Case No. 4. The mother in this case is working but can not make enough money to support her child.

In the group of children from families which have been deserted by the mothers, there were eight white and no negro children.

Cases 1 & 2. This mother left her husband in Texas and ran away with another man taking her two children with her. She was put in jail for disorderly conduct in Richmond and the children after a short time spent in the City Home were sent back to their father in Texas with the help of the Traveller's Aid Society.

Case No. 3. The mother with her two children came to Quantico to stay with an uncle. The father came to Quantico and the family came to Richmond from there and were stranded here. The family were legal residents of Texas and so were sent back there with the help of the Traveller's Aid Society.

Cases 4 & 5. This family has a history of drunkenness, venereal infection, dependency, and delinquency in the children. The mother deserted, going out of the state with a man with whom she had been living for several months. The father of the children is in Pine Camp.

Case No. 6. This mother deserted her husband taking with her the two youngest of her seven children. The father is a poor carpenter and can not care for this child at home.
since he is mentally defective to such a degree that he requires constant supervision.

Case No. 7. The mother and father of this child live in Richmond and the mother and child came to the City Home for one night only because the mother claimed that the father had beaten her. The next morning her husband came to the City Home and took his wife and child back home with him.

Case No. 8. This mother is promiscuous and a professional beggar. She deserted her husband taking the children with her. He moved to Philadelphia and worked in a factory there. The mother was sent to a hospital for an operation and the children were placed in the City Home. Some plan was made of all the children but this one since he is mentally defective and not fit for placement.

There were two cases of children, one white and one negro, in which the parents were married but the mother's husband was not the father of the child.

In the case of the white child, the mother left her two children in a boarding home and went to New York. Her husband was found but he claimed that only one of the children belonged to him and refused to take this child, since he was not its father.
In the case of the negro child, the mother was married but did not live with her husband. She left the child with friends who passed it around to several different people before bringing it to the City Home. Neither the mother nor her husband were ever located.

There were two children, one white and one negro child whose parents were divorced.

The parents of the white child had been divorced on account of unfaithfulness on the part of the woman. The child had been given by the courts to its father but it was so mentally defective that the father could not care for it at home.

The parents of the negro child were divorced on account of the father's cruelty. The mother was given the custody of the five children. She and one of the children now have tuberculosis and are at the City Home pavilion for tubercular patients. The other children are with their maternal grandparent.

There is one white child whose mother is dead. The father is a chronic alcoholic and has no relatives to care for the child except a feeble-minded sister-in-law.

There is one negro child whose father is dead. The mother lives with a friend who keeps a rooming house. After her confinement, the mother and baby expect to
return to their former home.

There is one white child who was brought to the City Home by her aunt who said that the child's mother was dead and that its father had deserted before its birth. The aunt abandoned the child and has never been located.

From this description of the family situations of the children who are the subject of this study it appears that the family situations are in most cases the best explanations of the children's being placed in the City Home.
A further analysis of the family situations will now be made from the material in the foregoing section on Family Situations of the Children in order to determine the problems mentioned in this section which were not common to enough cases to be treated in the Analysis of the Family Situations yet were important enough to need comment.

The limitations encountered in information gained from visits and records, many incomplete, are understood.

Feeble-mindedness was found to exist in ten cases of unmarried mothers and in eight cases of married mothers. Of the feeble-minded unmarried mothers four were white and six were negro women. Of the feeble-minded married women all eight cases were white.

Promiscuity occurred in thirteen cases, seven of them unmarried and six married mothers. In the cases of five of the promiscuous unmarried mothers, two of them white and three of them negro, feeble-mindedness was also a factor. There were two white promiscuous unmarried mothers of apparently normal intelligence and six white promiscuous married women of apparently normal intelligence.

In the cases of two white mothers, their first cousins were the fathers of their children.

Three white unmarried mothers claimed to have been the victims of assaults. In two of the cases the man responsible was a boarder and in the other case the man was a married neighbor.
In the cases of eight mothers either unmarried or deserted they were physically incapacitated and unable to take care of their children. Six of them are white and three are negroes. The causes of their physical condition were tuberculosis, encephalitis, chronic nephritis, and spinal injuries.

In eighteen cases the mothers were mentally incapacitated and soon after the birth of the child were sent to a hospital for the insane. This group includes four white and six negro unmarried mothers and eight white married mothers.

In six cases, three white and three negro, the children were abandoned by their mothers and were never located.

Five children in this group had fathers in jail.
Four children have parents who were transients and were stranded in the city and sent to the City Home.

In eleven cases where the children were born in the City Home their mothers either took them home during the time of study or were planning to do this as soon as their condition would permit. Two of these were white and nine were negro women.

