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RULES
FOR
THE GOVERNMENT
OF
GAOLS,
HOUSES OF CORRECTION,
AND
Penitentiaries.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
PLANS OF PRISONS ON IMPROVED PRINCIPLES;
AND A DESCRIPTION, WITH PLATES, OF
A CORN MILL AND WATER MILL,
ADAPTED TO THE
EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

" Parum est improbos coercere pœnâ,
— nisi probos efficias disciplinâ."

PUBLISHED BY
*The Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and
for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders.*

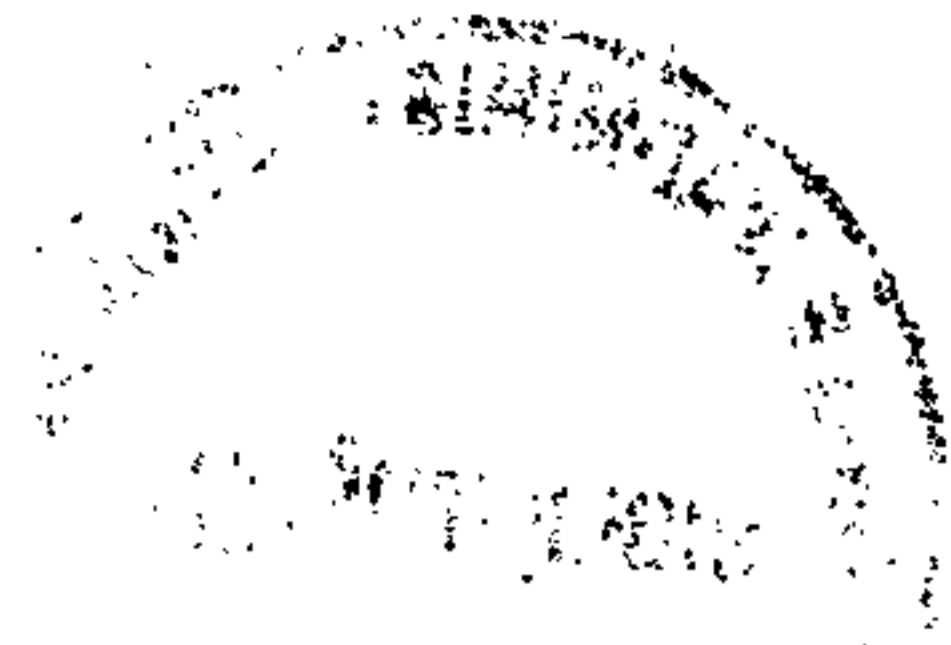
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1821.



Communications to the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, &c. are requested to be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, SAMUEL HOARE, jun. Esq. Lombard-Street; to THOS. FOWELL BUXTON, Esq. M.P. Spital-fields; or WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq. Plough Court, Lombard Street. The Committee meet weekly for the transaction of business.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE first impression of "RULES for the GOVERNMENT of GAOLS, &c." having been disposed of, the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, &c. present to the Public another Edition.

Experience has proved, that the Rules are well-adapted to attain the end proposed; and it is gratifying to the Committee to know that their Views coincide with those of a large body of the Magistrates, amongst whom this publication has been freely circulated, and by whom it has been generally approved.

LONDON,
August 1st, 1821.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, in submitting to the Public the following suggestions respecting the proper regulations to be adopted in Prisons, deem it superfluous to detain their readers by endeavouring to prove what is already obvious, that the judicious management of Gaols is a subject of the utmost importance.

An intention has been imputed to this Society, than which nothing can be more foreign from its real purpose, that of making the interior of a prison a more desirable residence than the habitations of the poor; the motives which actuate the members of the Society are allowed to be benevolent, but the consequences of carrying their views of reform or improvement into effect, are supposed by some persons to be mischievous; it is presumed that offenders are intimidated, by the miseries and privations they have experienced or anticipate; if prisons, it is said, are rendered places of comfort, where food and lodging are gratuitously provided, they become incentives to crime and a recompense for its commission. In this view of the subject, however, the Committee cannot coincide: it is true, they consider it desirable that prisons should be clean, and the food given to the prisoners, plain, wholesome, and sufficient; but they are equally anxious that every thing which borders on sensual gratification or unnecessary comfort should be entirely prohibited. They are of opinion that the punishment contemplated by the law should alone be inflicted, and that no collateral evils, the horrors of disease, and the corruption of principle, should be superadded; but they are decidedly adverse to any permission of idleness, dissolute behaviour, or to any indulgencies, excepting those

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conferred as the reward of good conduct; they are desirous that constant and imperative labour should occupy the prisoners, and prepare their minds for such instruction as may eradicate evil habits, and substitute good dispositions: a prison thus regulated offers no attraction to the vicious, and the Committee confidently appeal to the evidence of facts as confirming the deductions of reason, wherever this experiment has been fairly tried.

It must be apparent to all who have directed their attention to this subject, that the system of Prison Discipline too generally prevalent in England was confined to a single object, the safe custody of the prisoner; and to one method of accomplishing that object, severe and sometimes unnecessary coercion: if the prisoner could be retained within the walls of a gaol by bars, by chains, or by subterraneous and unventilated dungeons, by the use of any rigour or privation; this plan, aiming only at his personal security, was deemed sufficient; the possibility of reforming the criminal seems never to have been contemplated; no rule was in force, no arrangement existed which could be referred to such a purpose: the attempt to disengage the culprit from long formed habits of vice, and to rekindle in his breast the latent sparks of virtue, were schemes known indeed by the writings of Howard, but generally regarded as the visionary efforts of an excessive philanthropy.

Such has been the progress of public opinion, that it is not now requisite to dwell upon the expediency of making these attempts, or to contend against a system calculated to multiply offences, and to ripen indiscretion into crime; Plans have been gradually developed, in which moral restraint removes the necessity of brutal violence; in which the prisoner is justly considered as possessing rights which we must not violate, and feelings which we must not wound, beyond what the sentence of the law demands: a system equally opposed to that dangerous indulgence which permits scenes of vice, drunkenness, or debauchery to be exhibited; and to that

useless cruelty, which, producing no beneficial effect in the way of example, tends to harden the character of those who are subjected to its operation; a system, in short, which suppresses for a time, at least, many evil habits, and substitutes those of industry, decency, sobriety, and order.

The strong interest taken by the Public on this important subject, the examples which have been adduced of the successful application of these principles to practice, the zeal manifested by the Magistrates in general throughout the country, and the appointment of Committees in both houses of Parliament, furnish a well-grounded confidence that the improved system of Prison Discipline will now be fairly and fully tried.

The Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline have received so many applications for information respecting numerous particulars, that they apprehend they cannot more effectually consult the wishes or convenience of the Public, than by an endeavour to collect and arrange those recommendations which the result of reflection and experience enables them to offer.

Much consideration has been bestowed upon the Plans which accompany this tract, and great assistance has been derived from the architectural skill of Mr. Ainslie and Mr. Bullar, in the arrangement and illustration of these designs: these gentlemen have gratuitously afforded the Society most valuable aid, for which the Committee beg to express their sincere acknowledgments; the object in view was to give such plans as might best combine the advantages of inspection and classification, leaving it to the discretion of different districts to accommodate the same to their own local circumstances.

With regard to the Rules which are suggested, there is no pretension to originality; the first aim of the Committee has been to obtain an accurate acquaintance with the actual management of the best regulated gaols; to compare attentively the course pursued in each, with their practical consequences;

and then to select and combine, under one arrangement, those rules which appeared upon the whole most judicious and effective.

The importance of providing employment for prisoners, and the difficulty of procuring it, have deeply engaged the attention of the Society, but hitherto without enabling them to arrive at any conclusion which is universally applicable; but there is one species of labour obtained by the introduction of mills, and especially of stepping-mills, which may furnish constant occupation to a determinate proportion of the prisoners. The advantages derived from the use of mills in several prisons, have been very conspicuous, not so much perhaps in a pecuniary point of view, as in the moral benefits resulting to the prisoner.

A stepping-mill of a superior description, and which the Committee cannot too earnestly recommend for the employment of prisoners, has been lately constructed, on very ingenious principles, by Mr. Cubitt, Civil Engineer, of Ipswich. To the liberality and kind attention of this gentleman, the Committee are indebted for the annexed illustrations of the machinery, and explanation of its power and effects.

Should the recommendations here collected, be found useful in assisting those gentlemen, who unite the power with the inclination to promote the grand and progressive work of improvement in Prison Discipline, the object of the Society will be fully attained.

SAMUEL HOARE, JUN.

Chairman of the Committee,

London, 1st January, 1820.

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RULES

FOR

THE GOVERNMENT OF GAOLS, &c.

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF VISITING JUSTICES.

Vide the following Acts of Parliament:—

19 Geo. 3, Cap. 74, Sects. 23, 47, 49.

31 Geo. 3, Cap. 46, Sects. 3, 5, 9, 14.

I.

31 Geo. 3, Cap. 46, Sect 5.—“ FOR better preventing all abuses, as well in the common gaols, as in the said houses of correction, or other places of confinement, to be used as penitentiary houses, be it further enacted, that the justices of the peace shall, at every general or quarter sessions, after the passing of this Act, appoint two or more justices, visitors of each of the said gaols and other places of confinement; and such visiting justices, so respectively appointed, shall, either together or singly, personally visit and inspect such prison at least three times in each quarter of a year, and oftener, if occasion shall require; and shall examine into the state of the buildings, the behaviour and conduct of the respective officers, and the treatment and condition of the prisoners, the amount of their earnings, and the expenses attending such prison; and in matters of pressing necessity, and within the powers of their commission, as justices, shall take cognizance thereof, and proceed to regulate and redress the same; and, at every general or quarter sessions of the peace, the said visiting justices respectively shall make a report in writing of the state and condition of the same, and of all abuses which may occur to their observation therein; and the chairman of the said sessions is hereby

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required to call upon the said visitors for such report; and it shall be lawful for every justice of the peace for such county, riding, or division, of his own accord, and without being appointed a visitor, to enter into, and to examine the same, at such time or times, and as often as he shall think fit; and if he shall discover any abuses therein, he is hereby required to report them in writing, at the next general or quarter sessions of the peace, or adjourned sessions which shall be holden for such county, riding, or division; and when, and as often, as report of any abuses in the said place of confinement shall be made by the said visiting justices, or either of them, or by any other justice of the peace for such county, riding, or division, the abuses, so reported, shall be taken into immediate consideration by the justices of the peace for such county, riding, or division, at the general or quarter sessions, or adjourned sessions, at which such report shall be made, they are hereby required to adopt the most effectual measures for inquiring into and rectifying such abuses, as soon as the nature of the case will allow."

II.

31 *Geo. 3, Cap. 46, Sect. 9.*—"And be it further enacted, that every such return, (viz. that which the keeper is required by the preceding section to return to the clerk of assize, vide *Duties of Keeper, rule 5*) before it is delivered into Court, shall be examined by one or more of the visiting justices, to be appointed, as herein before directed, who is hereby required to sign such return, and to annex thereto such observations as he shall think fit on every particular therein contained."

III.

31 *Geo. 3, Cap. 46, Sect. 14.*—"And be it further enacted, that, if the said visitors shall at any time observe, or be satisfactorily informed of any extraordinary diligence or merit in any of the offenders under their inspection, they shall report the same to the justices of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, or great sessions, at their next, or any subsequent session, to

be holden for the county, in which such offender was convicted, in order that such justices may, if they shall think proper, recommend such offender to the royal mercy, in such degree, or upon such terms, as to them shall seem meet: and if His Majesty shall thereupon be graciously pleased to shorten the duration of such offender's confinement, such offender shall, together with necessary clothing, receive such sum of money for his or her immediate subsistence, as the said visiting justices shall think proper, so as such sum shall not exceed twenty shillings, nor be less than five shillings; in case such offender shall have been confined for the space of one year; and so in proportion, for any shorter term of confinement; and such sums of money, as also the expense of such clothing, shall be paid out of the county rate."

IV.

All bills relating to the prison shall be referred to the visiting justices, who shall on some one day of the week, to be agreed upon and named by them, next immediately preceding each quarter sessions, examine all bills, and audit all accounts, which the keeper of the prison may be required to keep; and shall, if satisfied with the accounts, sign the same, and direct the keeper of the prison to deliver them to the quarter sessions, then and there to be finally passed, after being verified upon oath by the keeper, if required; and the visiting magistrates shall from time to time direct such form of preparing and rendering these accounts as may appear to them most satisfactory, and be judged best calculated to prevent any improper and unnecessary expenditure.

V.

The visiting justices shall have the same powers as to hearing complaints, and punishing offences amongst the prisoners, as are granted to the visiting justices of houses of correction, used as penitentiary houses, (vide the 31 *Geo. 3, Cap. 46, Sect. 3,*) and case of the repetition of such offences as the

keeper is by these rules empowered to punish, or in case of offences more enormous, he shall report the case to the visiting justices, or to one of them, who shall have power to enquire upon oath and determine on all such offences, so reported to them, and shall order such offenders to be punished as that act directs.

VI.

Where any fraud is suspected, the visiting justices shall have power to examine on oath the keeper, taskmaster, or any of the officers or servants employed about the prison, or any persons, of whom any necessaries, stock, materials, or other things have been purchased for the use of the prison, or any persons, to whom any stock or materials, wrought or manufactured therein, have been sold, or any of the offenders, confined in the prison, touching such fraud; and the visiting justices shall report such evidence, with their observations thereon, to the next meeting of the court of quarter sessions.

VII.

The magistrates, who are not visiting justices, are earnestly solicited to visit the gaol, penitentiary, and house of correction, frequently, and to record in a book, to be kept at the prison, such observations on the general aspect of the gaol with respect to cleanliness, the conduct of the officers, the appearance and behaviour of the prisoners, as may from time to time occur to them; and to insert any suggestions that may seem to them calculated to improve the government of the prison, or ameliorate the condition of the prisoners; the books for this purpose to be submitted to the inspection of the visiting justices at their meetings, and also to the court of quarter sessions.

VIII.

The visiting justices shall advertise for tenders for all contracts connected with the gaol, penitentiary, or house of correction, and shall report the result to the court of quarter session who shall make the contract.

IX.

The visiting justices for the time being shall be authorised to expend such a sum of money, in the purchase of implements and materials for the employment, and of such books for the instruction, of the prisoners, as they shall see necessary; and also any sum of money for the purchase of bedding or clothing for the prisoners, as may from time to time be required: the amount so expended to be reported to the quarter sessions immediately subsequent to such expenditure.

X.

The visiting justices shall be empowered to appoint such temporary assistant or assistants for the purpose of instructing the prisoners confined in the gaol, or house of correction, in any work, manufacture, or useful employment, as they may deem it expedient to introduce into the prison; * but such appointment shall in every instance be restricted to a period not exceeding three months, and reported whenever made, to the quarter sessions.

XI.

The visiting justices shall be authorised, if they shall see proper, to enter into contract with any person for the employment of the prisoners in any work, manufacture, or trade.

XII.

The visiting justices shall keep a minute book of their proceedings, in which shall be entered all observations made and orders given by them, whether individually or at their meetings. The minutes made at each meeting, shall contain the names of the justices present, be signed by the chairman, and be kept in the keeper's house.

* Vide Appendix (B.), p. 40.

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF KEEPER.

Vide the following Acts of Parliament:—

19 Geo. 3, Cap. 74, Sect. 46.

22 Geo. 3, Cap. 64, Sects. 3, 7, 8, 11.

24 Geo. 3, Sess. 2, Cap. 54, Sect. 22.

29 Geo. 3, Cap. 67.

31 Geo. 3, Cap. 46, Sects. 1, 3, 8, 15.

55 Geo. 3, Cap. 50.

56 Geo. 3, Cap. 116.

I.

THE justices in quarter session shall appoint a keeper of the house of correction and penitentiary house, who may also execute the office of keeper of the common gaol, if thereto appointed by the sheriff of the county, and provided both prisons are included within the same walls, and shall receive such salary from the county stock, as the court of quarter session shall from time to time direct, on condition, that he shall not take or receive to his own use any fee, gratuity or emolument, from any prisoner or other person whatsoever, except such portion of the prisoner's earnings as the justices may determine upon, by way of inducement to him to promote industry; and except any allowance that he may be authorized by the justices to receive from the debtors, for accommodation on the master's side of the prison; and that he shall regularly observe and keep the rules and regulations of the prison.

II.

He shall execute his office in person, and shall hold no other office or employment, and exercise no other calling, trade, or business whatever. He shall be required to exercise the authority delegated to him, with temper, and without favour, partiality, or personal resentment. He must not strike a prisoner, unless in self defence; and shall require and enforce humanity and good temper towards the prisoners from his several subordinate officers.

III.

He shall give a bond with a surety to the county, in the joint penalty of a sum equal to double the amount of his annual salary; the condition of which shall be, that he be accountable, when called upon, for all monies, goods, and materials entrusted to his care, and for all furniture belonging to the county in his use and occupation.

IV.

He shall have the same power as to hearing complaints and punishing offences among the prisoners, as are granted to governors of houses of correction, used as penitentiary houses, viz. he shall have power to hear all complaints, and to examine any persons touching any of the following offences:—disobedience of any of the orders of the prison—assault by one prisoner on another, where no dangerous wound or bruise is given—profane cursing and swearing or indecent behaviour—absence from chapel, or irreverent behaviour there—idleness or negligence in work, or wilful mismanagement of it—and such other offences, as in the subjoined rules, under the head of prisoners, are submitted to his jurisdiction: he shall have power to determine thereon, and may punish such offences, by ordering the offender into close confinement in a solitary cell, and by keeping him or her upon bread and water, for any time not exceeding three days.

V.

He shall make returns, as required by the following acts of parliament, viz. on the first day of every assize, to the proper officer of the court a statement of the number of cells, their size, &c., and the names of all the prisoners, by the 31 Geo. 3, cap. 46, sect. 8: also to the court of quarter session, held next after Michaelmas in each year, a return, with his certificate on oath, stating the observance or non-observance of the provisions of certain acts of parliament in the prisons under his care, pursuant to the 29 Geo. 3, cap. 67; and to every court of quarter session a return of all prisoners in the house of correction, pursuant to the 22 Geo. 3, cap. 65, sect. 3.

VI.

Fetters and handcuffs shall be provided at the expense of the county; but shall only be used as a precaution in the case of riot, or of attempt to escape; each case to be entered in the keeper's journal; and notice given thereof to one of the visiting justices within forty-eight hours after the prisoner shall for such offence have been so secured, who shall have authority to confirm or alter the same at their discretion, and the keeper shall not continue such fettering longer than six days, without an order in writing from one of the visiting justices.

VII.

He shall constantly attend the prisoners when in chapel, and at the distribution of provisions; and shall visit every ward, and see every prisoner (accompanied by the matron when visiting the female prisoners), at the least, once in every twenty-four hours; and every cell shall be inspected by himself once every day.

VIII.

He shall not absent himself from the prison for a night, without permission in writing from a visiting justice, unless in the execution of any part of his duty, that requires such absence or by reason of some unforeseen accident; any of which facts, and the name of the visiting justice who may have granted such permission, he shall notice in his journal.

IX.

He shall not permit any person to sleep in his house, or in that of any taskmaster, turnkey, or porter, except his or their wives, children and servants, without the express permission of a visiting justice, or an order of the court of quarter session.

X.

He shall not sell, nor shall any person in trust for him, or employed by him, sell, or have any benefit or advantage from the sale of any article whatsoever to any prisoner; nor shall he

have any interest in any contract or agreement for the supply of the prison.

XI.

He shall strictly prohibit all gaming and drunkenness, and shall punish every prisoner so offending, pursuant to the powers vested in him by rule IV.

XII.

He, or a turnkey deputed by him, shall, if the visiting magistrates consider it necessary, search all persons visiting the prison, excepting females, who in such case are to be examined by the matron, or other female, to be nominated for this purpose by the visiting justices; when all packets and parcels thus brought into the gaol are to be opened in the presence of the person bringing them, and of the prisoner, in order to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors, or other prohibited articles.

XIII.

He shall keep a journal, and record therein the daily events of the prison, which journal shall be laid before the visiting justices as often as they shall meet, and before the justices, at every quarter session and adjournment thereof.

XIV.

He shall enter in his journal, and report to the visiting justices, any turnkey, or other officer, guilty of any misconduct.

XV.

He shall enter all punishments in his journal, expressing the name of the prisoner, the offence, and the nature and duration of the punishment, and by whom directed.

XVI.

In case of any prisoner being committed a second time, the keeper shall note such occurrence in his journal, and shall insert in his commitment book a reference to the former entry of the prisoner.

XVII.

