to do even the simplest work, showed some mannerisms, at times suggested delusions or hallucinations, spoke of fear that people wanted her electrocuted. Diagnosed dementia praecox, paranoid type, with explanation that diagnosis was uncertain because of meagre findings. April, 1923, deported as not belonging in that state and removed directly to Massachusetts State Hospital, where she remained under observation, without commitment, to July 5th; released to a younger sister.

July 16, 1923, eleven days later, having drifted back to early home city, arrested, drunkenness, fined. Again sister took her in and for 6 months
no definite arrests were recorded, although on one occasion she was picked up by police in city some distance away, having attempted to throw herself before an incoming train at R. R. station; accompanied by woman companion; both had been staying at lumber camp, drinking.

January 26, 1924, again arrested, drunkenness, fined, released. Following week rearrested on same charge and for a third time committed to reformatory, Feb. 4, 1924.

The following notes are taken from her daily record during first 6 months of sentence:

March 16, 1924, six weeks after admission, boisterous and disorderly in corridors and dining-room.
March 18th: Talkative.
March 19th: Has to be watched every minute in dining-room.
March 24th: Saucy and disorderly at breakfast and supper; mean about taking more than her share of food; manners disgusting.
March 31st: Threatened to “smash” certain inmate when chance offers; advised to report ill-will to deputy who would take care of it, said wanted to take care of it herself; knows it means punishment but doesn’t care.

April 1st: Would not start to work until half hour after others and fooled afterwards; then would not do work as directed; on finishing one piece refused to do any more, though after arguing and grumbling some time continued with the work.
April 5th: Laughing and disorderly in dining-room.
April 6th: Noisy in her room.
April 16th: Disorderly; insolent when spoken to.
April 26th: Disorderly at table; ugly about simple episode in own room.
April 27th: Ugly all day.
April 28th: Defiant, unreasonable, untruthful; before other inmates boldly said would do what she wanted to when she wanted to. When asked to stop talking, replied “No, I won’t,” and talked on.
April 29th: Manners at table annoying; has to be watched every moment to keep trouble from around wherever she is; disobedient, insolent, profane, called officer obscene names.
May 2nd: Kept in own room after above outburst until today, removed to punishment room; continued noisy.
May 6th: Continued noisy daily since above.
May 8th: Surly, refused to answer when spoken to; says is “going crazy, going to die of weakness and lonesomeness, will die before morning if not out of this place.”
May 18th: Following above, relatively orderly until this date, again noisy.
May 22nd: For two days orderly, then again noisy.
June 12th: Following above, fairly orderly most of time and today was offered opportunity to return to work and regular privileges upon promise of good deportment; refused to leave her room.
June 18th: Desired to leave her room and promised good behavior. All privileges restored.
July 7th: Conduct relatively satisfactory for some days following above; gradually more troublesome and today returned to discipline department.

July 12th: Part of time quiet and part of time noisy, singing, shouting, pounding on door; when dinner taken to her, after singing and yelling all morning, threatened to “go crazy” if not removed; declared would “yell all night and keep everyone awake”; would smash things and any persons who went near; refused to sew or sweep or dust corridor; refused book offered, but finally accepted it and read all afternoon.

July 15th: For 2 days quiet; again noisy; “didn’t care what happened to her”; refused dinner; “would like to knock old —’s head off” and other such remarks.

July 17th: Quiet yesterday, then again noisy; insisted would not tidy up own room, after much arguing did so.

July 21st: Noisy several days; today surly; threw drinking water on floor; noisy.

July 22nd: Very noisy; pounding and yelling; abusive in language; vulgar about institution and its personnel.

July 30th: Conduct much the same during interval; occasionally quiet, other times surly, noisy, singing and yelling.