In five cases, two white and three negro, the parents of the children live in the city and wish to take the children home but are unable to support them.
CHAPTER FOUR

CHILDREN IN THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL

In the previous chapters the children in residence at the City Home have been discussed in detail and this chapter will be devoted to a discussion of the children in the Contagious Disease Hospital. This hospital is in the same institution but in no other way is it related to the City Home. These children in the Contagious Disease Hospital make up an entirely independent group from the children in residence at the City Home proper. These children present no problems except those of treatment and isolation. The Contagious Disease Hospital serves the children in residence, but it so happened that there were no resident City Home children in the Contagious Disease Hospital during the period of time over which this study was extended.

All cases of contagious diseases which can not be cared for at home are referred to the City Home by the City Board of Health since this is the only hospital in Richmond which will take such cases. Children from families which lack facilities or money for caring for them at home are sent here.
In the month of January, the time during which this study was made, there were no epidemics in the city of Richmond, so the number of children in the Contagious Disease Hospital at this time was smaller than it is during the months when there are epidemics. On the other hand, the financial condition of many families in Richmond probably was the cause for their being unable to care for their sick children at home and accounts for more children being in the Contagious Disease Hospital during the depression than in normal times.

It is unnecessary to keep full social records for these children and social record cards, often not completely filled out, are kept at the City Home. These record cards have been used as the source of information for this chapter.

During the time of this study there were seventeen children who were treated in the Contagious Disease Hospital. Of this group there were twelve white and five negro children, or 71 per cent of white and 29 per cent of negro patients. There were seven cases of scarlet fever; three cases of influenza; two cases of impetigo; two cases of chicken pox; one case of scabies; one case of scarletina; and one case of diptheria. All the cases, eight, which recovered during the time of study were discharged to their parents or guardians.

The occupations of the parents as given on the record cards are listed below, the white families being considered first.
Case No. 1. The father of this child works for a bakery in Richmond. The mother’s occupation was that of a housewife.

Case No. 2. The father is a laborer; no mention is made of the mother.

Case No. 3. The father and mother of this child were both unemployed and at the City Home but the father’s occupation is that of a painter.

Case No. 4. The father is a laborer; no mention was made of the mother.

Cases 5 & 6. The father of these twins lives in Richmond and has been given work by the Citizens’ Unemployed Relief Bureau. The mother’s occupation is that of a housewife.

Case No. 7. The mother of this child has been deserted by her husband and is living with relatives in Richmond. No occupation was given.

Cases 8 & 9. These children were sent to the Contagious Disease Hospital by the Hebrew Aid Society of Richmond.

Case No. 10. The father is a truck driver for a transfer company. No occupation is given for the mother.
Cases 11 & 12. The father is a laborer; no mention is made of the mother.

The occupations given by the parents of the negro children were as follows:

Case No. 1. The mother is a housewife and no occupation was given for the father.

Cases 2 & 3. The father is a factory hand and no occupation was given for the mother.

Case No. 4. The father is a truck driver and no occupation was given for the mother.

Case No. 5. The mother does work by the day. No mention was made of the father.

Thus it is shown that in none of the families are the parents skilled laborers.

It would be difficult to draw any valid conclusions about this group of children since the number in the Contagious Disease Hospital is influenced by such shifting and unpredictable circumstances as epidemics and all kinds of contagious diseases. A full study of the children received in this Contagious Disease Hospital, extending over a sufficiently long period of time, could be made both valuable and interesting.
CHAPTER FIVE

ILLUSTRATIVE CASES

The following illustrative cases have been chosen from the files of the City Home and the Juvenile Court records as representative examples of children in the City Home. They were selected on no criterion other than that they were typical illustrations of the group.

"John" illustrates the type of high grade defective children who have been neglected and reared in a poor environment. "Ann" illustrates an ideal case of a foundling placed for adoption in a high type foster home. "Rosalie" illustrates the type of low grade defective children who have a most unfavorable background and have been abandoned. "Elnora" illustrates the case of a child with supposedly very low mentality and a serious physical handicap and the results probably possible where treatment is successful.

Case No. 1 — "John"

John Harris is a white boy eight years old who has been in the City Home five months. His mother and father have never been married but have lived together for twenty years. The father has been known to the Police Court of Henrico County for stealing and drunkenness. He gives his
occupation as a farmer and trucker but during the past few years when he has lived in Richmond has been out of work. He has an arrested case of tuberculosis and has been in Pine Camp Sanatorium for the past month. Now he is able to work and seems anxious to take care of his children but can not find employment. The mother is promiscuous and is a coarse and calloused woman. She has had treatments for a venereal infection at the Medical College of Virginia Dispensary. She appealed to the Family Service Society for relief and it was through the Family Service Society that the case was brought to the attention of the police.