He shall keep a register, in which he shall enter the following particulars concerning every prisoner (not a debtor) committed to his custody:—Number—name—age—description of person—his or her trade or occupation—when received—when committed—by whom committed—on what charge—place and time of trial—sentence—if before in confinement, how often and in what prison—in what part of the prison confined—employment in the prison—date of beginning work—cost of maintenance per week—extra cost during sickness—amount of weekly earnings—county's share of prisoner's earnings—keeper's share of prisoner's earnings—prisoner's share—proportion of his earnings paid to the prisoner—balance due to him—amount of earnings exceeding his maintenance—maintenance exceeding his earnings—when left off work—how disposed of, and when discharged—remarks.

XVIII.

He shall keep a regular account of every expense of the prison in a book to be provided for the purpose, and shall keep a correct inventory of all the fixtures and moveable articles, as well as of every other description of property within the prison, belonging to the county, specifying the manner in which the same may have been disposed of, and for which they are to be responsible, and shall deliver such inventory to the visiting justices, to be examined by them on the day appointed for the examination of the accounts of the prison.

XIX.

He shall deliver to the chaplain a list of the names of the prisoners absent from divine service, and the cause of their absence, that the chaplain may visit them in their cells. He shall also communicate to the chaplain, from time to time, such observations upon the moral and religious conduct of the prisoners generally, or individually, as may appear deserving to be mentioned.

XX.

He shall once every week enter in the surgeon's journal the names of all the prisoners requiring the assistance of the surgeon.

XXI.

He shall keep a book, wherein he shall enter an account of every article, taken from any prisoner; which account shall be signed by the keeper and by such prisoner, or, on his or her refusal, by some credible witness. The articles thus taken from the prisoners, on their admission, are to be carefully preserved for the prisoners by the keeper, until their discharge.

XXII.

He shall keep an account of all donations, subscriptions, and bequests, either in money, clothing, food, and fuel, or in any other way, for the use of the prisoners, and the manner in which the same have been disposed of.

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF CHAPLAIN.

Vide the following Acts of Parliament:—

13 Geo. 3, Cap. 58.

22 Geo. 3, Cap. 64, Sect. 12.

55 Geo. 3, Cap. 48, Sect. 5.

I.

A CHAPLAIN shall be appointed by the court of quarter session, and shall receive such salary as the court shall from time to time direct.

II.

He shall not be allowed to engage in any other professional duties, if the average number of prisoners exceeds one hundred and fifty. Whenever circumstances will admit, and the numbers confined render it desirable, he shall have a house attached to the prison.

III.

He shall perform divine service, according to the liturgy of the church of England, and preach morning and evening on every Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and on any day appointed by authority to be observed as a day of fast, or thanksgiving. He shall read Prayers daily if he resides in the prison; or otherwise every Wednesday and Friday.

IV.

He shall keep a journal, and enter therein such observations as appear to him important in the general execution of his duty; he shall insert the days of his attendance, the duties performed, his observations on the conduct of the prisoners, and their absence or attendance; and the absence or attendance of the officers of the prison, at divine worship, as he may think proper; and also notice such other occurrences or circumstances as he may think deserving the attention of the visiting justices.

V.

He shall frequently see and converse with all the prisoners out of the presence of the keeper, or of any other officer; shall enquire into the state of mind of each individual; obtain a knowledge of his or her character; visit the sick, instruct the prisoners in their moral duties, give spiritual advice and religious consolation; be required to form schools for the prisoners, where a portion of the scriptures shall be daily read, and shall have full liberty to avail himself of the gratuitous services of such persons as may be inclined to assist in the formation and management of the schools. He shall also attend particularly to any prisoner who may desire his advice or assistance.

VI.

He shall pay most particular attention to the penitentiary prisoners, and to all juvenile offenders; he shall daily visit those in solitary confinement; and shall, at least twice in every twenty-four hours, give his spiritual assistance to all prisoners left for execution.

VII.

He shall administer the sacrament four times in every year, at the least, to such prisoners as he shall deem proper, and shall note in his journal the times of such administration, and the names of the communicants.

VIII.

He shall meet the visiting justices, when desired, and confer with them on all matters connected with the discharge of his duty.

IX.

In case of sickness, or necessary engagement, he may appoint a substitute for the occasion, specifying in his journal the cause and the name of the clergyman so appointed.

X.

If any prisoner shall declare himself or herself of a religious persuasion, dissenting from the established church, a minister of such persuasion shall, at the request of such prisoner, be allowed to visit him or her.

XI.

Books and tracts of religious and moral instruction shall be provided, under the direction of the chaplain, to be used or distributed among the prisoners at his discretion. Each prisoner during divine service shall be allowed the use of a Bible and Prayer Book; and a Bible is to be placed in each sleeping cell, and in each ward or day-room.

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF SURGEON.

Vide 14 Geo. 3, Cap. 59.

I.

A SURGEON shall be appointed to attend the prison by the court of quarter session, and shall receive such salary, and such additional remuneration on any special occasion, as the court shall from time to time direct.

II.

He shall attend immediately, on notice from the keeper, that any prisoner is ill.

III.

He shall examine all prisoners before they are passed into the wards of the prison.

IV.

He shall visit the patients in the infirmary at the least once every day, and shall, twice a week, see every person confined in the prison, and give such directions as he may think necessary for the preservation of the health of the prisoners, and the cleanliness and proper condition of the gaol.

V.

He shall keep a journal, and shall regularly enter therein the times of his attendance, and orders for the removal of prisoners to and from the infirmary, with such remarks either upon the state of the gaol or the condition of the prisoners, and also the orders he may give respecting the treatment of the prisoners, as shall convey to the visiting justices the necessary information respecting the state of health of the prisoners.

VI.

He shall inquire into the mental as well as bodily state of every prisoner, and when he shall have reason to believe that the mind or body is materially affected by the discipline, treatment, or diet, particularly of such as are in solitary confinement, he shall inform the keeper thereof, and enter his observations and directions in his journal, which shall be an authority to the keeper for altering the discipline, treatment, or diet of any prisoner, until the next visit of a visiting justice, who shall inquire into the case, and make orders accordingly.

VII.

In case of the discovery of any infectious disorder, the surgeon shall direct the prisoner so infected to be kept separate from the

other persons confined in the prison, until such time as all danger of contagion shall have ceased.

VIII.

The surgeon shall at every court of assize, and also at every quarter session, affix to the calendar of the prisoners printed and circulated, a certificate of the state of health of the prisoners, to which he shall add his signature.

 APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF TASKMASTER.

Vide the following Acts of Parliament:—

19 Geo. 3, Cap. 74, Sect. 21, 22.

22 Geo. 3, Cap. 64, Sect. 3, 7.

31 Geo. 3, Cap. 46, Sect. 1.

I.

A TASKMASTER shall be appointed by the court of quarter session, on such terms as the court shall from time to time direct.

II.

He shall, under the direction of the visiting justices, purchase such materials, as may be necessary for carrying on any trade or occupation within the prison, distribute them among those, who are to be employed to work up the same, and superintend the work.

III.

He shall sell and dispose of the manufactured goods, and insert the produce of such sales in his accounts, which he shall keep in such manner, as the visiting justices shall from time to time direct, giving security for the amount of all monies received on account of the same.

IV.

He shall keep a work book, in which shall be entered the weekly accounts relative to the employment of the pri-

soners. This book is to be divided into columns, and kept in the following form:—Number—name—ward—if sentenced to hard labour or otherwise—employment—amount of daily task—days employed—amount of earnings—county's share—keeper's share (if any)—taskmaster's share (if any)—prisoner's share—proportion of his earnings paid to the prisoner—balance due to him. The total of each week's earnings to be carried forward to the ensuing week, and to be continued until the account shall have been closed, upon the discharge of the prisoner from the gaol. The total annual amount of the earnings of the prisoners, with a statement of the appropriation of the same to be made up, printed and circulated for the information of the magistrates of the county, on the 31st of December in each year, and a copy thereof to be delivered to the Judges of assize on their circuits.

V.

He shall keep a regular account of all tools or implements of trade, provided for the prison, and belonging to the county; and he shall submit the same from time to time to the visiting justices.

VI.

He shall take account of all neglect or misbehaviour, as well as of any extraordinary diligence among the prisoners, and shall report accordingly to the keeper, for entry in his journal.

VII.

He shall not be permitted to receive any fee or gratuity, on any account whatever, except such part of the prisoner's earnings as may be allowed to him.

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF MATRON.

Vide the following Acts of Parliament:—

19 Geo. 3, Cap. 74, Sect. 17.

31 Geo. 3, Cap. 46, Sect. 1.

I.

A MATRON shall be appointed by the court of quarter session, with such salary, as the court shall from time to time direct. She shall reside in the prison, and it shall be her duty constantly to superintend and inspect the conduct of the female prisoners.

II.

She shall search every female prisoner on admission; and she shall be the only person who shall be allowed to examine the persons of the female prisoners and of female visitors. In the event of the indisposition of the Matron, or in any case which may occasion her temporary absence, she shall nominate a female to act as her assistant, whose appointment shall previously have received the approval of the visiting justices.

III.

She shall invariably attend divine worship with the female prisoners.

IV.

She shall superintend the work of the women, and shall take charge of the laundry, the prison linen, bedding, and clothes.

V.

She shall accompany the keeper, and surgeon, when either of them shall enter the cell of a female prisoner, confined in solitude.

VI.

She shall not be permitted to receive any fee or gratuity, on

any account whatever, except (as in the case of males) such portion of the prisoners' earnings as may be deemed by the justices sufficient to excite in the superintendent a desire to encourage industry.

VII.

She shall report to the keeper, any particular instance of good behaviour, or of idle or refractory conduct, among the female prisoners.

 APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF TURNKEYS.

I.

TURNKEYS shall be appointed by the court of quarter session, in such numbers, and at such salaries, as the court shall from time to time direct.

II.

For the female prisoners, a female turnkey, or turnkeys, shall be appointed, who shall lock up, or see locked up, all the female prisoners, and keep a daily account of the conduct of those under her or their care.

III.

The turnkeys shall examine the state of the cells, locks, bolts, bedding, &c., as soon as the prisoners have left their cells in the morning; and after the cells are swept, and the beds made, they shall lock the gates or doors leading thereto, so that no prisoner may have access to his or her night cell during the day, unless by order, or special leave of the keeper.

IV.

The turnkeys shall be present at divine worship with the prisoners, unless their presence be otherwise required for the security of the gaol.

V.

They shall not be permitted, directly or indirectly, to sell any article of provision or clothing, or other description of goods,

to the prisoners, or receive from the prisoners, under any pretence whatever, any sum of money.

VI.

Any turnkey, upon being convicted of drunkenness, gaming, or of cursing and swearing, or of using any profane or indecent language, shall be dismissed from his situation by the visiting justices.

VII.

They shall not strike any prisoner, unless in self defence.

VIII.

They shall discharge such duties, as may be ordered by the keeper, by whom they may, for disobedience of orders, or improper behaviour, be suspended from their situations.

IX.

They shall not be absent from the prison after ten o'clock at night, without special permission from the governor; such permission to be entered in his journal.

 APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF WARDSMEN.

I.

THE keeper shall appoint as wardsmen one prisoner in each ward, or more, if so directed by the court of quarter session.

II.

The wardsmen shall be selected from such of the prisoners as are most orderly, and best qualified for the purpose.

III.

They shall sweep the cells, work-rooms, day-rooms, staircase and galleries of the classes under their care, once every morning, and shall wash them at least once in every week.

IV.

They shall, in dry weather, see that all the doors and the windows

of the night-cells be kept open, and the bedding frequently beat and put out to air.

V.

They shall attend to the cleanliness of every part of the wards committed to their care, and to the maintenance of decency and good order therein.

VI.

They shall, for the performance of these duties, receive such increased prison allowance, as the visiting justices shall from time to time direct; and shall be entitled to such share of their earnings, as the rule of their classes shall respectively prescribe.

VII.

They shall not be permitted to receive any fee or gratuity, on any account whatever, except such allowances as are authorized by the preceding rules.

COMMON GAOL.

RULES FOR PRISONERS.

Vide the following Acts of Parliament:—

32 Geo. 2, Cap. 28, Sect. 6.

31 Geo. 3, Cap. 46, Sect. 6.

DEBTORS.

Vide the following Acts of Parliament:—

32 Geo. 2, Cap. 28, Sect. 4.

14 Geo. 3, Cap. 59.

31 Geo. 3, Cap. 46, Sect. 12, 13, 15.

I.

DEBTORS shall not be made subject to any further degree of rigour, or restraint, than such as shall be found necessary for the good government, proper condition, and cleanly state of the prison.

II.

The debtors confined and maintained at the expense of the county, shall have such allowance of food and clothing, and bedding, as the court of quarter session shall from time to time direct.

III.

Debtors shall be allowed to procure for themselves, and to receive, at hours to be regulated by the visiting justices, any food, bedding, linen, or other necessaries: but the same must be previously examined, to ascertain, that such articles are not in a foul or impure state, or improper for admission.

IV.

Debtors paying their own expenses, shall be permitted to be confined in the master debtor's ward ; but such as are maintained at the expense of the county, shall be confined in the common debtor's ward. Any extra allowance for accommodation on the master's side must be regulated by the visiting justices.

V.

Debtors, inclined to work, may, on application to the keeper, be employed, and will in such case be entitled to half of their earnings, and the risk and trouble of selling the goods shall rest with the county : or they may work entirely on their own account, and without the interference of the officers of the prison, provided their materials or tools be not, from bulk or quality, inconvenient, or unfit for admission.

VI.

Debtors, destitute of friends, unable to work, or incapable of supporting themselves by industry or otherwise, may, till they shall obtain their sixpences, receive the prison allowance, on application to and by order of a visiting justice ; such order being entered in the visiting justices' book.

VII.

The bed-rooms of the debtors shall be unlocked at six o'clock in the morning, from the first of April, to the 30th of September, and at sunrise, during the remainder of the year.

VIII.

Debtors shall retire to their wards or day-rooms at eight o'clock in the evening, during the months of May, June, and July ; at six, during the months of March, April, August, and September ; and at sunset during the remainder of the year. They shall retire to their rooms at ten o'clock at night, at which hour their bell shall be rung, all lights shall be extinguished, and none permitted afterwards.

IX.

Debtors shall be required to attend Divine Service on the Sunday, and on other days, when service shall be performed, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause, and such as refuse or neglect to attend, shall be locked up in their bed-rooms during the performance of Divine Service.

X.

Visitors to debtors shall be admitted to their visiting rooms, from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, except on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday ; when the time of admission shall be limited to two hours in the morning, and two hours in the evening.

XI.

If any visitors to debtors shall refuse to go out, when required so to do, shall misbehave, or act improperly towards the keeper or other officer of the prison, the keeper may compel them to go out, and refuse them admittance in future, till the facts shall be inquired into by a visiting justice, who shall have power to continue or take off such denial of admittance, and shall enter orders accordingly in the visiting justices' book.

XII.

If any debtor shall refuse to obey the orders of the keeper or other officer of the prison, in the execution of his or their duty, or the rules laid down for the government of the prison ; or shall strike, threaten, or forcibly resist the keeper or other officer ; or shall be guilty of profane cursing or swearing, or of disrespectful behaviour to the chaplain, or of irreverent conduct at chapel ; or shall use abusive words to, assault, quarrel with, game with, or defraud a fellow prisoner ; or shall attempt to escape, or shall wilfully spoil, damage, or destroy any goods, committed to him or her to manufacture, or the beds, bedding, clothes, or utensils of the prison, such debtor shall be punished by confinement to his or her cell or room, for any time not exceeding

three days, at the discretion of the keeper, who shall note the same in his journal: and, if at the time of committing the offence, such debtor should occupy one of the rooms of superior accommodation, the keeper shall have power to remove such debtor to the common debtor's ward, for any time not exceeding three days, noting the same in his journal: and if, on investigation, a visiting justice shall consider the offence to require it, he shall have power to continue such punishments, for any time not exceeding one month, noting the circumstances of the case, and his order thereon in the visiting justices' book.

PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Vide the following Acts of Parliament:

14 Geo. 3, Cap. 59.

31 Geo. 3, Cap. 46, Sects. 12, 13.

I.

PRISONERS committed for trial shall be divided into as many classes as the prison may admit.*

II.

All prisoners of this description shall have every facility for labour afforded them, and may procure any food, clothes, bedding, or necessaries, consistent with the rules and orders of the gaol.

III.

Prisoners of this description, while they do not receive any prison allowance, and are strictly obedient to order, shall be allowed to procure for themselves and to receive any unprohibited article of diet,† or any indulgence in bedding, linen, or other necessaries, at hours to be regulated by the visiting justices; but the same must be previously examined, to ascertain that such

* Vide Appendix (D.), p. 42.

† Vide Appendix (E.), p. 45.

articles are not in a foul or impure state, or improper for admission.

IV.

The hours of work in each day shall be as many as the season of the year will permit; but in no case to exceed twelve hours, deducting therefrom half an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner.

V.

All lights shall be extinguished on the ringing of a bell at ten o'clock, and none permitted after.

VI.

Visitors shall be admitted for two hours daily, in rooms for that purpose; but under special circumstances, connected with the preparation for the prisoner's trial, they may be admitted at other times, at the discretion of the keeper.

VII.

Accomplices, admitted evidence for the crown, persons committed for want of sureties, and all other unconvicted prisoners, shall be confined in the separate wards prepared for them, and subject to the rules for prisoners committed for trial.

VIII.

Prisoners committed on charge of desertion, shall in all cases be kept separate from other prisoners, and shall receive every encouragement to induce them to work.

CONVICTED PRISONERS.

I.

ALL convicted prisoners shall be placed in the wards allotted for them, immediately on sentence being passed.

II.

Prisoners, sentenced to confinement, but not to hard labour,

in the common gaol, shall have every facility for labour afforded them, and may procure any food, clothes, bedding, or necessaries, consistent with the rules and orders of the gaol; but if they receive the prison allowance, they shall be employed in some labour, which is not severe, on account of the county, shall be entitled to half their earnings, and shall wear the plain coarse clothing of the gaol.

III.

Prisoners of this description, while they do not receive any prison allowance and are strictly obedient to order, shall be allowed to procure for themselves and to receive any unprohibited article of diet, or any greater indulgence in bedding, linen, or other necessaries, at hours to be regulated by the visiting justices; but the same must be previously examined, to ascertain that such articles are not in a foul or impure state, or improper for admission.

IV.

Soldiers, committed in execution of the sentence of courts martial, shall be treated as other convicted prisoners.

PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

I.

CONCERNING criminals convicted of "the horrid crime of wilful murder," it is enacted by the 25 Geo. 2, cap. 37, sects. 6 and 8, "that, from and after such conviction and judgment given thereupon, the gaoler or keeper, to whom such criminal shall be delivered for safe custody, shall confine such prisoner to some cell, or other proper and safe place within the prison, separate and apart from the other prisoners, and that no person or persons whatsoever, except the gaoler or keeper, or his servants, shall have access to any such prisoner, without licence being first obtained for that purpose, under the hand of such judge or justice, before whom such offender shall have been tried, or under the hand of the sheriff, his deputy, or under

sheriff; and after sentence passed, as aforesaid, and until the execution thereof, such offender shall be fed with bread and water only, and with no other food or liquor whatsoever; except in case of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and except in case of any violent sickness or wound, in which case, some known physician, surgeon, or apothecary, may be admitted by the gaoler or keeper of the said prison, to administer necessaries; the christian and surname of such physician, surgeon, or apothecary, and his place of abode being first entered in the books of such prison or gaol, there to remain: and in case such gaoler or prison keeper shall offend against, or neglect to put in execution any of the directions or regulations, hereby enacted to be observed, such gaoler or prison keeper shall, for such offence, forfeit his office, and be fined in the sum of twenty pounds, and suffer imprisonment until the same be paid."

II.

Prisoners condemned to suffer death for any other offence, shall remain in the condemned cells, until the sentence is executed, or commuted: their friends shall have access to them, at all seasonable times: their diet shall be the prison allowance only: and they shall be allowed to walk a short time every day, in the yard attached to their cells.

PENITENTIARY HOUSE.

Vide the following Acts of Parliament:—

19 Geo. 3, Cap. 74, Sects. 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38,
39, 40, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 56, 57.

31 Geo. 3, Cap. 46, Sects. 2, 3, 4, 7, 14.

I.

THE term of imprisonment of each prisoner in the penitentiary house shall be divided into three equal parts, whence three classes will arise

II.

The confinement and labour of those in the first period of their confinement shall be most strict and severe; of those in the second more moderate, and of those in the last period more relaxed.

III.

The time of removal from the first to the second, and from the second to the third class, may, either in cases of extraordinary good behaviour, or the reverse, be hastened or retarded by the visiting justices; regard being always had not to defeat the general ends and objects of these regulations; and in case of gross or repeated instances of misconduct, the visiting justices shall have power to remove a prisoner from the third to the second, or from the second to the first class; and upon amendment of conduct, may restore such prisoner to the class to which he or she belonged.

IV.