DEFECTIVE, PAUPER FAMILY, TWO OF WHOSE DAUGHTERS HAVE BEEN COMMITTED TO THE REFORMATORY

This is a family of three generations of paupers. Maternal grandmother was insane, an uncle feeble-minded, an aunt very immoral. The mother is mentally defective, epileptic, with episodic excitments verging on insanity; has had one illegitimate child and altogether ten children accounted for with several others mentioned as dead and numerous miscarriages. The father has been a periodic alcoholic for many years, less so of late; abusive when drunk; in earlier years frequently a deserter; tubercular, unco-operative and indifferent to spread of his infection; never a steady workman, frequently loafing.

Of the 10 children known, the first and at least 2 others died. The second was defective and delinquent, entered Navy and has not been heard from for years. Third, defective and delinquent, was committed to industrial school for boys and died in influenza epidemic. Fourth is one of those at reformatory for women. Fifth has some congenital deformity, is defective mentally, epileptic and for past 4 years under care of state hospital for epileptics. Sixth is also under commitment to reformatory for women. Seventh found tubercular at 4 years, is defective. Eighth, very feebleminded. Ninth is still small.

Grandparents were aided by public charities (as far back as 1882, verified, and probably earlier) until recent years. Parents have been largely supported by public and private charities and benevolent individuals; are notorious as beggars. Forty-one different agencies have had dealings with this family. Fourth, fifth and sixth children were excluded from public school when examined by school psychologist and each found to be of imbecile grade. The 5th at 15 was committed as epileptic to state hospital.
Fourth (at R. W.): a liar, stole, was immoral at early age. At 16, to psychopathic hospital, where diagnosed feeble-minded and with acute chorea; 6 months later committed to school for feeble-minded, which institution has reported: "She is fundamentally an imbecile. When she was here she had an added psychosis. She was the most troublesome person we have ever had in the institution. . . . While here, she was excited and noisy most of the time. For many months we found that our resources could not handle her and I did not regard her then as a suitable patient for this school and we advised that she be committed to an insane hospital. She should not be at large. She is a bad actor in every way and not a suitable person for this school."

After 14 months, transferred from state school for feeble-minded, because "difficult to control," to hospital for insane. There, very troublesome, annoyed other patients, smashed windows. On 4 occasions was removed by parents and returned in few days; during one such absence acquired gonorrhea by her immoralities; several times father acknowledged she had persistently run the streets with men.

Eighteen months after transfer to hospital for insane was discharged to parents as mentally defective but not psychotic. Five months later, again sent to psychopathic hospital for 10 days' observation, where recommendation was made of recommitment to school for feebleminded, but instead she was committed to reformatory for women.

Physically undeveloped (infantile); menses not established until in hospital when twenty. During last parole from state hospital for insane, which had lasted one month, and twice again during her 5 months in the community before commitment to reformatory, she entered general hospital for threatened abortions, but on none of these occasions had she been pregnant. It was on one of these hospital residences menstruation was first established. Upon admission to reformatory, was excitable, claimed to have just had a miscarriage (untrue).

Here, she has never been able to live outside the probation department; has sudden unprovoked outbursts; has smashed windows, been noisy and constantly troublesome; never able to do any regular work or even simple tasks without constant oversight.

The sixth child of this family (also now here), lived in the community until 6 months after older sister's commitment to reformatory, when, after running away to another state with an Italian man, she was taken into court as a stubborn child on parents' complaint, given probation, but for continued lewd conduct surrendered to the reformatory, her mother making a scene in the courtroom and both parents bitterly opposing the commitment. This was one of the children who had been diagnosed imbecile by school psychologist at 9 years of age. At 13, she had to be placed under treatment for gonorrhea. She is untruthful; never able to hold positions; a sex delinquent; suspected of stealing.

Feeble-minded Woman with 71 Known Arrests and 35 Known Sentences

I. Identifying Data:
Maiden Name: Annie Mary Collins.
Marriage Name: Annie Mary Connors.
Aliases: Ada Stone, Ada Ryan, Margaret A. Stone, Margaret A. Connors, Anna Ryan, Anna Connors, Margaret Long, Margaret Stevens, Cora Townes, Anna Martin, Margaret Sweeney.