John is the youngest of six children. The oldest sister is Elsie, twenty-one, who is now married and living with her husband in Orange County, Virginia. She married when she was very young and has never been known to the courts. The second sister, Gladys, eighteen years old, is married to a bootlegger and lives with him in Richmond. She has been brought into court several times for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and was under the supervision of the Juvenile Court before her marriage.

Randall, John's brother, is sixteen years old. He lives with Gladys and her husband. Two months ago Randall and his brother, George, held up a filling station in Richmond and robbed the cash register. They also stole a bicycle from a neighbor. The boys were tried in the Juvenile Court and kept in the Juvenile Court Detention Home for a short while. Later they were released under
the supervision of one of the Juvenile Court Probation Officers.

George, the fourth child, is fourteen years old. After his release from the Juvenile Court Detention Home he ran away and is thought to be roaming around the State of Virginia. The Juvenile Court Probation Officer to whom he is on probation has not been able to locate him.

Marie, the next child, is eleven. She was put in the City Home with John. Marie is a thin, pathetic looking little girl with a sweet but somewhat blank expression. She has been to Madison School in Richmond for three years and in June was promoted to a special class for second grade children who are mentally retarded. Marie's health is fair now but when she first entered the City Home she suffered from malnutrition, carious teeth, and capitis pediculosis. Soon after Marie and John were admitted to the City Home they were examined at the Children's Memorial Clinic. The psychological examination showed the following results: Marie's chronological age was ten years and nine months and her mental age was six years, giving an Intelligence Quotient of 67. Marie is of high grade feeble-minded intelligence according to the Terman classification. Marie will always pass as feeble-minded in any but the lowest social environment.

"Children like this child for their own good and that of other pupils should be kept out of the regular classes at school. They will rarely be equal to the work of the fifth grade, however long they attend school. They
will make little progress in a well-managed special class, but with the approach of adolescence, at latest, the state should take them into custodial care for its own protection." (1)

John is a thin, quiet child, normal in appearance. When he was examined at the Children's Memorial Clinic his psychological examination showed the following results: chronological age, eight years and five months; mental age, seven years. Intelligence Quotient 83. On the tests he worked planfully and with good perception of form and spatial relationship. He worked slowly, however. The boy has a speech defect consisting of substitution of sounds, "c" for "f" and "w" for "r." John is of dull normal intelligence according to the Terman Classification.

"In this group of dull, normal children are included those children who would not, according to any of the commonly accepted social standards, be considered feeble-minded, but who are nevertheless, far enough below the actual average of intelligence among races of Western European descent that they cannot make ordinary school progress or master other intellectual difficulties which average children are equal to mastery." (2)

The prognosis for his future development in the present environment is not favorable. He could be expected to make a more satisfactory adjustment in a relatively simple and more suitable environment. John has gone to school in Richmond one semester but was not pro-

moted from the one-L grade. He will probably do better at school if given purely vocational training. He may be able to complete the eighth grade with low marks by the age of sixteen or seventeen.

At present John's health is fair, but when he was admitted into the City Home he was suffering from malnutrition, carious teeth, and capitis pediculosus. Two months ago he had a slight case of diphtheria but was not very ill and no bad effects resulted.

John and Marie were sent to the City Home by a Juvenile Court officer. The Family Service Society had reported the Harris family and home to the police as being a bad environment for the children and the police visit to the home verified this. A Mr. Hobhouse had been living with Mrs. Harris and the children, John and Marie. Mr. Harris was living with his mother in another part of the city. The children were a picture of neglect, poorly dressed, dirty, and undernourished. They were taken to the City Home temporarily until the Juvenile Court should decide where to place them. When the case came up in court, Mrs. Harris was not present and it was later discovered that she had left town with Mr. Hobhouse. Mr. Harris has agreed to pay board for the children in a good home as soon as he can find employment. Efforts are being made by the Juvenile Court Probation Officer in charge of the case to get the children admitted to Bethany Home, an
orphanage in the city, but due to the crowded conditions there, they cannot be admitted at the present.

The children will probably stay in the City Home until they are admitted to Bethany Home.

Case No. 2. - "Ann"

Ann Randolph is a little negro baby, a foundling, named at the City Home. She was brought in on July 11, 1932 by a negro woman, Rosa Brooks, who lives in Richmond. She explained that the child had been left in her home by a woman she did not know about a week previous; she expected the woman to return in a short time, but had not heard from her since. The superintendent at the City Home refused to accept the baby and instructed the woman to present the case to the desk sergeant at the Second Police Station. She did this and the child was sent back to the City Home by the police sergeant with the request that it be admitted pending an investigation by them. The child appeared to be about two months old on admission. An investigation proved fruitless.