The keeper shall employ the prisoners in such works, as shall appear best suited to their sex, age, strength, ability, and usual habits, every day in the year, except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday; and, if such employment requires previous instruction, proper persons shall be procured to give the same, by order of the visiting justices.

V.

The prisoners shall be entitled to such proportion of their earnings* as the visiting justices may consider sufficient to operate as an encouragement to industry; a part to be paid to them during confinement, and the remainder on their discharge; but if the conduct of a prisoner be irregular, the visiting justices shall have it in their power to withhold the payment of his or her earnings, during confinement, or until such time as they shall have reason to be satisfied with such prisoner's return to good conduct.

VI.

The prisoners of each class shall be clothed in coarse uniform

* Vide Appendix (A.), p. 59.

apparel, to facilitate discovery, in cases of escape, and to distinguish the classes; their own clothes being restored at their discharge, unless in a foul and impure state, in which case, they shall be supplied with plain coarse clothing.

VII.

No person shall have access to a prisoner in health, while in the penitentiary house, except the sheriff, the visiting or other justices of the county, with such persons as they may think fit to bring with them, the chaplain, surgeon, and other officers and servants of the prison, unless under a special order in writing from a justice, to be noted in the keeper's journal: but in case of illness, and removal to the hospital, the friends of such sick prisoner may be admitted, by leave of the keeper, at his discretion, who will note the same in his journal.

VIII.

The visiting justices shall have power to report any extraordinary merit or diligence in any convict, either to the judge, who tried him or her, or to the judges of the next assize, and to recommend such convict as a fit object of his Majesty's mercy.

IX.

Such convicts as have been obedient, industrious, and orderly, shall, on their discharge, receive a certificate of good behaviour, signed by a visiting justice, and such sum of money, as the visiting justices shall deem necessary, for subsistence to their place of legal settlement or usual abode, but in no case less than five shillings; and if any such convict shall, after his or her discharge, enter into the service of any respectable and substantial housekeeper, and serve therein faithfully for the space of one year, and shall produce a certificate to that effect from his or her said master or mistress, (witnessed by the minister of the parish, testifying that he believes the contents of such certificate to be true,) the visiting justices may direct any sum, not exceeding three pounds, to be paid to such applicant, as they in their discretion shall think fit.

CONVICTS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Vide 31 Geo. 3, Cap. 46, Sects. 7, 10.

CONVICTS, sentenced to transportation, shall be treated as penitentiary prisoners, until their sentences shall be executed, or commuted.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Vide the following Acts of Parliament:—

7 Jas. 1, Cap. 4.

17 Geo. 2, Cap. 5.

22 Geo. 3, Cap. 64, Sects. 4, 7, 8, 11, and Schedule.

I.

THE seven subjoined rules are required to be enforced in every house of correction, and printed in plain legible characters, and fixed up in some conspicuous spot, subject to such additions, as shall from time to time be made by the justices of the peace for the county, at their quarter sessions, which shall be held next after Midsummer or Michaelmas, provided that such additions shall not be contradictory to the rules established by this act.

22 Geo. 3, cap. 64, Schedule.—“ Rules, orders, and regulations, to be observed and enforced at every house of correction, provided and established, or to be provided and established, under the authority of the acts of the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty, King James the First, the seventeenth of King George the Second, and the twenty-second of King George the Third.

“ 1. That the several persons, who shall be committed to the house of correction, to be kept to hard labour, shall be employed (unless prevented by ill health) every day, during their confinement (except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday) for so many hours, as the day-light in the different seasons of the year will admit, not exceeding twelve hours, being allowed thereout

to rest half an hour at breakfast, an hour at dinner, and half an hour at supper, and that the intervals shall be noticed by the ringing of a bell.

“ 2. That the governor of each house of correction shall adapt the various employments, which shall be directed by the justices at their quarter sessions, to each person, in such manner, as shall be best suited to his or her strength and ability, regard being had to age and sex.

“ 3. That the males and females shall be employed, and shall also eat and be lodged in separate apartments, and shall have no intercourse or communication with each other.

“ 4. That every person, so committed, shall be sustained with bread and any coarse but wholesome food and water; but persons under the care of the physician, surgeon, or apothecary, shall be sustained with such food and liquor, as he shall direct.

“ 5. That the governor and such other persons, (if any) as shall be employed by the justices to assist the governor, shall be very watchful and attentive in seeing, that the persons so committed are constantly employed during the hours of work, and if any person shall be found remiss or negligent in performing what is required to be done by such person, to the best of his or her power and ability, or shall wilfully waste, spoil, or damage the goods committed to his or her care, the governor shall punish every such person, in the manner hereafter directed.

“ 6. That if any person so committed shall refuse to obey the orders given by the governor; or shall be guilty of profane cursing or swearing, or of any indecent behaviour or expression; or of any assault, quarrel, or abusive words to, or with any other person, he or she shall be punished for the same, in the manner hereafter directed.

“ 7. That the governor shall have power to punish the several offenders for the offences hereinbefore described by closer confinement; and shall enter in a book, to be kept by him for the inspection of the justices at the quarter sessions, and the visiting justice or justices, the name of every person, who shall be so punished by him, expressing the offence and the duration of the punishment inflicted.

II.

All prisoners in the house of correction shall be clothed in uniform coarse clothing, unless otherwise directed by the visiting justices.

III.

The friends of the prisoners in the house of correction shall be admitted, under the order of any justice for the county, to visit them, between the hours of twelve and two, in the visiting rooms, except on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

 FEMALE PRISONERS.

I.

THE rules for the classification and distinction of labour among male prisoners shall be applied, as far as the case will allow, to female prisoners, who shall be employed in washing, needlework, and other female occupations, under the direction of the matron.

II.

No officer of the prison, or any other person, shall enter the cell of any female prisoner, under solitary confinement, but in the presence of the matron; or her female assistant, in the event of the matron being necessarily absent.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

I.

IF any prisoner not a debtor shall refuse to obey the orders of the keeper, or other officer of the prison, in the execution of his or her duty, or the rules for the government of the prison, or shall strike, threaten, or forcibly resist the keeper, or other officer, or shall be guilty of profane cursing, swearing, or of disrespectful behaviour to the chaplain, or of irreverent conduct at chapel, or shall use abusive words to, assault, quarrel with, game with, or defraud a fellow prisoner, or shall attempt to escape, or shall wilfully spoil, damage, or destroy any goods committed to him or her to manufacture, or the bedding, clothes, or utensils of the prison, such prisoner shall be punished by confinement in one of the solitary cells, for any time not exceeding three days, at the discretion of the keeper, who shall note the same in his journal; and if on investigation a visiting justice shall consider the offence to require it, he shall have power to continue such punishment for any time not exceeding one month, noting the circumstances of the case and his order thereon, in the visiting justices' book.

II.

The cells shall be unlocked at six o'clock in the morning, from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, and at sun-rise during the remainder of the year.

III.

The prisoners shall be locked in their cells at such times as the visiting justices may deem expedient.

IV.

No prisoner of any description shall, on any account whatever, be confined in any apartment under ground.

V.

Prisoners of every description, who are entitled to the prison allowance, shall be fed according to such* dietaries, as the

* Vide Appendix (C.), p. 41.

court of quarter session shall, from time to time, direct for the several classes.

VI.

No spirituous liquors shall, upon any pretence whatever, excepting by order of the surgeon, be brought into any part of the gaol, penitentiary, or house of correction: and all persons detected in bringing in spirituous liquors, shall be punished as the law directs, and the prohibitory clauses (17th, 18th, and 19th) in the act of 24 Geo. 2, chap. 40, relative to the sale of all wine or other strong liquors, and in the act of 14 Geo. 3. cap. 59, respecting the health of the prisoners, shall be painted on a board and hung up in a conspicuous part of the prison.

VII.

Neither cards or dice shall be allowed to be introduced within any part of the prison; nor any species of gambling.

VIII.

No dogs, poultry, pigeons, pigs, or rabbits, shall be admitted, or kept within the prison.

IX.

The tools or implements for labour shall be furnished, and an inventory be kept by the keeper or taskmaster, the prisoners set to work according to their several occupations, and in their different places of employment. No prisoner shall be allowed to retain in his possession any tools or working implements that may be applicable to an improper purpose; but all such tools and implements shall be delivered up to the keeper, or taskmaster, after the day's labour; and if belonging to the prisoners, returned to them at the time of their discharge from prison.

X.

The walls and ceilings of the wards, cells, rooms, and passages used by the prisoners, throughout the prison, shall be scraped, washed, and lime whited, twice in the year, which work shall be done by the prisoners, except on any particular emergency.

XI.

Every morning the day-rooms, work-rooms, passages and cells shall be swept; the pans emptied, the dirt and ashes, and all filth and rubbish collected in the yards, or any part of the wards, removed to the place appropriated for the same. The day-rooms, work-rooms, passages, and sleeping cells, shall be washed once a week, or oftener, if requisite. The doors of all the sleeping cells, and also the windows, casements, and shutters, when the weather will permit, shall during the day be kept open; and the windows cleaned once a month.

XII.

The bedding of the prison shall be hung up to air, whenever the keeper shall require it. The straw in the mattresses shall be changed as often as the keeper or surgeon may think proper; but in no case is to be allowed to continue in use beyond two months. The blankets and coverlets to be washed every three months, and in all cases clean bedding to be provided for every new prisoner.

XIII.

The wearing apparel of every prisoner, upon entering the gaol, shall be fumigated and purified, if required, by being baked in an oven; when the clothes shall be returned to him, if the visiting justices see no objection.

XIV.

Convenient places to wash shall be provided in each ward for the prisoners, who shall be allowed an adequate allowance of soap and towels.

XV.

Every prisoner, seized with any disorder, shall be forthwith removed to the infirmary, and in case of any putrid or infectious disorder, to the fever ward therein. The cell from which he or she was taken, shall be immediately cleansed, fumigated, and white-washed.

XVI.

Upon the occasion of the death of a prisoner, notice thereof is to be given to one of the visiting justices, and to the friends of the deceased if they are known, and also immediate infor-



mation to the coroner of the district in which the prison may be situated, for the purpose of an inquest being held on the dead body.

XVII.

Weights and measures shall be provided by the keeper, at the expense of the county, open to the use of any prisoner.

XVIII.

All casual benefactions, of provisions, broken victuals, or fuel, sent to the prison for the benefit of the debtors, shall be distributed by the keeper in the manner he may see fit, and as soon as he conveniently can after they have been received; but all other charities in articles not liable to perish from keeping, and all donations or bequests in money, shall be reserved by the keeper to be distributed under the direction of the visiting justices, excepting such as may have been specifically appropriated by the donors, and which, if not contrary to the rules of the prison, shall be applied as directed.

XIX.

The day-rooms shall be provided with proper seats; every cell and lodging room shall be furnished with a bedstead; and each prisoner shall be allowed a straw mattress, two blankets, a rug and coarse sheet.

XX.

Each prisoner, except debtors in rooms of superior accommodation, shall sleep in a separate cell: but, if the crowded state of the prisons should render this impracticable, the keeper shall never place less than three prisoners in one sleeping cell, and shall rather use the day-rooms for sleeping-rooms.

XXI.

Such allowance of fuel shall be ordered by the visiting justices for the different wards, as experience shall prove to be requisite.

XXII.

Clean shirts and shifts shall be allowed to prisoners, once a week, and clean sheets once a month.

XXIII.

A coal tub, mop, broom, soil pail, and water bucket, shall be kept in each ward or day-room, under the care of the wardsmen.

XXIV.

The hours of beginning and of leaving work, of meals, and of return to labour, shall be notified by the ringing of a bell fixed in a proper situation for the purpose.

XXV.

A warning bell shall be rung every morning, half an hour before the cells are unlocked, and every prisoner shall be required to leave his or her cell, as soon as it shall be unlocked.

XXVI.

No garnish, ward-money, fire-money, shall be exacted, or demand of that description made, by the turnkeys, wardsmen, or prisoners.

XXVII.

32 Geo. 3, cap. 45, sect. 4.—“ Any of His Majesty's judges at the assizes, and the justices at the general or quarter sessions, or any justice of the peace is, and are hereby empowered to order, whenever he or they shall think proper, any convict, upon his discharge from prison, to be conveyed by pass under hand and seal, in manner and form directed by the aforesaid act (17 Geo. 2, cap. 5), and according to the provisions therein contained: and the judge, justices or justice aforesaid, is, or are also empowered to convey by pass any person, who shall be acquitted at the assizes, or general or quarter sessions, or discharged by proclamation, or otherwise, who shall of himself or herself, or by any other person in his or her behalf, apply to the court, whereat he or she has been acquitted or discharged, or to any justice of the peace, to be conveyed as aforesaid, and the judge, justices, or justice aforesaid, shall certify in such pass, that the person so conveyed was discharged from prison, or a person acquitted or otherwise discharged at the assizes or sessions, as the case may

be, and such convict or person acquitted or discharged shall pay no fee whatever for such pass."

XXVIII.

Acquitted prisoners shall be discharged immediately on the decision of the court, if morning, or kept until the following morning, at the option of the prisoner; but no prisoner shall be discharged, if labouring under any acute or dangerous distemper, nor until, in the opinion of the surgeon, such discharge be safe, unless such prisoner shall require to be discharged.

XXIX.

If any prisoner, after his discharge, should be able to get into the service of a reputable merchant, manufacturer, tradesman, husbandman, master of a ship, or other creditable person, being a housekeeper, and if at the end of one year such master or mistress should give such offender a certificate, setting forth that such offender has served him or her soberly and honestly during that year, and that he or she were content with the offender's service, the visiting justices shall be authorized to allow such sum as a reward for such good conduct as may be allowed for this purpose by the quarter sessions; the certificate must be witnessed by the minister of the parish where such master or mistress may reside, who should testify to the credit of such master or mistress.

XXX.

Extracts of such parts of these regulations, as relate to the several classes of prisoners, shall be printed and hung up in their respective day-rooms.

XXXI.

The rules of the prison as well as the orders of the magistrates shall be printed at the expense of the county, and a copy delivered to each of the justices of the peace, the sheriff, under sheriff, the keeper, chaplain, and surgeon of the gaol and house of correction. They shall be published and sold for the information of all persons whom they may concern. The clerk of the peace shall not distribute any copies beyond those above authorized but for sale.

APPENDIX.

(A.)

THE introduction of labour into prisons should be regarded principally with reference to the moral benefits, and not merely to the profits, to be derived from it. If the employment should be unproductive of pecuniary profit, still the gain to the county will eventually prove considerable, from the *reformation*, and consequently the reduced number, of offenders. In this point of view, labour should be carried on in a prison, even at a loss, rather than that there should be no employment; and an allowance should be made to the prisoner, sufficient to ensure the continuance of his industrious exertions.

Preference should be given to those trades which require hard labour, the knowledge of which may enable the prisoners to earn their subsistence, on their discharge from prison.

As an encouragement to industry, the prisoners should invariably be allowed a proportion of their earnings; but such proportion should not be so large as to counteract the dread of imprisonment, nor so small as to afford no stimulus to habitual exertion. It should not amount to less than one shilling, or exceed four shillings per week. Of the sum thus allotted, it is proper that one half should be given to the prisoners weekly, and the remainder be placed in a *Savings Bank*, to be paid to them on their discharge.

(B.)

The following employments may be carried on in prisons, under proper regulations; (some of which have been successfully introduced into gaols,*) viz.

Grinding flour, breaking malt, &c. by the *discipline-mill* (see Description, p. 58.)

Raising water by the pump-mill, (see Description, p. 58.)

Weaving sundry articles for prisoners' clothing.

Weaving rugs, bed-sacking, and carpetting.

Tailor; shoe-maker; comb-maker; button-maker; pin and needle-maker.

Joiner; cabinet-maker; chair-maker; cooper; sieve and measure maker; brush-maker; broom-maker; basket-maker; spinning-wheel maker; patten and last maker; hat-block maker.

Pasteboard maker; book-binder; letter-press printer; engraver; pencil maker.

Clock and watch maker.

Watch-case maker and gilder.

Grinding and polishing glasses, for watch-makers and opticians.

Spectacle maker; mathematical instrument maker.

Glass-bead maker; toy maker; carver and turner of wood, ivory, and brass.

Nail maker; tin-plate worker, and japanner.

Leather trunk and case maker; bellows maker; whip maker.

The preparation and dressing of flax.

Dressing hemp, hair and wool.

Making rope mats and fishing nets.

Grinding and pounding plaister, lime, stone, shells, glass, &c. for cement.

Cutting wood and stone, and polishing marble; cutting corks, pegs, and tile pins.

* The whole process of converting wool into cloth, is carried on at Pichester gaol. All the prisoners are clothed in a dress, every article of which they manufacture; viz. worsted caps, dowlas shirts, jackets, waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and shoes; also beds, mattresses, sheets, linen, &c. for the general use of the prison. The females are employed in making all the prisoners' dresses, and in washing the weekly changes of linen, bedding, &c. A considerable part of the gaol was built entirely by prisoners, and furnished employment to them as masons, bricklayers, carpenters, and painters.

In the county gaol at Worcester the whole of the clothing of the prisoners, shoes, bedding, &c. is manufactured.

Grinding drugs; ditto colours for painters and paper-stainers, by hand-mill.

White-washing, painting, &c. about the gaol buildings.

FOR FEMALES.

Making wearing apparel for all the prisoners.

Washing, ironing and mending, for prison service.

Weaving sundry articles of wearing apparel.

Platting straw and willow, and making hats and bonnets.

Making women and children's shoes, and gloves.

Picking, carding, spinning, and winding cotton, wool, or silk.

Making slops; making stays, braces, fringe and trimming, ribbons, and lace.

Knitting, and needle-work of all kinds.

(C.)

The following are the allowances at Maidstone, Winchester, Worcester, and Devizes:

Maidstone Gaol—1½ lb. of bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup daily.

Maidstone Bridewell—Sunday—1 lb. of bread, ½ lb. of beef, and 1 lb. of potatoes. Monday—1 lb. of bread, 1 pint of ox-head soup, and 1 lb. of potatoes. Tuesday—1 lb. of bread, ½ lb. of oatmeal, and 2 lbs. of potatoes. Wednesday—1 lb. of bread, ½ lb. of meat, and 1 lb. of potatoes. Thursday—1 lb. of bread, ½ lb. of oatmeal, and 2 lb. of potatoes. Friday—1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of soup according to receipt annexed. Saturday—1 lb. of bread and 1 lb. of suet pudding.

N. B. Soup for 80 prisoners—2 bullocks heads, 6 lbs. of whole rice, 1½ bushel of potatoes, 1½ gallon of pea flour, onions, leeks, pepper, and salt.

Suet pudding for 80 prisoners—8 gallons of flour and 8 lbs. of suet.

Winchester—1½ lb. of bread daily; and ½ lb. of meat, on Sundays, to be made into soup, with a little oatmeal to thicken it.

Worcester—1½ lb. of good wheaten bread, and a quart of gruel, daily.

Devizes—House of Correction—½ pint of milk for breakfast; 1 lb. of vegetables for dinner; 1½ lb. of bread daily.

N. B. 1½ lb. of good wheaten bread, and a quart of gruel or soup, daily, or a ration equivalent to this, is considered quite sufficient for the maintenance of a prisoner employed in ordinary labour.

(D.)

The classification must be regulated by the number and description of the prisoners, and the extent and capacity of the gaol. The act 24 Geo. 3, cap. 54, sect. 4, directs that justices of the peace "shall provide separate and distinct places of confinement, and dry and airy cells, in which the several prisoners of the following descriptions respectively may be confined, as well by day as by night; namely—prisoners convicted of felony; prisoners committed on charge or suspicion of felony; prisoners committed for; or adjudged to be guilty of misdemeanors only; and debtors; the males of each class to be separated from the females; and a separate place of confinement to be provided for such prisoners as are intended to be examined as witnesses, on behalf of any prosecution of any indictment for felony; and also separate infirmaries, or sick wards, for the men and the women." Experience has, however, proved as well the necessity as the beneficial effects of a more extended system of classification than that for which the act provides.

The following is the classification of the prisoners at Maidstone:

COMMON GAOL.

1. Male prisoners committed for trial for capital felonies.
2. Do. not capital.
3. Do. for misdemeanors.
4. Boys for trial.
5. Prisoners under sentence of death.
6. Do. convicted of misdemeanors.
7. Deserters.
8. Evidences for the Crown.
9. Prisoners for unnatural offences.
10. Master debtors.
11. Do.
12. Common do.
13. Female prisoners for trial.
14. Do. convicted of misdemeanors.
15. Do. under sentence of death.
16. Female debtors.

PENITENTIARY.

17. Males 1st Class.
18. Do. 2nd Class.

19. Males 5d Class.
20. Females.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

21. Servants in husbandry.
22. Apprentices.
23. Offenders against the Game Laws.
24. Male vagrants.
25. Female vagrants.
26. Other Bridewell females.

(E.)