Date of Birth: Unknown, about 1882.
Place of Birth: New Brunswick.
In U. S. A.: Since childhood.
Color: White.
Civil Condition: Married (verified) and separated.

II. DATA FROM COURT:

A. Immediate Court History:
Charge: Drunkenness.
Term of Sentence: One Year Indeterminate.
Number of Times in Reformatory: Four.

B. Complete Court Record:
Common Night Walking—
June 7, 1902—Probation to House of Good Shepherd.
Larceny of $26—
May 25, 1908—House of Correction, 3 months.
Drunkenness—
Sept. 3, 1909—Released.
Fornication—
Drunkenness—
Feb. 1, 1910—Jail, 1 month.
Mar. 8, 1910—House of Correction, 2 months.
May 13, 1910—House of Correction, 4 months.
Sept. 23, 1910—Jail, 2 months.
Dec. 9, 1910—House of Correction, 6 months.
Aug. 16, 1911—State Farm.
Nov. 24, 1911—Filed.
Nov. 29, 1911—Filed.
May 17, 1912—Filed; Returned to State Farm.
Aug. 22, 1912—Filed.
Sept. 6, 1912—House of Correction, 1 month.
Oct. 6, 1912—House of Correction, 3 months; Appealed.
Feb. 3, 1913—Jail, 1 month.
Mar. 5, 1913—Jail, 2 months; Appealed. (In Sup. Ct. sentenced).
May 6, 1913—State Farm; Appealed. (In Sup. Ct. sentenced).
Aug. 19, 1913—State Farm; Appealed (In Sup. Ct. sentenced).
Jan. 15, 1914—House of Correction, 1 month.
Feb. 19, 1914—State Farm; Appealed.
July 6, 1914—Jail, 3 months.
BARBARA W. SANBORN

Oct. 15, 1914—State Farm; Suspended, Probation.
Oct. 23, 1914—Filed; Surrendered, State Farm.
Jan. 27, 1915—Jail, 10 days.
Feb. 6, 1915—Jail, 1 month.
Mar. 8, 1915—State Farm.
July 11, 1915—State Farm.
Nov. 30, 1915—House of Correction, 3 months.
Feb. 29, 1916—Jail, 1 month.
Mar. 30, 1916—Jail, 2 months.
June 2, 1916—House of Correction, 4 months; Suspended, Probation.
June 10, 1916—Filed; Surrendered House of Correction, 4 months.
Aug. 16, 1916—State Farm.
Nov. 17, 1916—Reformatory for Women; Suspended; Probation.
Nov. 25, 1916—Filed; Sent to H. G. S.

Surrendered—

Drunkenness—
Dec. 21, 1917—Released.
Jan. 5, 1918—Reformatory; Suspended; Probation.
Jan. 8, 1918—Filed; Surrendered to Reformatory (Held to expiration of sentence, Jan. 9, 1919).
Jan. 11, 1919—Released.
Jan. 18, 1919—Reformatory; Suspended; Probation.
Feb. 3, 1919—Probation.
Feb. 10, 1919—Probation.
Feb. 12, 1919—Reformatory; Suspended; Probation to H. G. S.

Surrendered—
May 22, 1919—Probation continued.

Drunkenness—
May 27, 1919—Reformatory; Suspended; Probation.
June 2, 1919—Reformatory; Suspended; Probation.
June 10, 1919—Reformatory; Suspended; Probation.
June 17, 1919—Reformatory for Women (Transferred to House of Correction).
July 23, 1920—Dismissed.
Aug. 3, 1920—Filed.
Sept. 1, 1920—Continued; Defaulted.

Default Warrant—
Sept. 3, 1920—State Farm; Appealed (Committed).