When Ann was six months of age she was referred to the Children's Memorial Clinic for routine examination as there was a possibility of placement in an adoption home. The psychiatrist described Ann as a very friendly baby who smiled readily, vocalized quite extensively, and was quite responsive to most of the test material. Her appre-
hension was rather poor, there being uncontrolled side-
wise movements of the hands with the mouth open, and a
frown on the fact when a ring was dangled within easy
reaching distance. She reacted little to the edge of
the table and did not pick up objects on visual presenta-
tion.

Her development in general was at the five months
level, though motor development and language development
were at the level of her estimated chronological age.
Although it is very difficult to make any definite state-
ment about a child as young as this, particularly when
the chronological age is not exactly known, it would
appear that this baby is probably developing at a normal
rate.

The applicants for adopting Ann live on the Williams-
burg Pike in a colored residential section. The homes are
mostly cottages of four or five rooms and in good repair.
The home is a nice appearing one story cottage containing
four rooms, bath and hall. There is a small well-kept
front yard enclosed by shrubbery. A front porch extends
across the front of the house on which were three rockers
painted and flower pots painted in keeping with the chairs.
There were green and white awnings on the porch.

The interior of the home is spotlessly clean and in
every way indicates good standards of living. The front
room contains a three piece suite, victrola, attractive
recommends the Worrell's home as being an excellent home for Ann who will probably be adopted legally later.

On January 4, 1933, Ann was discharged in care of Nellie Worrell.

Case No. 3 - "Rosalie"

Rosalie Carson is a little white girl, nine years old who has been in the City Home for three years. Her mother, Nora Carson had a very unhappy early life. She and her sister Susie were placed in Memorial Home, an orphanage in Richmond, by their mother at the death of their father. Nora was eight years old and Susie was five at this time. Two years after they had been there their mother died. When Nora was seventeen, she and Susie were placed by the Board of Directors of Memorial Home in the home of their uncle, Walter Carson, in Chesterfield County. Both girls were assaulted by their cousins, James and Harry Carson, and the condition was reported to the State Department of Public Welfare. Harry married Susie, but James refused to marry Nora. He was arrested but the case was dropped.

Nora entered the Spring Street Home where her baby was born. The baby was put in Myrtle Lawn Home and Nora got work there so she could be with her child. After a month there Nora left because she said she "didn't like
the noise." She obtained employment in a tobacco factory and paid for the support of her child, Rosalie. Then after a few months she stopped paying for Rosalie's support and declared her wish to have the child adopted. None of her friends knew about her baby and she felt that her past life would always haunt her as long as she had to take care of Rosalie. A few months later Nora filed a petition in the Juvenile Court asking to be relieved of the responsibility of her child. So when Rosalie was about a year old, she was committed to the Children's Home Society of Virginia.

Rosalie was then sent to the Children's Home Society Receiving Home where she stayed for five years. During this time she was put in a boarding home where she got along very well but the Children's Home Society was obliged to turn her back to the receiving home because of lack of funds to continue to pay her board.

When she was six years old, Rosalie was sent to the Highland Park Kindergarten. She was there two weeks and did fairly good work in comparison with the other children but since she was older than the general group she was placed in the first grade. Her first grade teacher reported her to be a very difficult child. She was antagonistic to the other children in the grade, pinching them, making faces and trying to attract attention. Her teacher says that she only learned ten words during four months time and seemingly made no progress in her work.
In 1930 she was examined at the Children's Memorial Clinic. Her chronological age was six years and seven months, mental age four years and six months, Intelligence Quotient 68. This Intelligence Quotient places the child in the high grade defective group intellectually. It is highly probable that this is the highest the child will ever attain. According to the psychologist who examined Rosalie at that time, she was a rather unstable, excitable youngster. The psychologist recommended that simple kindergarten training would probably be highly beneficial since her mental age was below that of the first grade. The problem of the child at that time was considered one of long time care.

In 1931, the Children's Home Society Receiving Home became very over-crowded and their funds for boarding children were low and since Rosalie was definitely unplaceable in a free foster home she was removed from the receiving home and taken to the City Home.

Rosalie seemed to adjust very well under the regime at the City Home and after she had been there about a year she was referred to the Children's Memorial Clinic for a second examination. The psychiatrist described her as a very restless, over-active, fidgety child, who replied, "Yes, Mom" or "Mom" to almost everything that was said to her. She wanted everything she saw and finally trailed off into an endless stream of requests. She was very vague about her parentage and seemed to remember neither parent and to have no worries about them. She was quite