A gaol should be to an unconvicted prisoner a place of confinement, not of punishment, and it is therefore inconsistent to deprive persons, thus circumstanced, of the privilege of purchasing such articles of comfort, to a reasonable extent, as are not prohibited by the rules of the prison. Prisoners who labour, and enjoy an immediate proportion of their earnings, should have the means afforded them of expending the same in a suitable manner. No turnkey, or other officer of the prison, should be allowed to share in the profits arising from the sale of articles purchased by the prisoners. It is also improper that tradesmen, not recognized by the visiting justices, should have intercourse with the prisoners on these occasions; and a *suttler's shop*, in a prison, being liable to much abuse, should as much as possible be avoided. It is therefore recommended, that the clerk of the prison, or some other person, appointed for the purpose by the visiting justice, should go round the prison, twice a week, and write down those articles which the prisoners may wish to purchase. This list is to be submitted to the keeper, who will strike out such articles as he may deem improper. The keeper is then to order the remaining articles of tradesmen to be nominated by the visiting justices, and the prisoners are to receive them at the cost price, and may satisfy themselves of the quantity by the scales, weights, and measures, which are ordered to be placed in the prison for this purpose.

PLANS OF PRISONS.

THE annexed plans will be found to possess some peculiar advantages, both with respect to the general management of a prison, and the discipline to which its inmates ought to be subjected. The grand requisites which a good prison should possess, are security, inspection, classification, constant employment, religious and moral instruction, space for exercise and salubrity, separation and attendance on the sick. These desirable objects have been fully considered, and the accompanying remarks will be applicable to such points as have an immediate reference to the plans under notice.

It has been made a primary object in these designs, to obtain an extended classification, together with the most effectual and constant separation of the classes; at the same time to provide, that the constant inspection of the prisoners should be placed, as much as possible, within the reach of the keeper. The power of continued inspection, so valuable a feature in the mechanism of a prison, should be exercised to the greatest extent, not only over the prisoners, but the inferior officers and task-masters, in their respective stations; and this object will appear of the highest importance, when it is considered how much influence their conduct and example must have on the habits and character of those over whom they are placed.

DESCRIPTION OF A DESIGN FOR A COUNTY GAOL FOR FOUR HUNDRED PRISONERS, PRESENTED BY GEORGE AINSLIE, ESQ. TO THE SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRISON DISCIPLINE, &c.

THE entrance gate is between the porter's lodges; a carriage way, railed off from the garden, leads to the receiving rooms, one for males, the other for females; each room has a part partitioned off for the prisoners undergoing the necessary ablution, clothing, &c. one, two, or more at a time; adjoining these rooms are the clerk's offices; next them are places for the prisoners to receive their visitors, with an intermediate space, having iron railing on each side, for the keeper, when considered necessary; lighted by skylights a passage conducts to the centre building, round which is also a passage sunk about a foot, and the building being raised about two feet above the level, prevents those passing from seeing in at the windows; a cast-iron skreen on the other side intercepts the view of the airing grounds; the skreen having an opening in it; opposite each radiating wall, the prisoners may be conducted through a gate in the inner railing into their respective departments, without mixing with those of another.

The centre building is occupied chiefly by the governor's apartments on the first floor; by the chaplain's on the second; the chapel at the top; on the ground floor are the prison kitchens, store rooms, surgeon's and porter's, or attendants' rooms, with a stove room for heating the apartments; a general circular staircase in the centre, up the inside of which provisions or other articles may be drawn by a line and pulley to save labour. The building has inspectional galleries surrounding it, with steps or stages to the prisoners' apartments; to each of the stages on the first floor a step-ladder is attached from the ground, giving the governor ready means of inspecting, without being seen by the prisoners, the four working-rooms of each of the radiating buildings, or of entering them; the method of inspecting is through a small loop hole, bevelled off on the inside, over which hole may be placed, when necessary, a flat piece of wood or iron, hung on a pivot, and moved on one side for the purpose of inspecting, which when left to itself will fall naturally to its

place, and prevent any view from the other side; every part of the airing grounds may be inspected from the galleries and windows.*

The six radiating buildings are detached, and contain each of them five tier; the ground and first floor working-rooms, staircases, privics, and washing places; they are divided by a wall through the centre, so that there may be four distinct establishments in one building, requiring only one superintendent: as there are but two airing grounds to each building, it will be necessary for the classes in the upper floor to exercise at different times from those in the lower, and as that will most probably be at stated periods, it will be very easy for the superintendent to see that all the prisoners are in the lower room, and to fasten the doors of the passages, during the time the upper classes are coming down stairs, which will not occupy many minutes, and when exercising, to keep the outer doors shut so as to prevent any communication between the two classes; the passages are on each side of the superintendent's or inspector's rooms, two in number, the lower one of which is raised above the level of the ground floor; by the help of a few steps, and a trap door in the upper room, he has the power of inspecting all the four working-rooms nearly at the same time; he can also inspect the staircases, as these rooms are situated between them and the working-rooms; the passages are covered, and they are lighted by the same windows as those by which the rooms are, and the prisoners pass to and fro without being able to see into them; the water closets and places for washing are at the extremity, and a gate at the head and foot of the stairs cuts off all communication between the classes, and keeps them quite distinct during the working hours. The staircases unite on the second floor, and from thence there is but one to the top; the separation of the classes may still be kept up at bed time, by means of a sliding door, not allowing any of one class to pass the door of another; each prisoner has a separate cell, in number 402; the cell doors are to be close, and are not opposite to each other, to prevent the possibility of the prisoners conversing across the passages; a strong grated iron door at the extremity adds greatly to the security. There remain at the end of each building, three rooms, making eighteen in the whole; if only twelve are wanted for the attendants sleeping in, those on the second and third floor may be so used by them; and it is not improbable that six out of the aggregate number of prisoners might be advantageously employed solitarily in the upper ones; a part might be

* If the inspection into the work-rooms should not be considered sufficiently perfect from the governor's gallery, windows may be opened in each of the central apartments, opposite to the several work-rooms, and the openings of the latter be much enlarged, so as to be seen into from end to end.

partitioned off to sleep in, and they might be changed as often as their conduct merited; there are two black holes at the top of the staircases in each, making in all twelve. Shower baths are placed on the landings of the three upper staircases; and the form of the buildings is favourable to the adoption of further plans for securing inspection.

The form of the buildings, the means of inspection, and of classification, with the formidable obstructions to escape, ensure ample means of ventilation, subordination, economy, and security.

The infirmaries are detached buildings, one for the males on the left side of the entrance, the other for the females on the right side. The one on the left has a ward with twelve sleeping places, a water closet, and washing places, and the nurses' sleeping rooms on the first floor. On the ground floor, the nurse has a room under the bed-room, from both of which there are complete views of the airing ground; there is a room for the convalescents, and a store-room; also a tool house for garden implements, &c. which has no communication with the infirmary, and two privies.

On the right are the bake-house, wash-house, laundry, and store-rooms above, with a drying yard. The female infirmary joins, and is separated by a wall; it consists on the first floor of a ward with seven sleeping places, a water closet, washing place, and nurse's sleeping room. On the ground floor, a room similar to the one above for the nurse, having a view of the airing grounds, a convalescents' room, store-room, and privy.

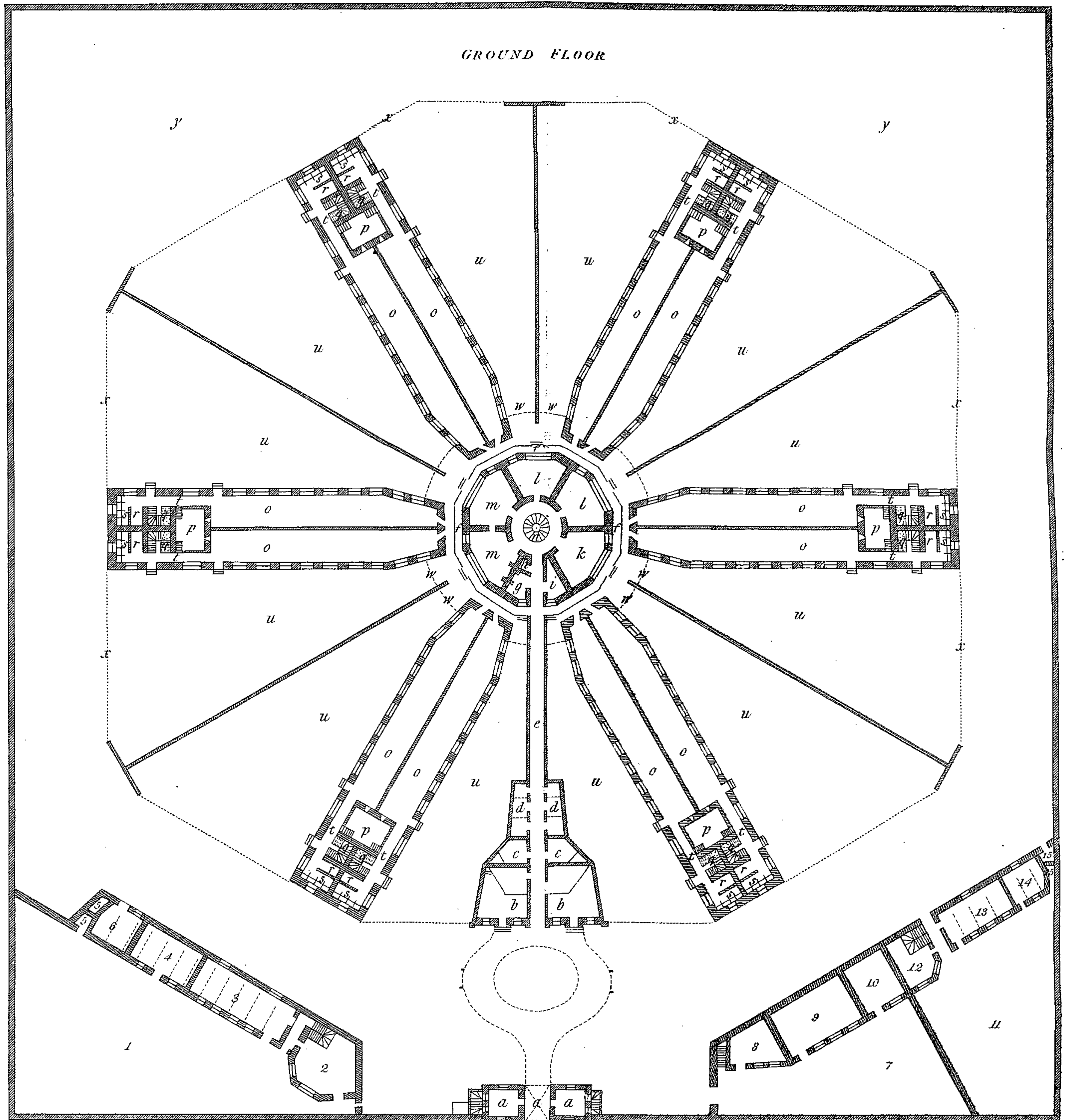
If the wards in either, or both of the infirmaries are considered not sufficiently capacious, another floor may be added.

The prison and centre buildings stand upon arches raised about two feet above the surface; the prisoners when exercising cannot easily see into the rooms. At the extremity of the airing grounds is a strong iron railing, and chevaux de frise, beyond which is the garden; the whole surrounded by a strong wall, which with its enclosures, occupy three acres and three-quarters of ground.

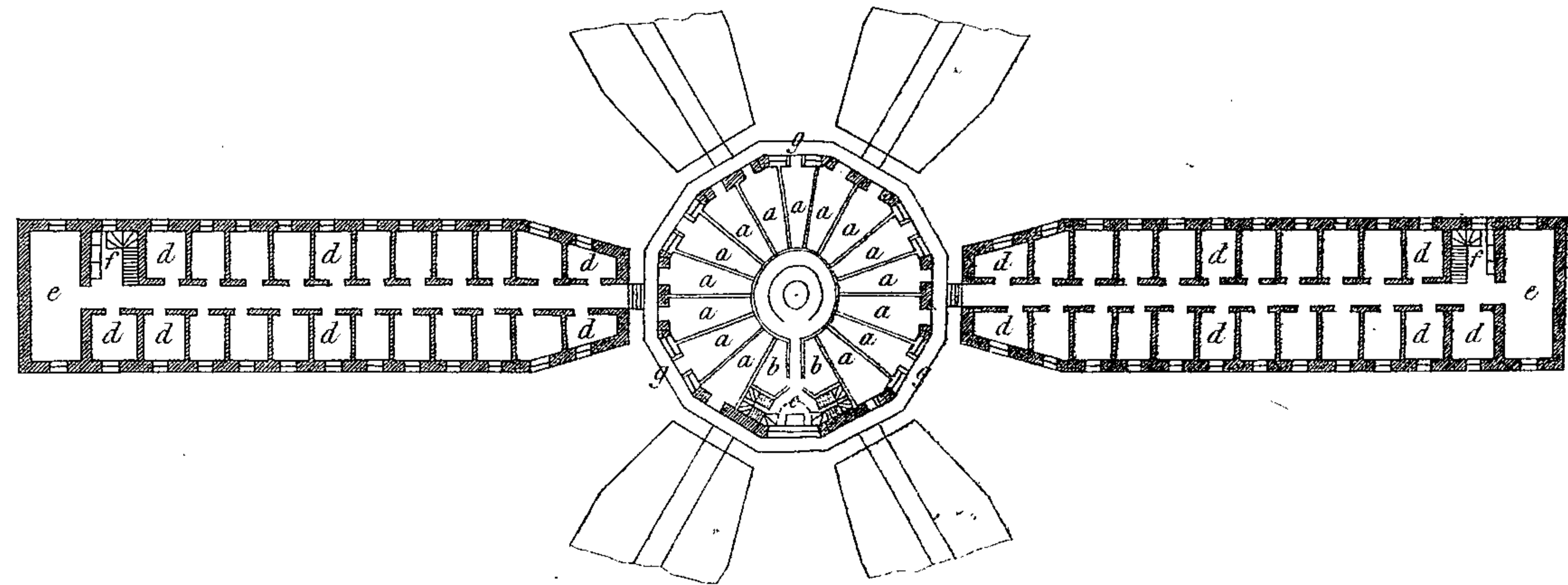
The flues are not shown in the prisoners' day-rooms, as the situation would depend upon the kind of stoves adopted for heating them, and fire places might, if required, be placed in any of the apartments in the centre building, although the stoves would be quite adequate to the heating of them all. A water engine should be placed for supplying the tanks, and a mill house erected, in the rear of the prison buildings.

References to the Plan.

- a—Entrance and porters' lodges.
 - b—Receiving rooms.
 - c—Clerks' offices.
 - d—Places for prisoners to receive visitors.
 - e—Passage.
 - f—Passage round centre building.
 - g—Store-room.
 - h—Water closet.
 - i—Attendant's room.
 - k—Surgeon's room.
 - l—Store-rooms.
 - m—Kitchens.
 - n—Staircase.
 - o—Day working-rooms.
 - p—Superintendents' rooms.
 - q—Staircases.
 - r—Washing places.
 - s—Water closets.
 - t—Passages.
 - u—Airing grounds with partition walls.
 - w—Inner railing.
 - x—Outer railing.
 - y—Garden ground.
-
- 1—Male infirmary and yard.
 - 2—Nurse's room.
 - 3—Convalescents' room.
 - 4—Store-room.
 - 5—Privies, with water closet, &c. above.
 - 6—Tool house; and the ticked lines show the situation of the beds in the ward above.
 - 7—Drying yard.
 - 8—Bake-house.
 - 9—Wash-house.
 - 10—Laundry, with store-rooms above.
 - 11—Female infirmary and airing ground.



UPPER STORY



Scale of 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 Feet

12—Nurse's room.

13—Convalescents' room.

14—Store-room; the ticked lines show the sleeping places in the ward above.

15—Privies, with water closet above.

Upper Story.

a—Pews for prisoners in chapel.

b—Spare pews.

c—Staircases and communion table.

d—Sleeping cells.

e—Attendants' sleeping rooms.

f—Shower-bath and staircases.

g—Inspection gallery.

Observations on the OBJECTIONS to the foregoing Design for a County Gaol for 400 Prisoners, contained in a Pamphlet, published by GEORGE HOLFORD, ESQ. M.P. and intituled, "THOUGHTS ON THE CRIMINAL PRISONS OF THIS COUNTRY, &c. 1821."

IN an Appendix to the pamphlet abovementioned, and which is devoted to the subject of Plans, the Author takes particular notice of the Design for a County Gaol, which has just been described, and states several objections, which appear to him greatly to interfere with its practical utility, and to render it defective in some of the principles which both he and the Committee of this Society consider as essential in all designs of this nature. As it is important that these objections, which appear to have arisen from the Author's not having fully comprehended the Plan, should not remain unnoticed, an explanation is now offered on the most material points to which Mr. Holford has adverted.

It may be proper to remark that, a complete model of the above Design is now prepared, and which it will afford much satisfaction to the Committee to exhibit to any gentleman, who may feel an interest in the important subject of prison construction.

The Author's first objection is, that the "24 day-rooms are all of the same size, and all, by the construction of the building, incapable of being subdivided."

In reply, it is to be observed, that each room, supposing the Prison to be quite full, is only intended to contain 16 or 17 prisoners; it might, therefore, be safely presumed that, in a Design providing means for the classification of 400 prisoners, to *such* a degree of separation, any further capability for subdivision would not be called for: and as to the equality of dimensions, no great inconvenience can practically be experienced from the confinement of 8 or 10 prisoners of a diminished class, in the same sized room, as for 16 or 17; but should the numbers in one or two classes be very small, any of the day-rooms may be shortened, by placing one or more cells in their rear, behind the inspection-rooms. As to the partition of any of them by any other medium than that of an iron railing, as recommended in the original Design, (for the purpose of having a day or school-room distinct from the working-room of the class) it is quite clear that, by so doing, the main object of general inspection would be completely frustrated.

This leads to the consideration of the second objection, "that there is not sufficient Inspection" in this Design.

It will, in reply to this, be necessary first to explain, as the Author does not seem to have perfectly comprehended it, what kind of Inspection it is proposed to provide for a Governor of a large Prison, containing 400 prisoners, and who, of necessity, must be spread over a considerable surface of its area: the Inspection at his immediate command is to be general—as universal throughout his establishment, as shall be convenient to himself, and as speedy in its exercise as can

be practically devised. In every well-organized system of superintendence, a gradation of subordinate responsible officers must be established, to preserve discipline; and no superior officer should be required to perform the service which attaches to subordinate officers; but to see that that duty is fulfilled.

In the present case it was never contemplated, that the prisoners were to be so placed that the Governor, their Inspector, should be required "to approach them" individually, "near enough to ascertain what is going on, and even to hear them converse, without their being conscious that they are under his observation:" it is obvious, that the exercise of so close an inspection could not be expected from the Head of such an Establishment so frequently, as a knowledge of "what is going on" amongst the prisoners would be desirable. To maintain an Inspection of that kind, in a building like the present, containing 24 day-rooms, 85 feet in length, or the same space divided, agreeably to the Author's notions, into a range of working cells, the Governor would have to walk (exclusive of staircases) between 700 and 800 yards, or nearly half a mile; and (supposing him to move at the rate of two miles an hour, without reckoning that he may stop "to hear conversations" in his way, nor the two, three, or four hundred times he *must* stop, in order to look into each cell,) it would take him 12 to 15 minutes to see what was going on amongst the prisoners: whereas, in the Design under notice, he has only to pace his two Inspection galleries and one staircase, (a walk of 120 yards, or one-sixth of the former distance,) to take a view of his 400 prisoners in their 24 day-rooms, and to satisfy himself, that his whole Establishment is "working well," and in proper order: so that in short this mode of general Inspection can be put in practice at least six times, probably ten times, whilst the plan suggested by the Author would be in action but once.

No further remark, it is presumed, can be wanting to point

out, in this mode of inspection, its *convenience* to the Governor, and the consequent *probability* of its frequent exercise.

The Author's observation, "that very little expectation can be entertained of Inspection into 24 work-rooms, especially as the Governor cannot inspect at all without coming out of his house for that purpose," will need no further refutation; and is only noticed as one of the most pointed objections to be made against the Author's proposed method of long perambulating Inspection.

Much more might be added, to prove the great advantage of this arrangement, as regards Inspection and Superintendence. Should the Governor observe from his gallery any one class in disorder, or any neglect in maintaining strict and silent discipline on the part of his responsible officers, he may enter the room, and having remedied the evil, will immediately return to his important central station, which he must find most advantageous to himself, because he is there placed (mathematically speaking) at the point nearest to all and every other part within the regular, or nearly circular, area of the prison.

Mr. Holford goes on to state, that "it is also very objectionable to place the Superintendent at the greatest possible distance from the Governor, as the Inspection of the Governor should be directed much more to his officers than to his prisoners;" and adds, "but this defect might perhaps be remedied, by putting the Superintendent at the other end, next the centre building, as the loss of the Governor's power to look in at the opposite end to that of the Superintendent's room would not be very important."