Drunkenness—
Aug. 1, 1921—Released.
Aug. 24, 1921—Dismissed.
Nov. 7, 1921—Fined $10.
Jan. 3, 1922—State Farm; Appealed.
Mar. 27, 1922—State Farm; Appealed.
May 8, 1922—State Farm; Appealed (Sentenced).
June 6, 1922—State Farm; Suspended.
July 2, 1922—Dismissed.
July 17, 1923—Continued; Defaulted.

Default Warrant—
July 24, 1923—Filed.

Drunkenness—
Aug. 27, 1923—State Farm; Suspended.
Sept. 4, 1923—State Farm; Appealed.
Sept. 19, 1923—State Farm; Appealed.
Oct. 19, 1923—State Farm; Appealed.
Feb. 28, 1924—State Farm; Appealed (By Superior Court,
Recommitted to Reformatory for Women).

FEEBLE-MINDED, PSYCHOPATHIC INDIVIDUAL WITH VICIOUS, HYSTERICAL EPISODES

Marcia Jenney; white; 20; single; born U. S.

Parents native born, of German and Irish descent; both living; illiterate; unskilled; considered respectable but unrefined and incapable of training children. Marcia, the fourth of 10 children, about whom there is nothing of special significance except that an older brother at her commitment was under sentence in federal penitentiary, and her next younger sister, a runaway with Marcia, was causing parents much anxiety. None of children of this family in very good standing in public school. Marcia, herself, claims to have had two illegitimate children, both of whom died when few hours old, but only one such is verified.

Marcia's birth was normal; walking and talking, slow. Scarlet fever at 2 years, was followed by convulsions which parents believe affected mentality. Had nearly all the usual children's diseases; was always subject to crying spells with violent cursing. In school, is said to have been of good deportment but unable to learn, and at 17 was enrolled in third grade. Then began working in a factory, from which soon discharged as "mentally deficient and not safe for operation in a factory; incapable of doing any work in an industrial plant."

About that time ran away with a feeble-minded pugilist, and except for brief periods has been away from parents' home most of time since. At 19, left state where she had lived all her life with parents, and with the above-mentioned man came to Massachusetts. Prior to that, had become well known to police of home city, and almost immediately upon arrival in Massachusetts was reported to police as acting suspiciously and associating with an Italian. While investigation was being made, man disappeared. Marcia was ordered to leave this state and advised to return to her parents. She did so, but 2 months later, accompanied by younger sister, she tried to get back to Massachusetts. They became stranded on the way and were taken in charge by women protective officers. Marcia was hysterical, insolent, defiant; claimed to be married and able to take
care of herself. She was accordingly not detained. Her sister, however, obviously too young to be in a strange place alone, was held in custody and returned to parents. Marcia succeeded in getting back to Massachusetts and returning to a man whom she had met while here previously. Almost immediately they were arrested for cohabitation and sentenced to House of Correction. There, a benevolent woman interested in prisoners, sympathized with her as a lonely girl, and although the institution had endeavored to arrange for her return to parents, this new-made friend offered to take charge of her at expiration of sentence. This she found impossible, however, since girl proved uncontrollable. For several weeks she lived as a prostitute and was then arrested as a vagrant and committed to the reformatory for women.

While held in jail and when in the court room, she was noisy and violent; refused to answer questions; required two court officers to get her to the reformatory. Upon arrival, screamed, kicked, frothed at the mouth, threw herself about or stiffened out rigidly.

The following are notes from her conduct record in the institution (admitted Feb. 23, 1923):

May 7, 1923: Reported for making noises and annoying others at night-time; claimed it unintentional and due to nightmares.

June 6th: Work interfered with by talking too much.

June 11th: Ugly and refused supper.

June 16th: Has been foolish a good deal in dining room; reprimanded and told to stop her silly fooling, but kept on though it was annoying to others; became ugly, pushed her food from her, upsetting other dishes near; in 5 minutes noisily left room without permission.

June 17th: Refused breakfast; started to refuse dinner until officer pleaded with her to be good and told her no one wanted her to be unhappy; apologized and promised to behave.