This would be a curious arrangement indeed of the criminal prisoners, and their superior and inferior Superintendents, to place the former next the exterior of the prison, and condense the latter altogether in the centre: if such a plan had been designed, an objection might indeed have been reasonably anticipated, from the most casual observer, in the loss of

security on the one hand, and of *power* of superintendence and inspection on the other.

The Committee perfectly concur with Mr. Holford, in his views of the importance of giving the Governor the power of inspecting the inferior officers and taskmasters; but the chief point of importance is, that whilst they are in the presence of the prisoners their conduct and example should be observable by the Governor—this is secured by the present arrangement; and the *effects* of their attention or neglect towards their class (a far more certain criterion to judge of the fulfilment of their duties) are also in the same way under the eye of the Governor, and of the Magistrates as visitors. The remedy proposed by the Author evidently shows that he does not sufficiently estimate the value of the Governor's Inspection.

The Author's fourth objection to the windmill-plan (as he terms it) is "the little security it affords against escapes, compared with those in which the court-yards are surrounded by buildings, &c."

Here he seems again to have overlooked the value of Inspection, in providing for the security of the prison—the *greater part* of the interior boundary to the prisoners is *under Inspection*. On consulting the Plan, it appears that 880 feet of it (*viz.* the iron pallisade, mounted with chevaux-de-frize, which bounds the prisoners' court-yards,) is under the most easy Inspection; and that the remainder of their boundary, about 180 feet, forming the gable ends of the radiating buildings, are not under immediate inspection, and therefore more open to secret attempts to work out escapes. Again, in consequence of not having any circular building to enclose the yards, (which seems to strike the Author as having such superior advantages towards security, though not very likely to allow of the best ventilation) the boundary wall, which in all prisons is so very important a barrier, is *also under Inspection* from the centre building. And if it be said, that at night Inspection is lost, it may then be shown that, by the

arrangement of the buildings which contain the prisoners, they are not only nearer the centre of the prison, or further from the outer wall, but also almost, if not wholly, enclosed within another boundary, viz. that of the yards; so that the prisoners have much greater difficulties to overcome than they could have by the Author's proposed arrangement, where, having let themselves down from their building, or having silently worked through its walls, they would have but one barrier to oppose their escape—that of the external wall.

Another of the Author's objections proves, that he has not fully investigated the Plans.

"In their court-yards," he says, "the prisoners will be still less under inspection, than in their work-rooms, or, to speak more correctly, they will be under no Inspection at all." He then refers to the Superintendent's day-room, and states, that *he* cannot see them in the yards; and afterwards, "while the Inspection of the Governor, from the gallery round the central building, can be of very little avail, for the ranges of buildings, radiating from the centre, create so much obstruction to sight from thence, that I do not believe there is a single point in that gallery, from which the whole, if any one court-yard can be seen at once."

In reply to the first part of this observation, it may be stated, that the Superintendent has the means of inspecting the yards from a window, placed on each side of his room, which, although in the ground-plan, it cannot be shown to open *directly* into the yards, as the passage of the day-room intervenes; yet in the section it will appear, or still more completely so in the Model. And with regard to the latter part of his sentence, the Author need only apply a straight rule or thread, fixed on the gallery, and he will clearly perceive that *the whole of every yard is completely under Inspection from the gallery*, perhaps as much so in every respect (excepting that of light) as if the same superficies were altogether free from any buildings.

Lastly, with respect to the objection of the imperfect separation between the sexes, or, in the Author's own words, his not being able to see "where it will be possible to make an effectual separation between them," and that, "by night they would certainly talk from cell to cell,"—it may be stated, for general information, that the division may be either made equal, that is, 12 classes to each, or it may be made into 16 male and 8 female classes, and the boundary between them, in either case, would be the high wall between the yards;* subject of course to an arrangement of time, in the day, for the exercise of adjoining classes—a regulation which ought to be much more attended to in our prisons than is now the case: each sex, it will be observed, occupies entire radiating buildings, which are distanced from each other from 25 to 125 feet;† and all cell-communication will be not only pre-

* In the former case, of equal classes, the separation might be by a passage, which has, since the preparation of the Design, (two years ago) been intended to pass from the Governor's house to the boundary-wall opposite the entrance, for the purpose, being a shorter way to the opposite side than having to go round the iron pallisade.

† It may be useful here to make one or two remarks on the contiguity of radiating buildings towards the centre, in plans on this principle, by which there appears to be risk of communication from the cells nearest to, and opposite to each other. This seems to have had so much weight with the magistrates of a northern county, that in the erection of a very large House of Correction, the form of radiation was rejected. This measure, by which the Inspection has been materially defeated, was probably more readily entered into, in consequence of the palpable error committed in their late Gaol, in which six ranges of building radiated so closely from the central building, that they almost darkened each other! In the Design, now under notice, it is to be observed that the nearest distance of the cells next the centre to each other is 25 feet; but that the windows of those cells from which, we will suppose, the voice would be emitted, are only 10 or 12 feet distant from the gallery of the central building, in which the night Inspector is to parade; the converging position of the buildings is also favourable for the conveyance of such sounds towards the centre; so that upon the whole the probability is so much in favour of such attempts being easy of detection, that the disadvantage of contiguity is overbalanced. But, besides this, the construction of the cells can, without difficulty, be made to provide against such

vented between sex and sex, but between prisoner and prisoner, as far as the nature of prison buildings will admit.

All the material objections have now been noticed, which the Author has thought proper to make against this Design; which, from the superior advantages it affords for combining, in one building, the requisite qualities of a good prison, viz. security, complete inspection, classification, space for employment, and exercise, has obtained the approbation of competent judges. The Committee will, however, always be thankful for any practical suggestions, either as to the general character, or particular arrangement, of Plans, which they may recommend for adoption.

communication, by placing the windows so high above the floor as to be quite inaccessible to the prisoner; and by fixing up wooden blinds outside of the window, so inclined as to admit light, but to prevent vision, and to divert sound upwards:—such screens are intended for *all* these cells, and ground-glass panes to the windows of the work-rooms—light alone being there *necessary*, and not a view of the surrounding objects.

THE annexed Plans were designed for various prisons in this country, in compliance with communications from the local authorities to The Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline &c. The Plans are published with a view to furnish some general ideas for buildings which may be required of similar capacities; and to assist in promoting the great object of the Society's labours—the introduction of an improved and effective system of discipline, throughout the gaols of the United Kingdom. G. T. B.

IN the Plan, *Plate I.* the day and work rooms of each class of prisoners will be placed under the close inspection of the keeper, or other superior officers, from the apartments of the centre building, as well as from the gallery outside, from which the whole body of the prisoners will be immediately seen, either during the hours of labour, of exercise, of meals, or of instruction; while an immediate communication is afforded with each part of their buildings, in case of discovering irregularities or disorderly conduct. The several airing yards are under direct inspection from the gallery and keeper's house; from which the persons of the prisoners may be identified at the limits of the airing yards. The passages to the sleeping cells may be inspected, at night, from the centre building, by placing a lamp at the end of each passage; the sleeping rooms of the turnkeys, or superintendents, being contiguous to the staircases, will be an additional check on the prisoners. In chapel, the prisoners will be under the control of the turnkeys, stationed in the compartments of the respective classes; the keeper's pew being elevated, he will see every prisoner before him, and the whole will be under the view of the chaplain; at the same time, the prisoners of one class are to be prevented seeing those of the other classes, by the intervening partitions.

The whole number of prisoners, 120, is to be divided into twenty classes,* and such is the arrangement of the buildings, that a constant separation of these classes can be preserved, whilst all of them are going through the same regular course of discipline, without interruption or interference with each other. To each class is allotted a distinct and appropriate establishment, viz. a separate work-room; and a day room adjoining, to be used as a school-room in the evening. a large airing yard; washing-room, shower bath, and privy; staircase to each ward, and a separate sleeping cell for each individual; (the latter being absolutely essential to the health and moral improvement of the prisoners;) also solitary cells, for the punishment of the

* The nature of the classes will be regulated by the number and description of the prisoners committed to the gaol.

refractory of each class; and separate galleries, leading to the different compartments of the chapel.

Having noticed the ample means which the Plan affords of constant inspection and classification, it appears hardly necessary to point out the degree of security to be attained in consequence; and upon which greater dependance is to be placed, than upon thick and lofty walls, or in the use of irons and bodily punishments. Necessary precautions against attempts to escape, have not been overlooked; a boundary wall will enclose the entire prison and grounds, and with an intermediate iron palisade and wall bounding each airing yard, present a barrier sufficiently formidable. A ready communication may likewise be kept up, between the officers or domestics, and the keeper, by means of an alarm bell from each ward-building, and yard.

Much convenience will be found to arise from the chief offices of the gaol, with the entrances to the several wards &c. being placed in the central position; as the daily provisions, materials, workmanship &c. may, thereby, be distributed to, or removed from, the apartments of the different classes, with considerable order and facility; the prisoners may also be brought in, or removed from one class, unobserved by the others. Strangers who visit the gaol may likewise, without interruption, be shewn from the central building, the whole body of prisoners at their respective occupations of labour, undergoing the punishments to which they had been doomed by their offences; the strict discipline and restraints of which, aided by constant instruction, may be regarded as the great instruments, under Providence, of promoting their moral recovery and restoration to society.

The detached and salubrious arrangement of the buildings and yards may be mentioned, none of them being so inclosed as to preclude the free circulation of air throughout; and in the interior construction, the necessary precautions to secure ventilation, and a proper degree of temperature in the rooms, cells, and passages, have been considered. The buildings are likewise intended to be fire proof in every part.

The Plans contained in *Plates III. and IV.* will be found to possess most of the advantages herein specified, as to the power of continued inspection and constant separation of the classes.

Plate I.

REFERENCE TO THE PLAN OF A GAOL FOR 120 PRISONERS.*

PLATE I.

- a—Arched entrance, with porter's room on each side.
- b—Court-yard and passage, leading to keeper's house in the centre.
- c—Area, or passage of communication round keeper's house, to be sunk three feet below the surface of airing yards.

The basement floor of keeper's house (*not shown in Plan*) to comprise kitchen and scullery, bread and store rooms, receiving and visiting room in front.

The first or principal floor of Keeper's House.

- To be raised five feet above the surface of airing yards; to comprise,
- d—Keeper's office in front, from which every person can be seen who enters or quits the prison.
- e—Three other apartments for the keeper.
- f—Matron's room.

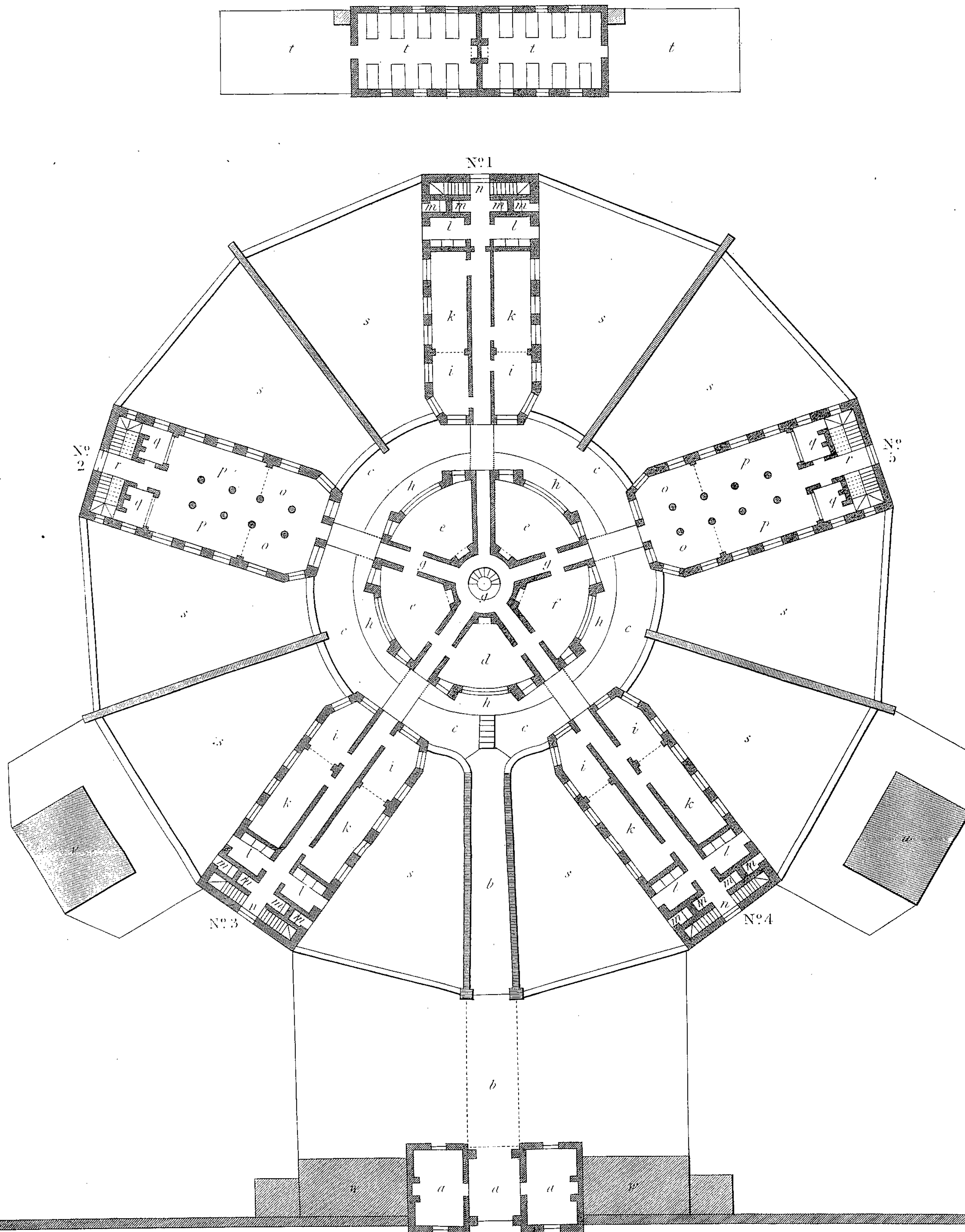
All these apartments have a perfect inspection of the *interior* of the prisoners' day and work-rooms, from the side windows, and also of the airing yards from the large middle windows.

- g—Central staircase, and passages which communicate with the prisoners' buildings, by iron galleries across the space between, and connected with
- h—An external gallery round the keeper's house; the centre windows of the rooms to open on to this gallery.

First or lower floor of Prisoners' Buildings (No. 1, 3, and 4.)

- To be raised two feet above the surface; this floor comprises,
- i—Prisoners' day and meal rooms, each 16 feet by 8 feet, to contain six persons.
- k—Ditto work-rooms, each 25 feet by 8 feet; separated from day-rooms, by iron palisade gates, to be removed or set open during working hours, that the prisoners may be inspected from the keeper's house.

* This plan may be made to accommodate a greater number of prisoners, not exceeding 200, by extending the length of the radiating buildings.



Scale of Feet

l—Washing rooms for prisoners, with sinks and cisterns; these also form passages to the airing yards.

m—Privies, internal and external; those internal to have water laid on, to cleanse when used.

n—Staircases to upper stories.

Second floor of Keeper's House.

(*Not shown in plan,*) to comprise the magistrates' or committee room in front, two rooms for the keeper, and two ditto for the chaplain, with passages to prisoners' buildings, as on the story below, and an iron gallery round the outside; the inspection from ditto, and from the rooms, to be the same as on the story below.

*Second floor * of Prisoners' Buildings (No. 2 and 5.)*

o—Prisoners' day and meal rooms; size as before.

p—Ditto work-rooms; divided from ditto, as on the story below.

q—Superintendent or turnkey's rooms; one of these to be used as a sleeping room, and the other as a store-room, at night. These rooms to be so constructed as to have an inspection of the prisoners' day and work rooms *on both stories*, by part of the floor being sunk about four feet below the level of the upper floor: (by these means one person may superintend four classes.) The prisoners' day and work rooms to be warmed by flues or pipes, leading from the fireplaces in inspection rooms.

r—Staircases.

Third story of Centre Building.

PLATE II.

The *chapel (a)* divided into compartments for each class of prisoners, by partitions six feet high, to be fitted up with benches. The prisoners to enter from the middle passage of each building, by the iron galleries (*b*). The keeper and superior officers' pews (*c*) to be elevated, so that they may see every prisoner in the chapel.

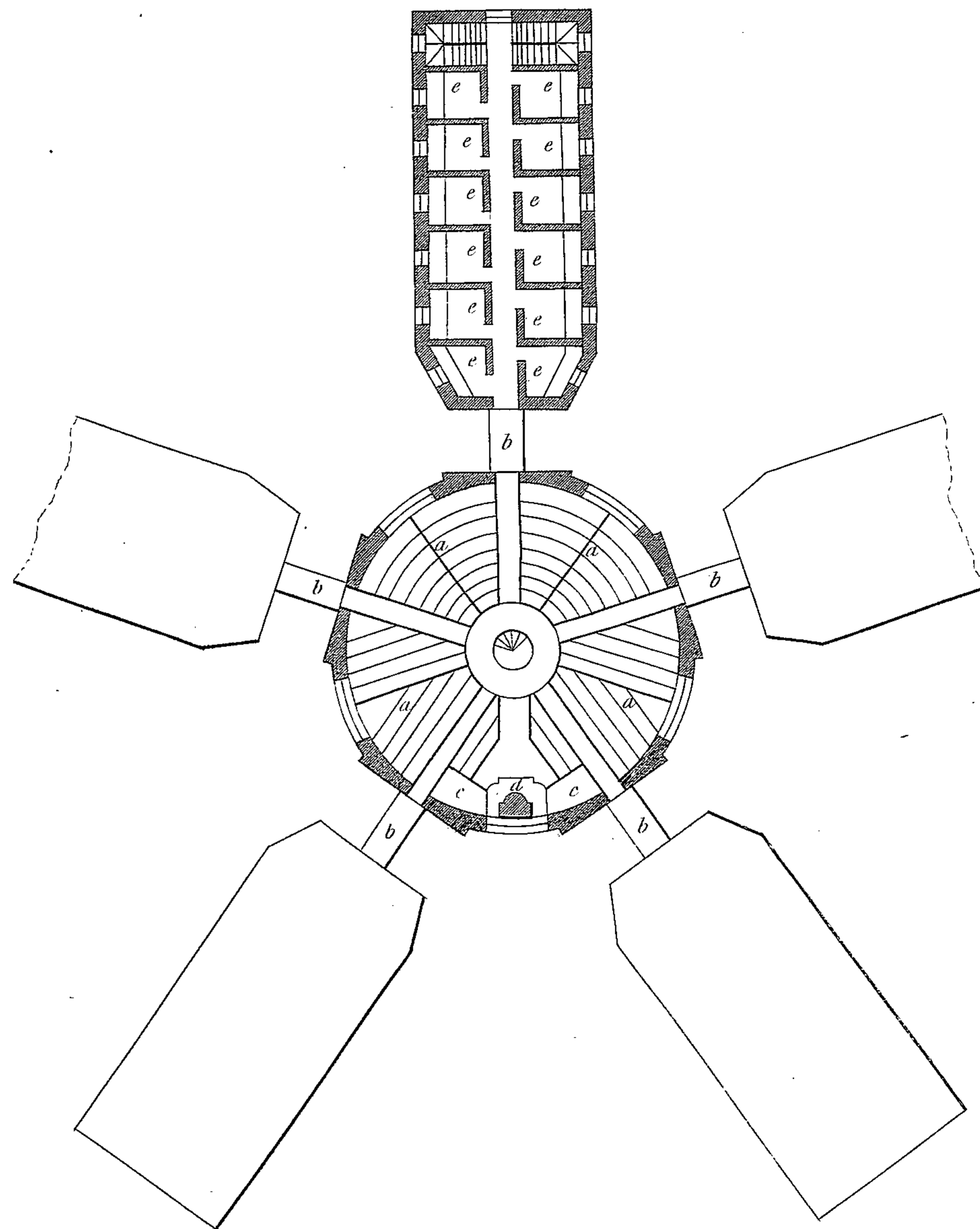
d—Pulpit, and communion table under ditto.

Third story of Prisoners' Buildings, Plate II.

Contains the prisoners' sleeping cells (*e e*), each 8 feet by 7 feet, and 9 feet high; (twelve in number in each wing, making sixty on this story.) The beds, to be formed by a platform, raised 18 inches above the floor.

* This is shown on the same plan as the lower story to save an additional plate; and it is hoped will render the whole sufficiently intelligible.

PLAN OF THE CHAPEL & SLEEPING CELLS.



Fourth story of Prisoners' Buildings.

(*Not shown in Plan,*) to contain the same number of cells as the last described, and the plan to be similar in each respect. The cells nearest centre building to be used for solitary confinement, with thicker walls; to be lighted from passage, and shut off from the other cells. A small privy to be placed in each solitary cell. The upper story of each building to have a shower bath on the landing, with a large cistern over ditto. These, as well as the cisterns below, and other parts of the prison, to be supplied with water from well, by a *pump mill*, to be worked by the prisoners.

All the prisoners' cells, rooms and passages, to be arched with brick or stone, and paved with ditto, and fire-proof in every part.

s—The ten *airing yards* to be divided from the other parts, in front and rear, with iron railing, about 15 feet high, and divided from each other by a wall the same height. The surface to be paved, or gravelled, and sloped a little towards the centre building.

t—The *hospital* or *infirmery*, to contain separate ward, airing yard, shower bath, and privy, for males and females. The yards and entrances will be under inspection from the central building.

v—*Mill-house*, for employment of male prisoners in grinding flour, malt, &c. (See description of the mill, page 65.) The bake-house and brew-house may also form a part of this building.

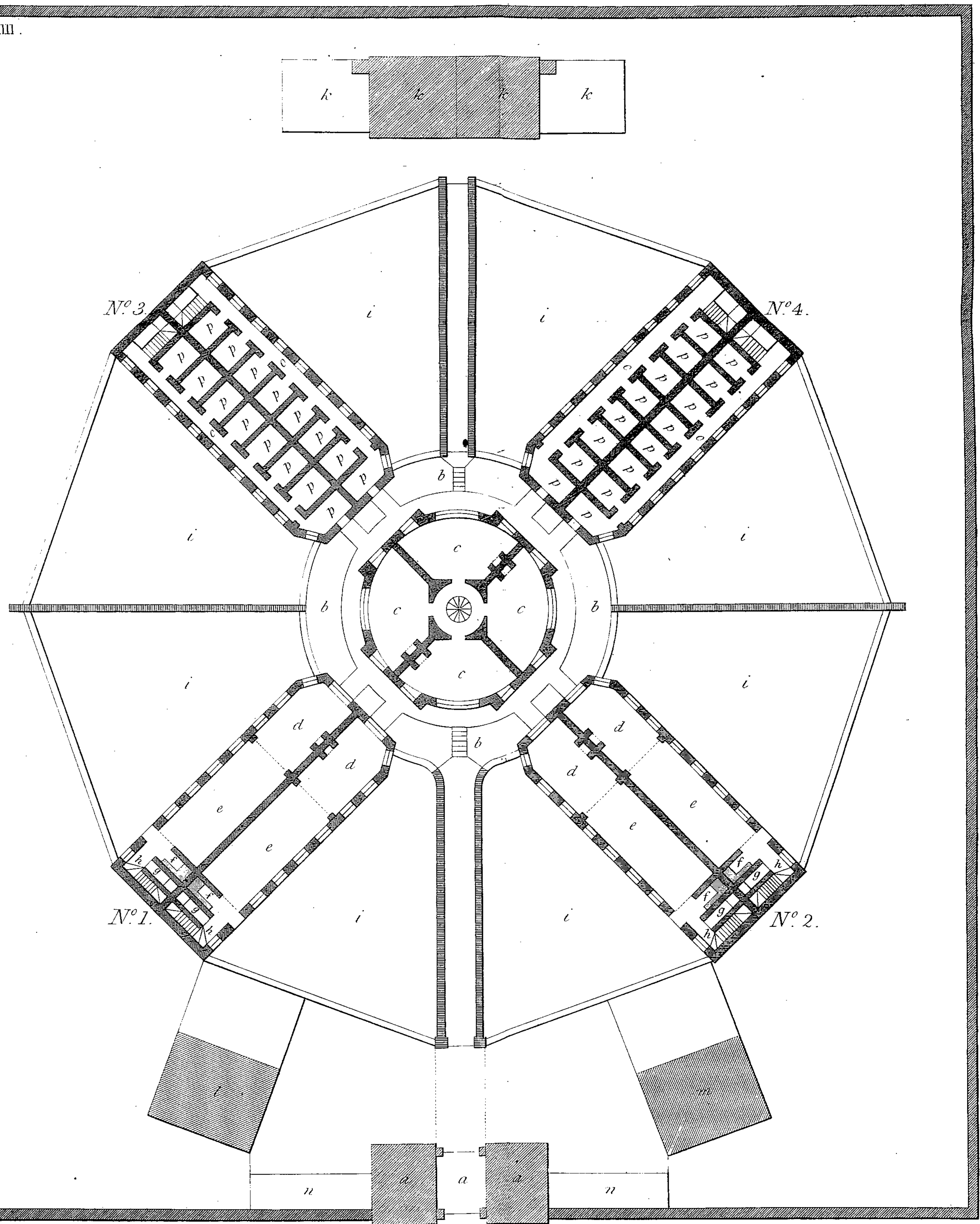
u—General *wash-house* and *laundry*, for employment of female prisoners.

w—Depôts, for materials and goods manufactured.

The remainder of the ground to be cultivated as a garden, for the service of the prison. The whole scite of ground, three acres,* to be enclosed with a boundary wall, about 25 feet high above the ground.

* The boundary of the proposed scite of ground was contracted in the plate, to reduce the size of engraving. A plot of three acres will occupy about 80 feet more in front and depth, than shown in plan; which being added to the garden, will give the design a more open and salubrious appearance.

Plate III.



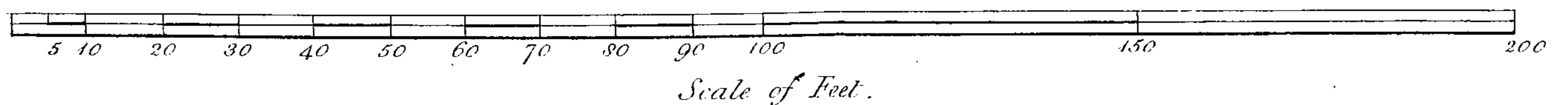
REFERENCE TO THE PLAN OF A HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR SIXTY PRISONERS.*

PLATE III.

- a—Porters' rooms and arched entrance.
- b—Passage of communication round keeper's house.
- c—KEEPER'S HOUSE, having four rooms on each story, with staircase in the centre. The principal floor to be raised four feet above the surface. The middle windows to open on to an iron gallery round the outside, which also communicates with the prisoners' buildings. All the apartments of the keeper's house have a close inspection of the day and work rooms, and the airing yards of the prisoners.
- The basement to contain kitchen and scullery, bread and store rooms. The principal story to contain keeper's office and receiving room in front, matron's room, and two rooms for the keeper.
- The LOWER STORY OF PRISONERS' BUILDINGS to be two feet above the surface, and to comprise (see No. 1 and 2 on Plan)
- d—Day and meal rooms, each 20 feet by 12 feet, to contain eight persons.
- e—Work-rooms, each 30 feet by 12 feet, separated from day-rooms by iron palisade gates, to be removed or set open during working hours, that the prisoners may be seen from the keeper's house.
- f—Washing closets, with sinks and cisterns.
- g—Privies, with water laid on to cleanse when used.
- h—Staircases.
- i—Airing yards, divided in front and rear by iron railing, about 15 feet high, and a wall between each the same height.
- k—Infirmary, containing separate ward, airing yard, privy, and shower bath, for males and females.
- l—Mill-house, or brew-house and bake-house, for employment of prisoners.
- m—General wash-house and laundry, for employment of females.

* This plan may be enlarged for a greater number of prisoners, not exceeding one hundred, by extending the radiating buildings, or by adding another story of cells.

Cases frequently occur where it may be desirable to add a house of correction to a common gaol, for which purpose this plan is well adapted.



n—Depôts for materials and goods.

The upper floor of *keeper's house* to comprise four large rooms, as below; the one in front to be a committee room, one for the chaplain, and the other two for sleeping rooms. The story over this to be a *chapel*, divided into compartments of seats, for each class of prisoners, who will enter from each wing, by a small iron staircase on the outside.

*Upper story of Prisoners' Buildings, (See No. 3, and 4.)**

o—Gallery or passage.

p—Prisoners' sleeping cells, each 8 feet by 6 feet, and 9 feet high; one cell in each wing to be for solitary confinement, with thicker walls. A shower bath to be fixed on the landing of each staircase, with cistern over, supplied by a *pump mill*, worked by prisoners.

The remainder of the ground to be cultivated as a garden; the whole enclosed with a boundary wall, about 25 feet high; the scite of ground to be one and a half or two acres.

* This is shown on the same plan as the lower story, to save an additional plate.

REFERENCE TO THE PLAN OF A HOUSE OF
CORRECTION FOR 28 PRISONERS.*

PLATE IV.

a—Entrance court with passage of communication round keeper's house.
b—Keeper's house, three stories high, having four rooms on each floor; with central staircase, and separate passage to each building for prisoners. The principal floor to be raised four feet above the surface. The apartments of keeper's house will have a perfect inspection of the interior of the day and work rooms, and the airing yards, for prisoners. The basement to contain the general kitchen and wash-house, bread-room, and store-room.

The lower story of the prisoners' buildings to be raised two feet above the surface: to comprise,

c, d, e, f—Day-rooms and work-rooms.

g—Washing-closets.

h—Staircase.

i—Passages to airing yards.

k—Privy, to each airing yard.

l, m, n, o, p—Day and work rooms.

q—Sleeping cells.

Upper story of Prisoners' Buildings.

r, s—Day and work rooms.

t—Prisoners' sleeping cells, each 8 feet by 7 feet, and 9 feet high; the large one at each end, 15 feet by 8 feet, to be used as an *infirmarium* when required; those next the centre building to be used for solitary confinement.

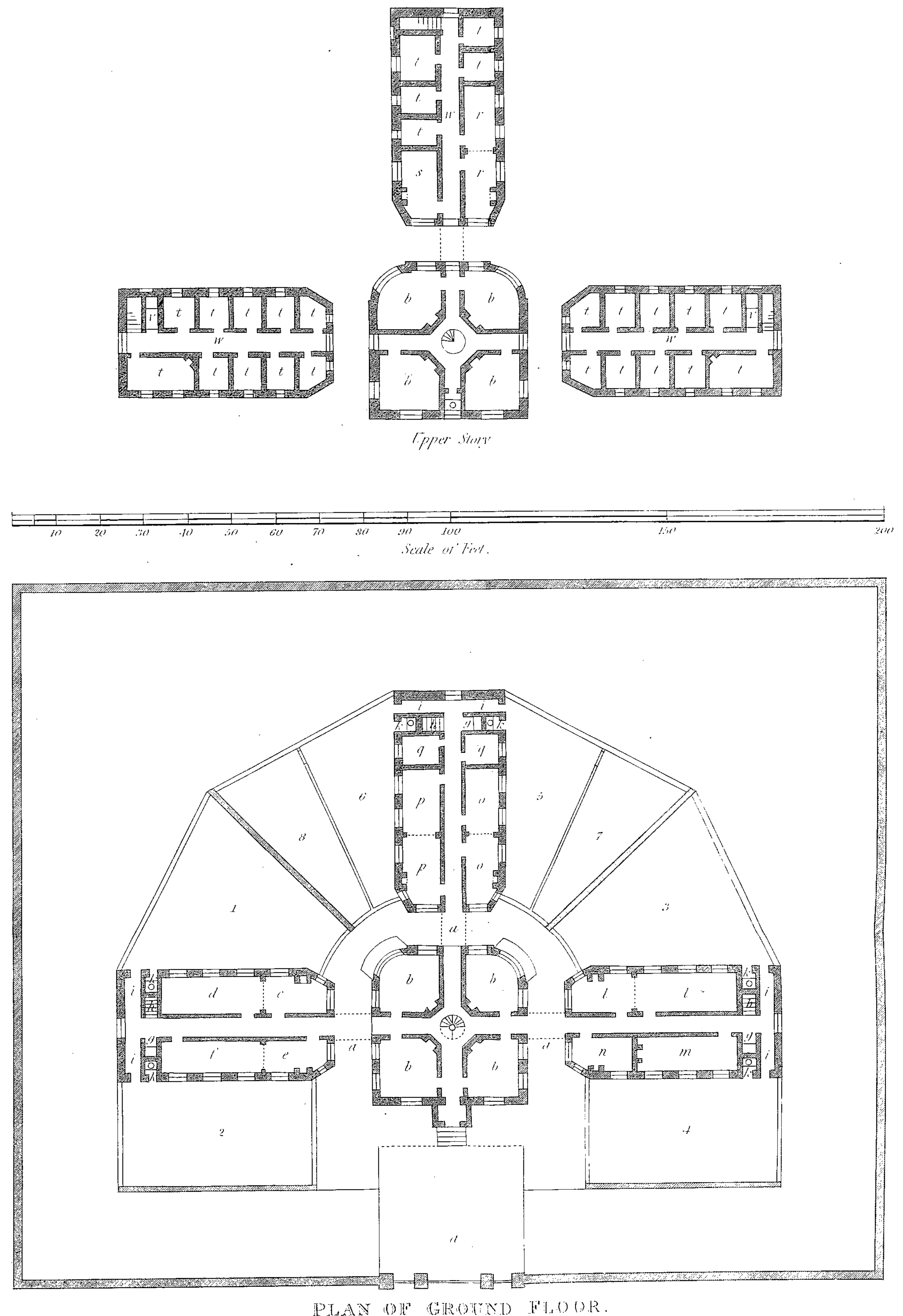
v—Closets, with shower bath in each.

w—Passages to sleeping cells.

The airing yards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, to be divided in front and rear, by iron railing, and a wall between each.

The remainder of the ground to be used as a garden, and to be enclosed with a boundary wall. The whole scite of ground to be about one acre.

* Where a more extensive classification is not required, the above design may be adapted to a greater number of prisoners.



DESCRIPTION OF A CORN AND FLOUR MILL, ALSO OF A PUMP MILL, ADAPTED FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS. INVENTED BY MR. WILLIAM CUBITT, CIVIL ENGINEER, OF IPSWICH, SUFFOLK.*

(Extracted from a Report, addressed by Mr. Cubitt to the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, &c.)

I WAS led to the investigation of this subject, from having been favoured with instructions by the Magistrates of the county of Suffolk, acting in and for

* The cost of erecting the Discipline Mills must, in some measure, depend on local circumstances, and the manner in which the machinery is constructed.

The expense of the mill which is now nearly completed at Bury Gaol, is estimated at between £500 and £600. It will contain 28 men at one time on the two wheels, which are so constructed that the men can go off at one end and on at the other, without stopping the machine; and by these means enable the governor to assign any proportionable quantum of labour to the men he may think proper: for instance, if ten men be at one wheel, let fifteen be appointed to that gang, ten at work and five as relay, and suppose that one man goes off and another on every five minutes, in this case each man would work fifty minutes and rest twenty-five, or if they changed every three minutes each would work thirty minutes and rest fifteen, and in any other proportion by varying the time or number of relay hands.

The quantity of work such a mill as that erecting at Bury would be capable of performing, if worked ten hours per day, with one pair of stones and the Flour Mill, is to grind and dress twenty quarters of wheat per week, besides breaking malt, of which from four to six bushels per hour might be done.

With only two tread-wheels such as are described in the plans, any number of men from five to fifty, or even a greater number might be kept to work, (provided proper and suitable machinery was attached for the purposes of any manufacture) and that in a space not exceeding 24 feet by 10 for the wheel-house; but any number of these kind of wheels may be applied jointly, and yet in separate rooms, at one time; thereby affording an opportunity of classifying the labourers, although their exertions all tend to produce the same effect.

the Bury division, to take into consideration the best means of employing persons confined for *hard labour*, particularly as to making use of the joint efforts of many, at one time, and in such manner, that although unwilling agents, each should be obliged to do his proper share of the work, without the power of throwing any part on his fellows. I was also instructed to make a report on the above, and to furnish such plans as might appear most eligible for effecting the desired purpose.

This was done accordingly:—but, as the drawings and disposition of the machinery were made to suit a mill-house, previously erected at Bury Gaol, I have judged it best to send herewith a set of plans, on the same principle, and rather more adapted for general purposes, where new buildings are to be erected. I have also made a plan and section of a pumping engine, to be worked in the same manner, which could either be erected for the employment of a small number of men, by itself, or communicating by a spindle, be made a part of a larger machine.

I shall here transcribe some leading observations on the subject, in my Report to the Magistrates, and then add a few remarks on human power, and the reasons which induced me to prefer the mode I have recommended.

The object of the plan is the adoption of a kind of hard labour, to which every one would have a natural dislike, and yet such as every one could perform without previous instruction; and is founded on the following principle, viz. that of making use of the joint efforts of all the prisoners, as a first moving power to some branch of manufacture, suited to the local circumstances of the county in which the prison is situated; for instance, in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, and some other counties which are exclusively agricultural, the manufacture of flour seems the most eligible; whilst in Lancashire, Yorkshire, &c. throwing, twisting, or spinning mills might be worked; and in other parts, machinery for pumping water, driving lathes, and for other operations, might be set in motion by the same power. The operations of the convicts would be precisely the same as those which are now effected by the ordinary powers of wind, water, steam, or horses, and they would have no more concern with the object of the machinery, or manufacture, than any of the above named agents; and there would be no difficulty in establishing a mill, or manufactory, near the boundary wall of a prison, through which only a single shaft, or axle, would have to pass, to communicate the power and motion.

The annexed plates show two methods of reducing the plan above recommended to practice; the first is for a corn and flour mill, containing two pair of stones, one flour dressing machine, and a pair of rollers for grinding malt

(which is explained in *plates 1, 2, 3, and 4*, and references,) the second is for a pumping mill, in which a set of treble lifting or forcing pumps is wrought, by means of the same application of first power. (See *plate 5* and reference.)

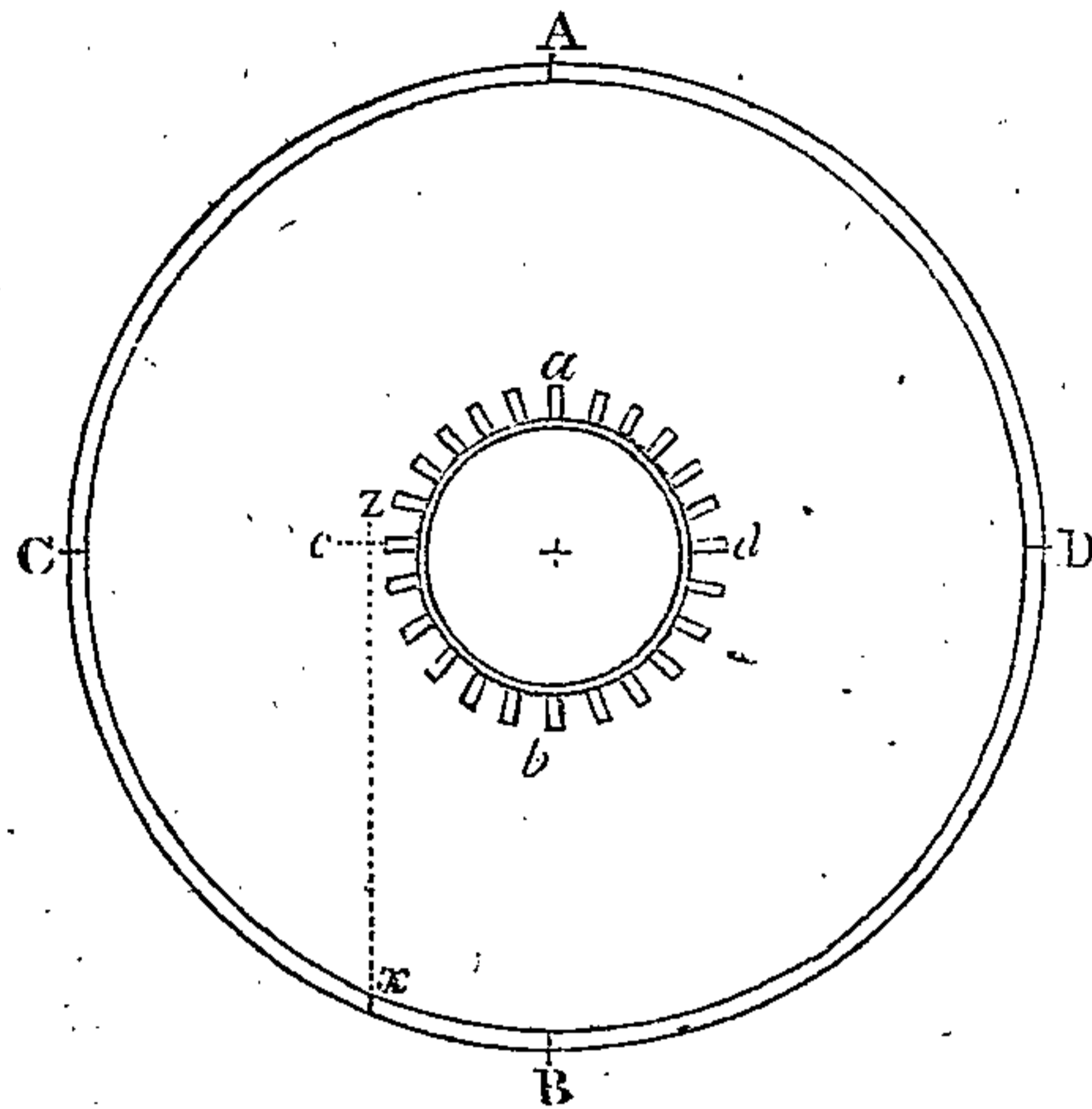
The internal machinery of the mill and pumps, is supposed to be entirely inaccessible to any of the prisoners; and to be managed by proper persons, who are skilled in such branch of manufacture as may be carried on; and supposed to be of a kind best calculated for the purpose; but the first application of the power, to put the machine in motion, and on which the prisoners act, being different from any that I am aware of in use, requires to be more particularly explained.