July 10th: Very excitable.

August 17th: Constantly crying and quarreling with other inmates.

September 7th: Teases and bothers other inmates.

September 11th: Troublesome at work and talks loudly.

September 14th: While working on farm, acted crazily and tried to run away, but instead turned, came into building, and although glum, finally calmed down.

September 28th: Chairman of Lookout Committee spoke to her for so much talking, whereupon she said she was talking to herself; swore at advisor.

January 12, 1924: For weeks previous to this date threatening to all the other girls with whom in contact. In sewing-room, if anyone looked at or spoke to her, would threaten to throw scissors at them and to strike both inmates and officers. In dining room, threatened to throw knives, dishes, glasses, and stated “wouldn’t stop at food.” Caused many disturbances and was reported in Students’ Council for same. At night would have fits of crying and yelling in her room, saying: “I want my mamma! I want my papa!” On this date, although talked to and reasoned with repeatedly, deputy superintendent spent over 2 hours trying to make her see things and do differently. All this time she stood, kicking
the wall. Finally became vicious, flew at officer, scratched, bit and swore. After her extreme passion, cried all day and would not eat.

January 14th: Would not sweep or wash her floor because she did not have her glasses; tried, or pretended to try to smother herself in her room.

January 16th: Quiet, moody, won't talk; eats well.

January 19th: Generally well-behaved during day but in evening kept calling to officer from her room that room was hot.

January 27th: Cried during afternoon.

February 4th: Very unhappy, but conduct satisfactory.

March 21st: Reprimanded by officer for misdemeanors; would not answer or move; entirely obstinate; said she didn't care; banged her chair; opened window and began to yell from it; threw basin, pitcher, etc., onto floor. The following are some of her disconnected utterances: "I don't care what they do to me. I don't care if they give me the electric chair—hang me now... He (a mythical husband) had better not come near me—I'll kick him out! I kicked him out of my house at my mother's twice—hope he never gets out of the California jail. I'm a good girl at home—I'd be ashamed not to be, but I don't have to be good in Massachusetts—Massachusetts don't know me. I'll never go to again; that's a dump place; anybody would be pinched there. When I get out of here I'll blacken my face, then nobody will know me... I'll knock somebody's block off—black their eyes...! Where's that old—big fat thing, overgrown elephant...! Look at all the monkeys over there, doing exercises!" etc., interspersing these remarks with sing-song snatches of obscenity.

July 24th: Love notes of unclean tone between M. and older feebleminded woman intercepted.

August 16th: Made vicious, unprovoked attack upon another inmate in dining room during supper hour; screamed, yelled and became almost beside herself in her hysteria.

August 23rd: Noisy during day.

August 26th: Cross and sullen during forenoon; talkative toward evening; threatened to make so much noise she would "kill myself, hol-lering."

August 30th: Noisy.

September 6th: After nearly a week of unnatural quietness, sang, shouted, threatened, threw things about.

September 7th: Sullen, but quiet.

September 18: Talkative, sang some, complained of being discouraged.

October 16th: Has been doing sewing and mending of garments for her division; gave torn dress to an inmate whom she dislikes, then lied about it.

October 22nd: Lost temper and got into trouble in dining room.

October 23rd: Saucy to different officers, obstinate, did erratic things, quarrelled, wrote on walls, etc.

Repeatedly disturbances were warded off by getting girl quickly into hospital at first suggestion of irritability or restlessness. She is clean
about her person and painstaking about sewing, which she likes when in a contented frame of mind, but it is never possible to keep her long on one kind of work nor with one person or group of persons.

*Psychological examination* shows her to have intelligence quotient 63, handicapped by a speech impediment which makes any conversation with her difficult and any remarks in her excited periods almost unintelligible. Is unable to reason, lacks practical judgment, cannot generalize moral situations; content of thought very meagre; seems to have no realization of her misdemeanors.

Feeble-minded and of constitutional psychopathic inferiority.