On referring to the engravings, it will be seen that the first power consists in a tread-wheel, or wheels, of small diameter and great length, furnished with step-boards, on which the men tread very slowly, side by side, at a level with the axle of the wheel, (that being the point of greatest power); at the same time holding on a hand-rail, placed about breast high, for the purpose of regulating the weight and step, and keeping the body in an erect position; in short, this kind of tread-wheel may be described simply as a small water wheel, very much extended in length, upon the float-boards of which a number of men act with their weight, and produce precisely the same effect that water does in flowing upon the water-wheel.

As it may be objected by some to the adoption of *walking-wheels*, from the circumstance of many having been used and laid aside, on account of the excessive fatigue caused by working in them a very short time, and the small quantity of work that appears to be done whilst in action; I shall endeavour to point out the defects of the walking-wheel, as *commonly constructed* and used, and the reason why they are calculated to do so little work, with so great an expense of human labour.

Walking-wheels, as generally used, are from 15 to 20 feet in diameter, and of width sufficient for four or five men to walk abreast, in the inside near the bottom, so that by walking forward, as it were up an inclined plane, every part of the circumference is brought in succession under their feet, and the wheel and machinery connected therewith, kept in motion. Now the principle upon which this construction of wheel acts, is precisely the same as that upon which the one I have recommended acts, viz. by the gravity of a given number of men, constantly ascending, or attempting to ascend, up the circumference of the wheel; and provided that the men were *inanimate* substances, and their weight, like water, could fall on the wheel and roll away, the effects produced by a wheel of either kind would be pretty much the same; but when *animal exertion* has to be taken into the account, the *space* through which the

animal (whether man or horse) has to pass, must also be considered, as will be shown below.*



*Let A, B, C, D, represent a common walking-wheel, and *a, b, c, d*, one of the improved tread-wheels, fixed on the same axle, by the side of the other; each wheel of sufficient breadth to contain one man;—suppose the diameter of the large wheel to be 20 feet, and that of the small one 5 feet, with 24 tread-boards or steps, and that the velocity with which the axle be required to turn be twice in a minute:—let us now investigate the operation of a man

weighing 10 stone, or 140lbs. with each wheel, beginning with the large one first, and placing the man *in* the wheel over the point *x*, which is the place where the same weight acting with the same perpendicular force, is the same as when placed over the point *z*, in the small wheel; and let him be supposed to make 24 steps of $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches each, which gives one revolution of the wheel, and so keep on till 120 revolutions have been completed, which will take one hour. Then take an equal man and place *on* the small wheel, and let him be supposed to turn the wheel 120 revolutions in the hour:—now, in either case, the effective work performed by the axle of the wheel will be the same; but it will be found on examination, that the exertions of the two men to produce the same effect, differ exceedingly; for in the first instance, the man in the large wheel, during the hour, made 2880 steps, each of which carried his own weight $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches perpendicular, and at the same time carried his whole body forward, in a stooping uneasy position, $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches up an inclined plane, being a total of 2520 yards in the hour.—in the second instance, the man on the small wheel has to make the same number of steps, viz. 2880, of only $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and that in a perfectly upright position, with a handrail to guide him, and the sum total of the space passed through, equals 630 yards, being *one-fourth* only of the former, and clear of the additional disadvantages of want of stay, and the bad position in walking. To elucidate this matter further, let us suppose the large wheel to be 40 feet in diameter; the man must, in that case, exert himself so as to pass over the wheel's periphery, or which is the same thing, cause that to pass under him, at the rate of 5040 yards in the hour, to produce the same effect as either of the above examples; yet instances have not been wanted, where wheels have been enlarged to increase the power, by means of obtaining a "longer lever," not taking into account, that the additional lever requires additional speed, which, in animal bodies, is the most difficult property to obtain.

In working on the inside of large walking-wheels, the men are very apt of themselves to walk too near the bottom, for the sake of ease; and on the contrary, as they might by extra exertion do more than a due share of work, by keeping high up the wheel, it would be possible for a hard taskmaster to require more work than could be done; but in a small tread-wheel, the weight of the men could never vary with respect to the work; for as they always act on the extreme point of the horizontal lever, formed by the radius of the wheel, the wheel could never turn till a sufficient number of men were on, to overcome the resistance, and from their position, they would find that the proper point of work was the easiest for them to keep on; for by dropping too low, they would find the edges of the step-boards come in contact with their legs, and force their feet off the step, when they must either hang suspended by the hands, or drop a small distance down to the floor below; neither can they, on the other hand, work too high up the wheel, on account of the hand-rail; besides, to regulate the motion, or to apprise the governor or taskmaster, if the men are not doing proper work, a bell is placed in the roof of the building, which will ring of itself when the wheel goes too slow.

I have been more particular in describing this method of using human force, because I deem it the most proper for the intended purpose:—there are numerous other methods described by various authors, but they are methods which require willing agents, and in some cases a particular kind of knack, or sleight, to be obtained, before the most can be made of them; but in this a man requires no previous training,—his body has not to be put into any unusual posture, the position being perfectly upright, and no muscles called in so play that are not always in use; all he has to do is, as it were, to step slowly up a ladder, with good hand-hold for both hands; and he cannot avoid doing as much work as amounts to raising his own weight, to a height equal to the number of steps he has made, multiplied into the length of one step, (which should in no case exceed nine inches, or be less than seven;) the power of a man weighing 10 stone, or 140lbs. would, agreeably to the plan, be as follows:

| | | lbs. | feet | inches |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------|------|----------------|
| At 40 steps per minnte, | it equals raising | 100 | 18 | 9 |
| At 50 ditto | ditto | 100 | 23 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ |
| At 60 ditto | ditto | 100 | 28 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |

This is far short of what many learned men have given, as the value of human labour, which is stated as being able to raise 10 lbs. 10 feet in a second, for 10 hours in a day, which is more than double any of the above statements, being equal to raising 100 lbs. 60 feet per minute; but that I esteem too much for practice.*

* All the measures given above, are expressed by feet, and the fractional parts of a foot, as commonly used; which approach nearest to the true decimal expression.

REFERENCE TO PLATES, No. 1, 2, 3, AND 4.

(The same letters refer to the same parts in all the four plates.)

aa—Two tread-wheels, on which the men work, side by side, acting on the step-boards level with the centre, and holding on a hand-rail breast high, (as shown in No. 3;) on one end of each of these tread-wheels are affixed the spur-wheels, *c c'*, which take into the teeth of each other, and the wheel, *c'*, at the same time taking into and turning the nut or pinion, *d*; so that by detaching the spur-wheel, *c*, the machinery may be driven by *c'* alone, as occasion may require. The nut, *d*, hangs on the shaft, *e*, which passes through the cross-wall, *f*, into the mill-house; as the room which contains the tread-wheels, is supposed to have no connection with the other parts of the mill.

On the main shaft, *e*, is the bevilled wheel, *g*, which turns the pinion, *h*, on the upright shaft, *i*; and on the lower end of this shaft is fixed the spur wheel, *k*, which turns the pinions, *l l*, and gives motion to the mill-stones, *m m*. On the upper end of the main shaft is the bevilled wheel, *n*, which takes into two similar pinions, *o, p*, turning each a horizontal spindle, *q, r*; on the end of the spindle, *q*, is a sheive, or rigger, *q'*, with a double groove, to carry two band lines, the direction of which is shown by dotted lines in No. 4. One of the band lines puts in motion the dressing mill, *s*, by means of its pulley and spindle, *t*, and the other drives a pair of malt rollers, *v*, by means of the rigger, *w*.

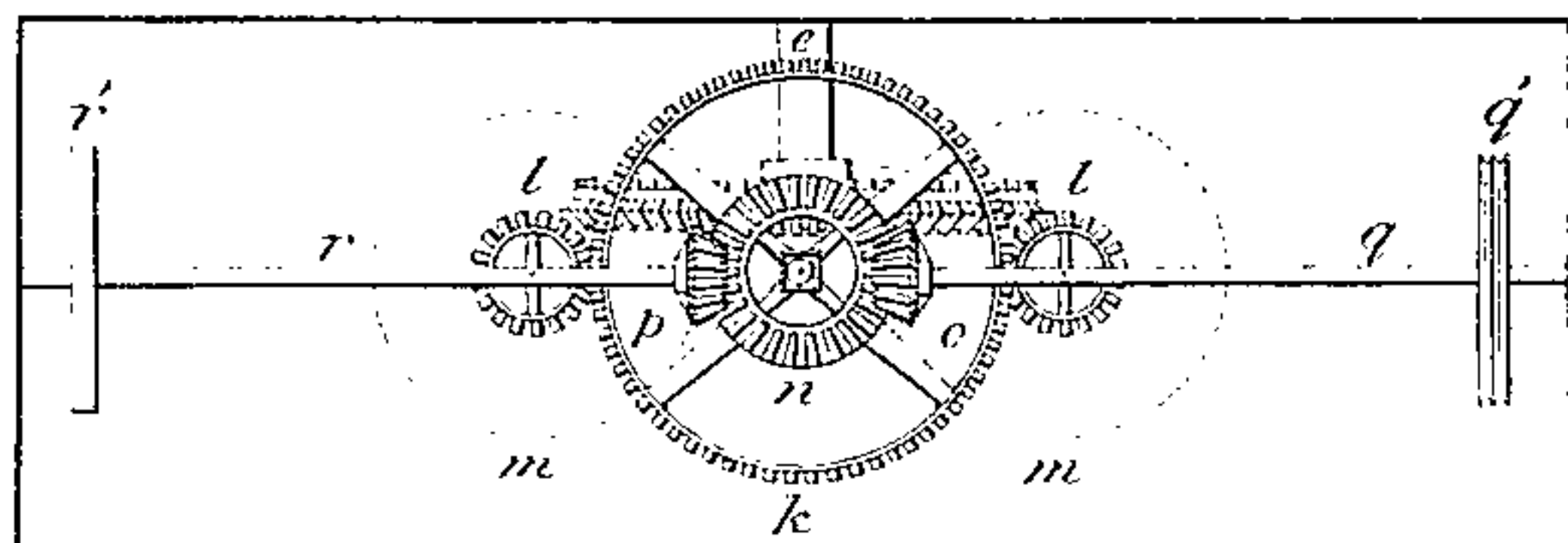
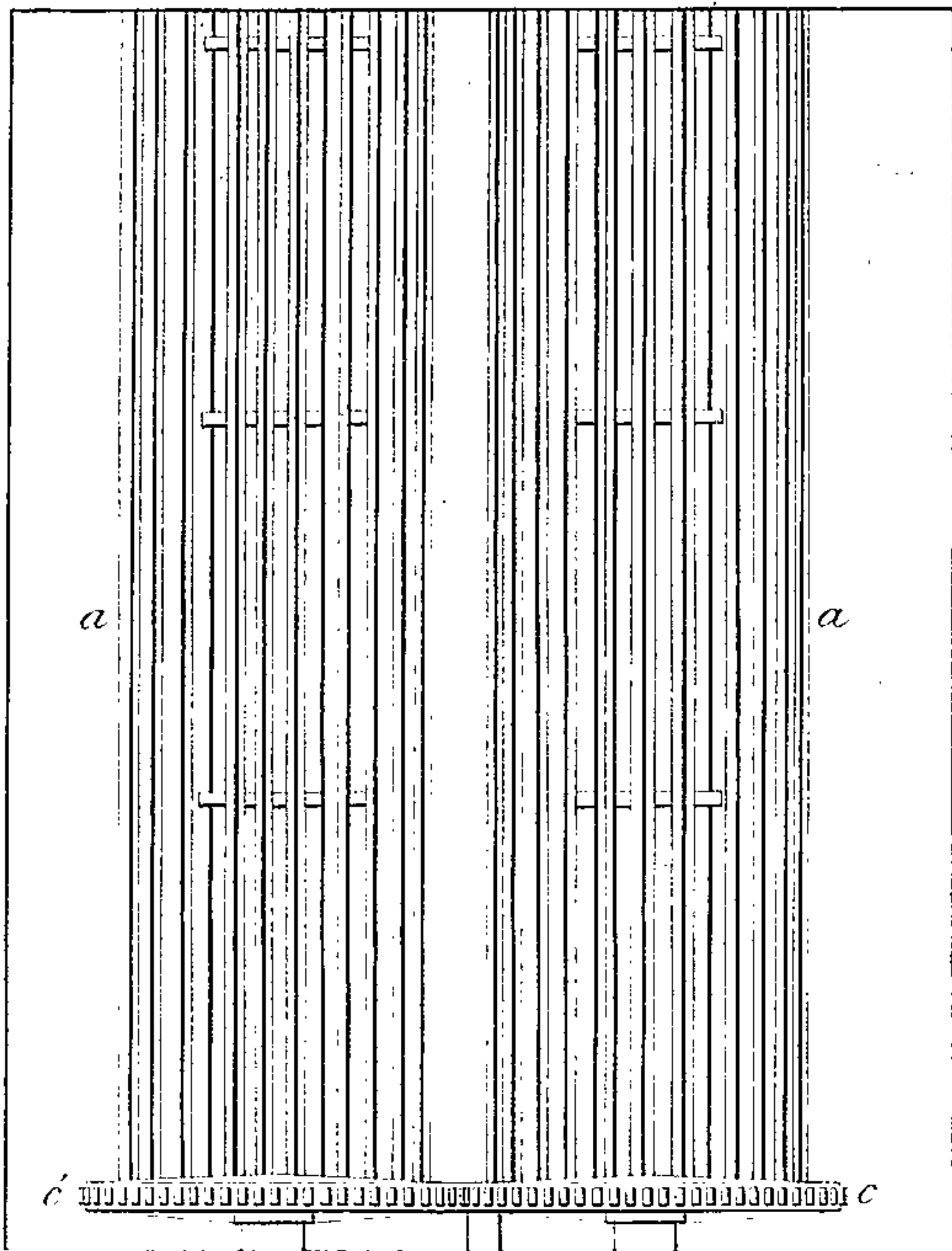
On the aforesaid spindle, *r'*, is a rigger, *r'*, which, by means of a leather strap, turns occasionally the rigger, *x*, and the roller, *y*, round which a rope or chain is coiled, and passing over the pully, *z*, serves to hoist up the sacks of corn, &c. to the top of the mill.

Just over, and connected with the upright shaft, *i*, is a small vertical spindle, *1*; on the top end of this is a rigger, *2*, which, by means of the catgut line, *3*, turns the rigger, *4*, and the spindle, *5*, within the roof of the mill-house; on the spindle, *5*, are suspended the governor balls, *6*, which have free liberty to rise and fall on a pin or bolt, in the shaft, *5*, at *7*; the ends of the arms which carry the balls pass through the spindle, and are connected with the box, or block, *8*, by the pins and joints, *9*; the box, *8*, is perforated, so as to rise and fall easily on the spindle, *5*, and has a projecting pin from its top side, as at *10*, which as the spindle revolves, would of course, strike against any object at *11* (suppose a bell handle) placed in its way. But when the machinery of the mill has attained its proper speed, the balls, *6*, will rise

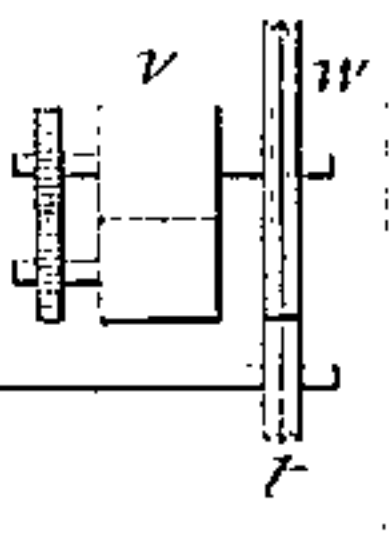
N^o 1.

Ground Plan of a design for a Prison Corn Mill.

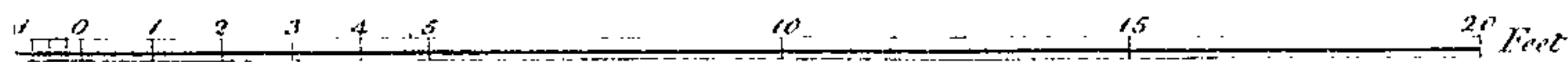
A



s



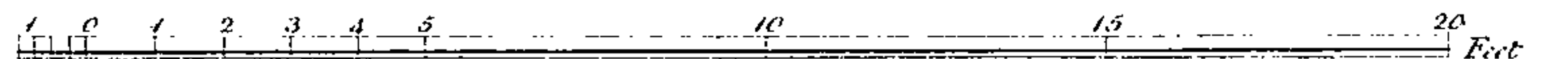
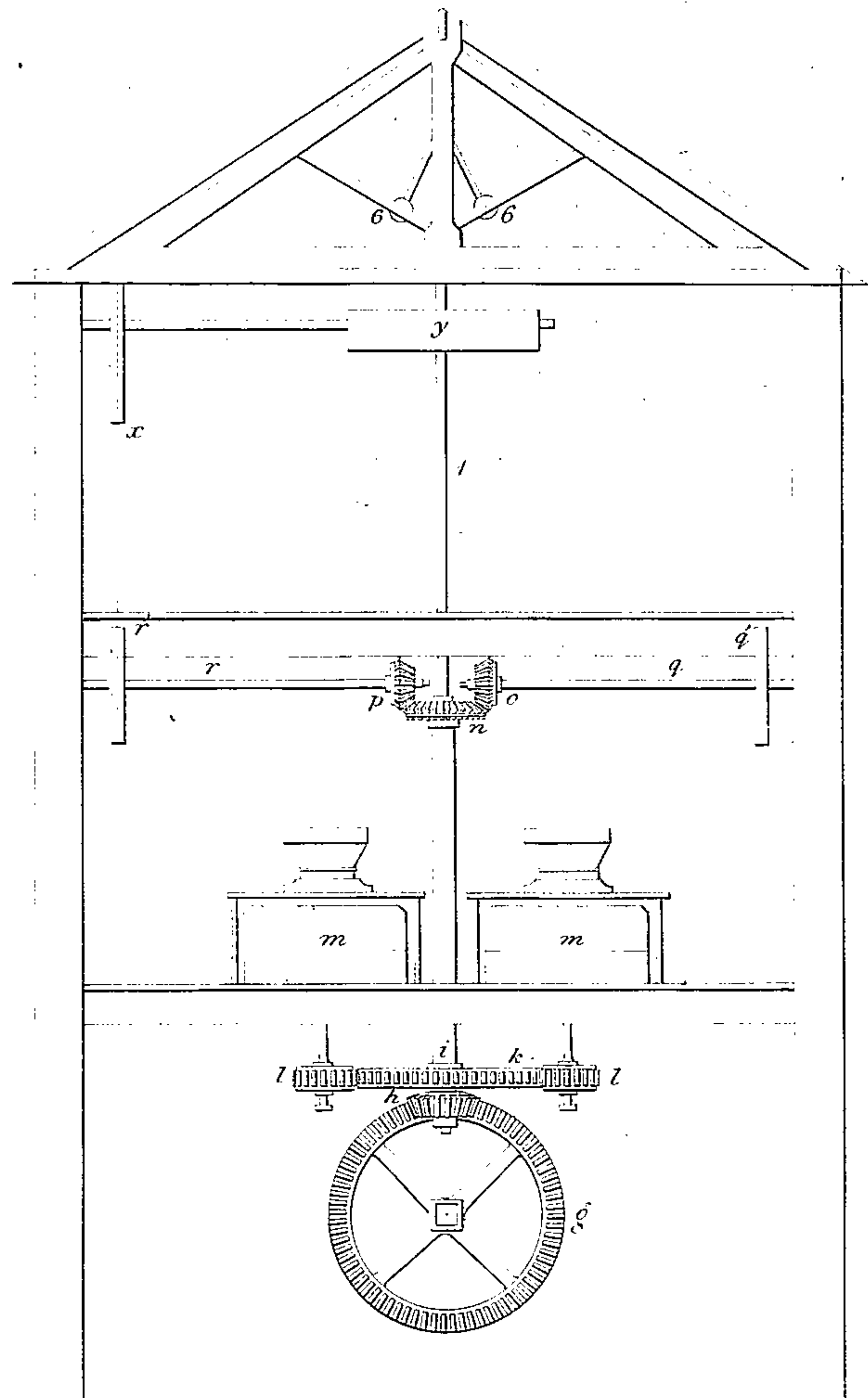
B



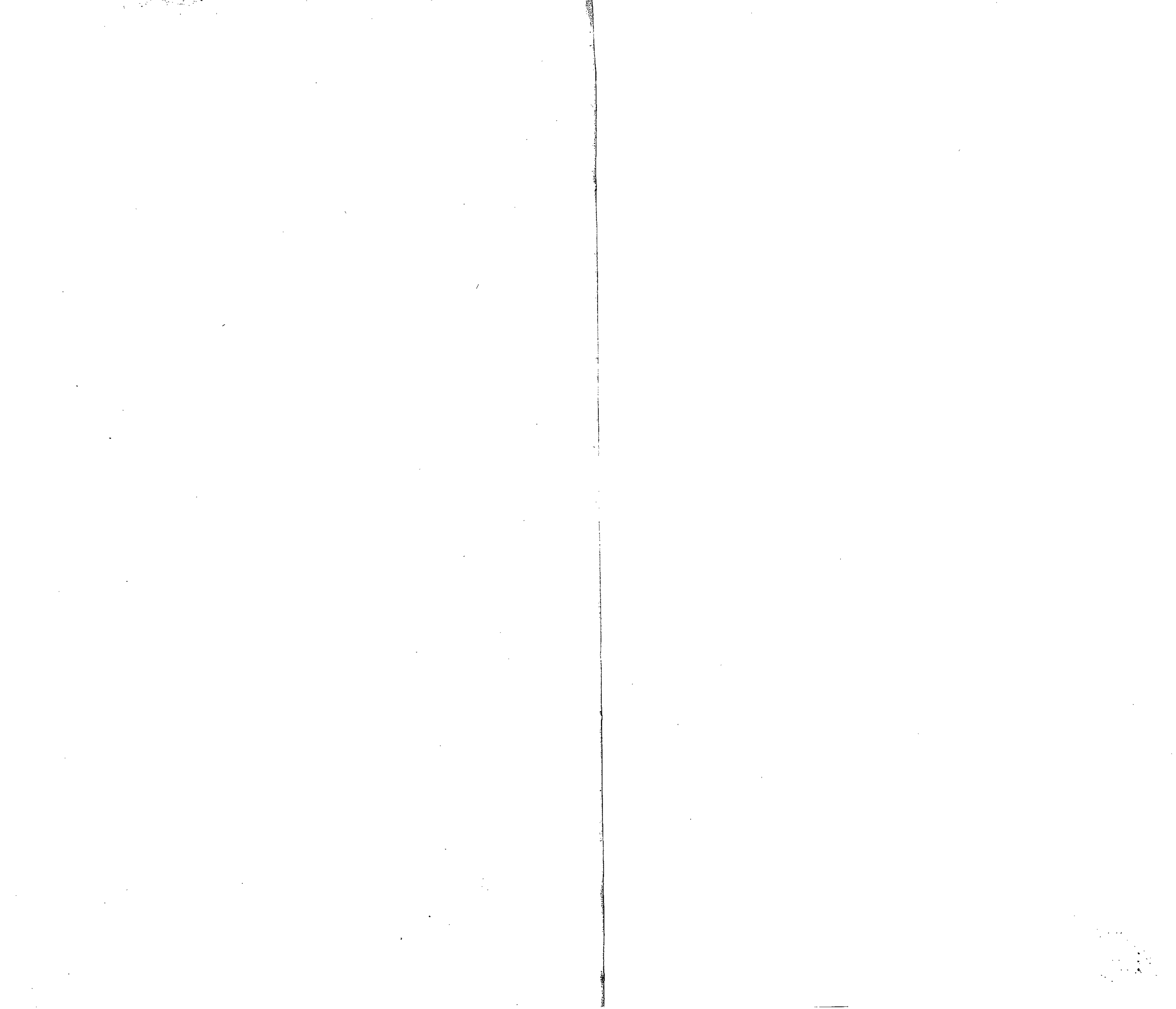
Designed by M^r Will^m Cubitt, Civil Engineer of Ipswich.

N^o 2.

Cross Section of design for Prison Mill, shewing the elevation of Machinery as seen from the end B of plan.

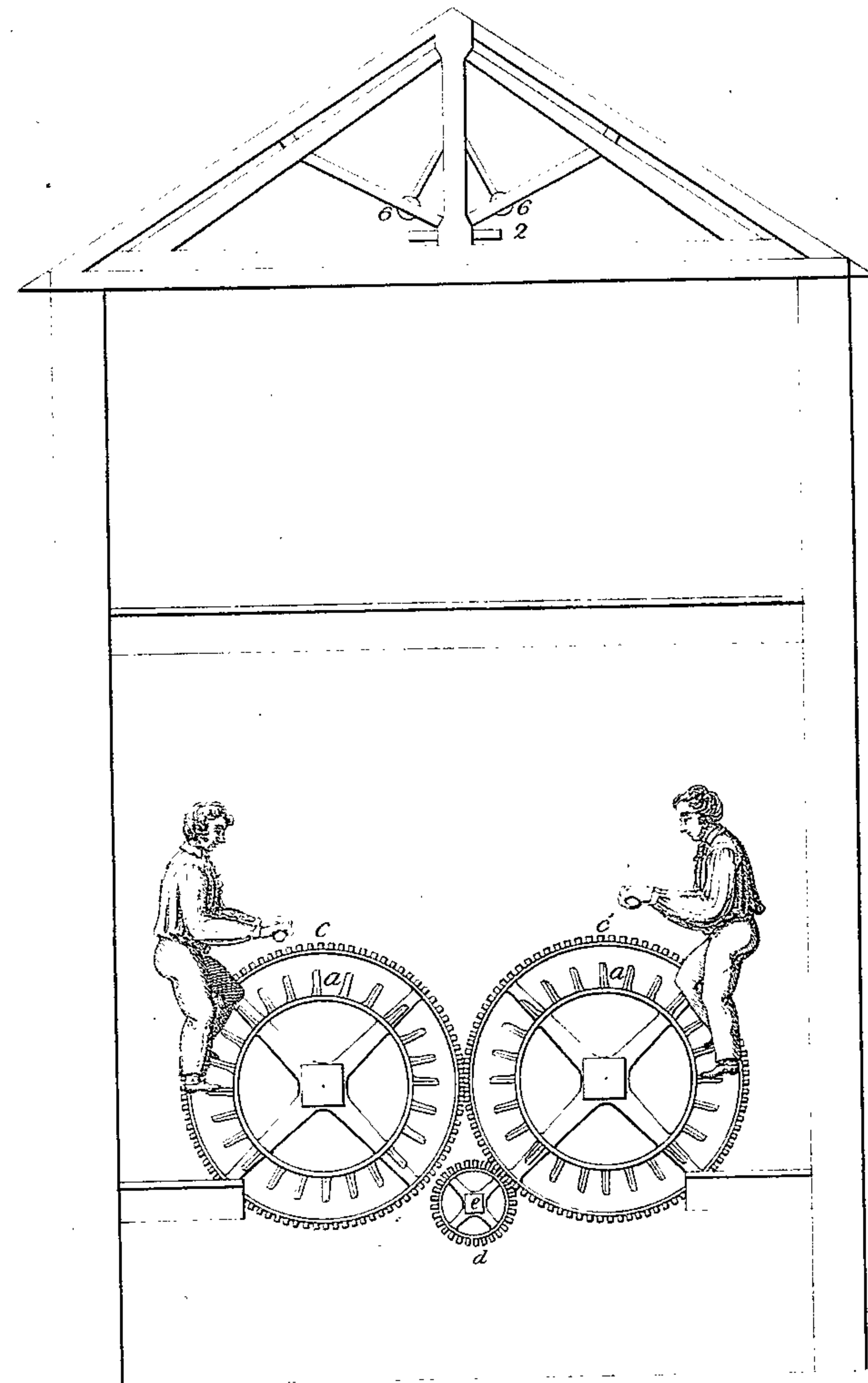


Designed by M^r Will^m Cubitt, Civil Engineer of Ipswich.



N^o 3.

Cross Section of design for Prison Mill, shewing the elevation of the tread wheels & method of working, as seen from end A of Plan.

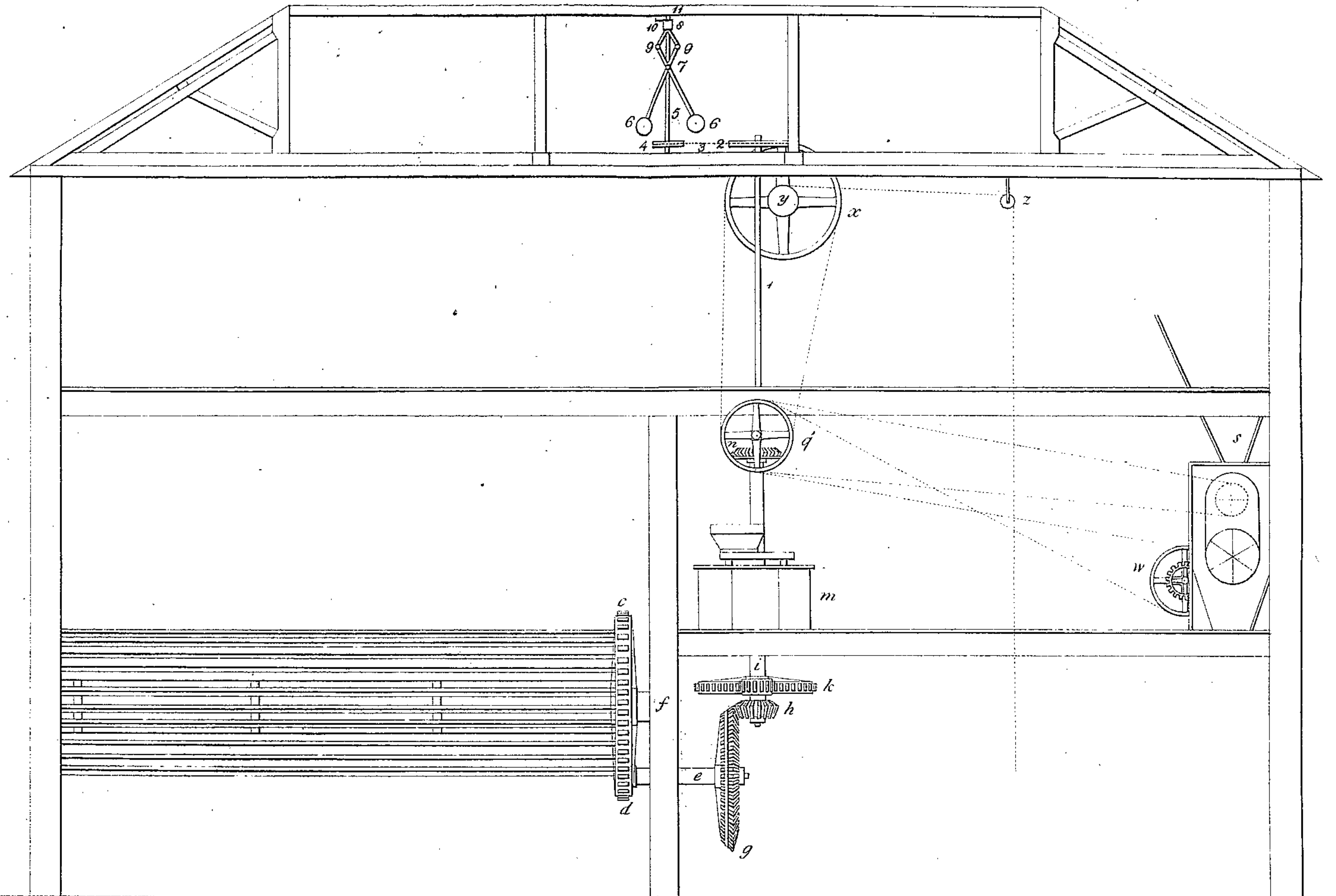


1 0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 Feet

Designed by M^r W^m Cubitt, Civil Engineer of Ipswich.

N^o 4.

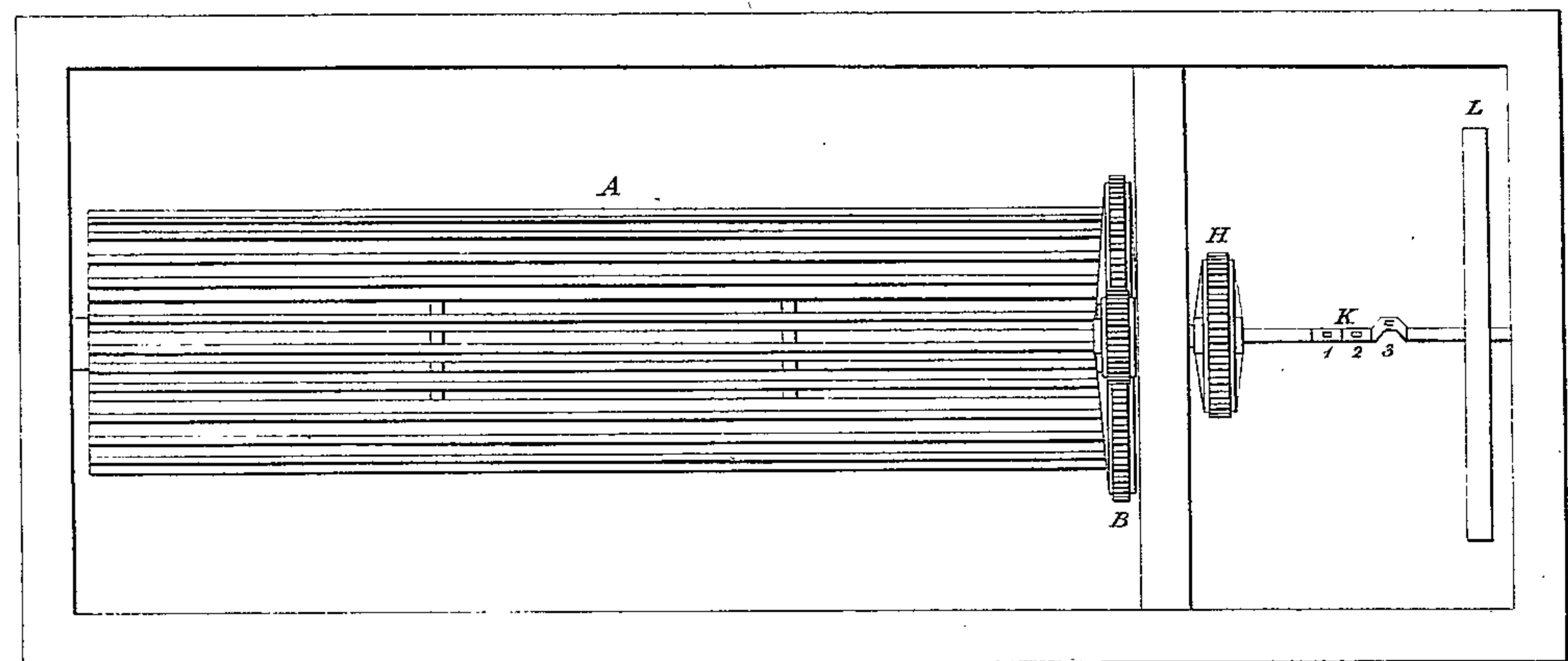
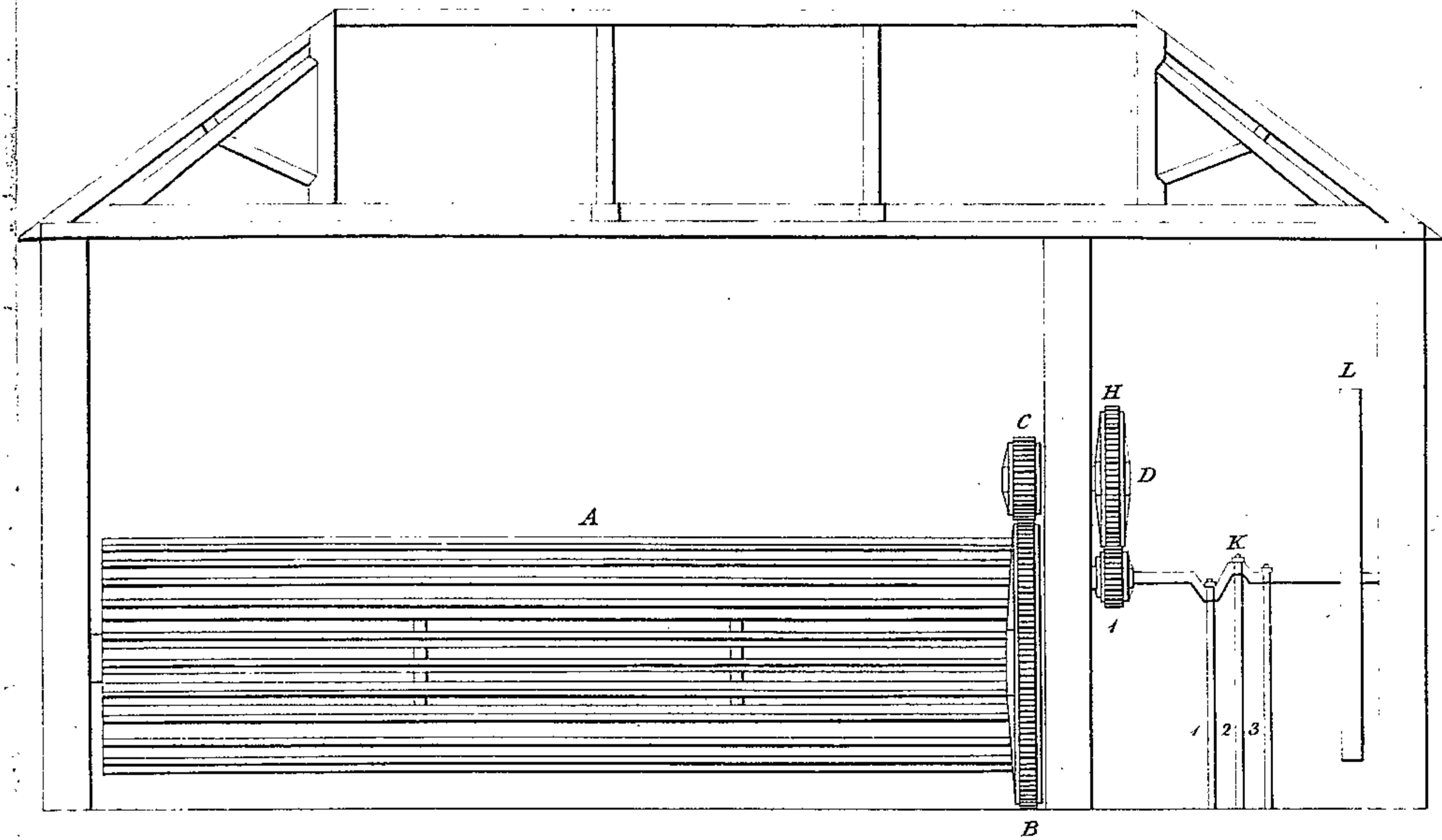
Longitudinal section of design for Prison Mill, shewing elevation of Machinery as seen from the Ground Plan at the side C.



1 0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 Feet

Designed by M^r W^m Cubitt, Civil Engineer of Ipswich.

N^o 5.
Plan and Section for a Pump Mill.



Designed by M^r Will^m Cubitt, Civil Engineer of Ipswich.

by their centrifugal force, having receded so far from the centre, as to draw the box, 8, below the reach of the bell handle, 11, which will then cease to ring a bell, placed in some convenient situation for the purpose. But should the men at the wheels cease to keep up the requisite speed in the mill work, the balls will descend, and the projecting pin on the box, 8, striking the handle, placed in the proper situation for that purpose, will continue to ring the bell, till they go on again properly; and by this means, a certain check will be kept on the labourers, and the governor or task-master apprised, even at a distance, that the full work is not performed.

REFERENCE TO PLATE, No. 5.

This plate shows a plan and section of a small building, containing the tread wheel and machinery for working a set of pumps, for the purpose of raising water to supply the establishment, or any neighbouring district.

(The same letters refer to the same parts in each.)

A, The walking or tread-wheel, on the axis of which is the wheel, B, taking into the pinion, C, on the shaft, D. On this shaft is a wheel, H, turning the pinion, I, on the spindle, K, which is the crank spindle of a three-throw pump engine, as usual, from which the pump rods, 1, 2, 3, descend into the well.

L, A fly wheel to regulate the motion.