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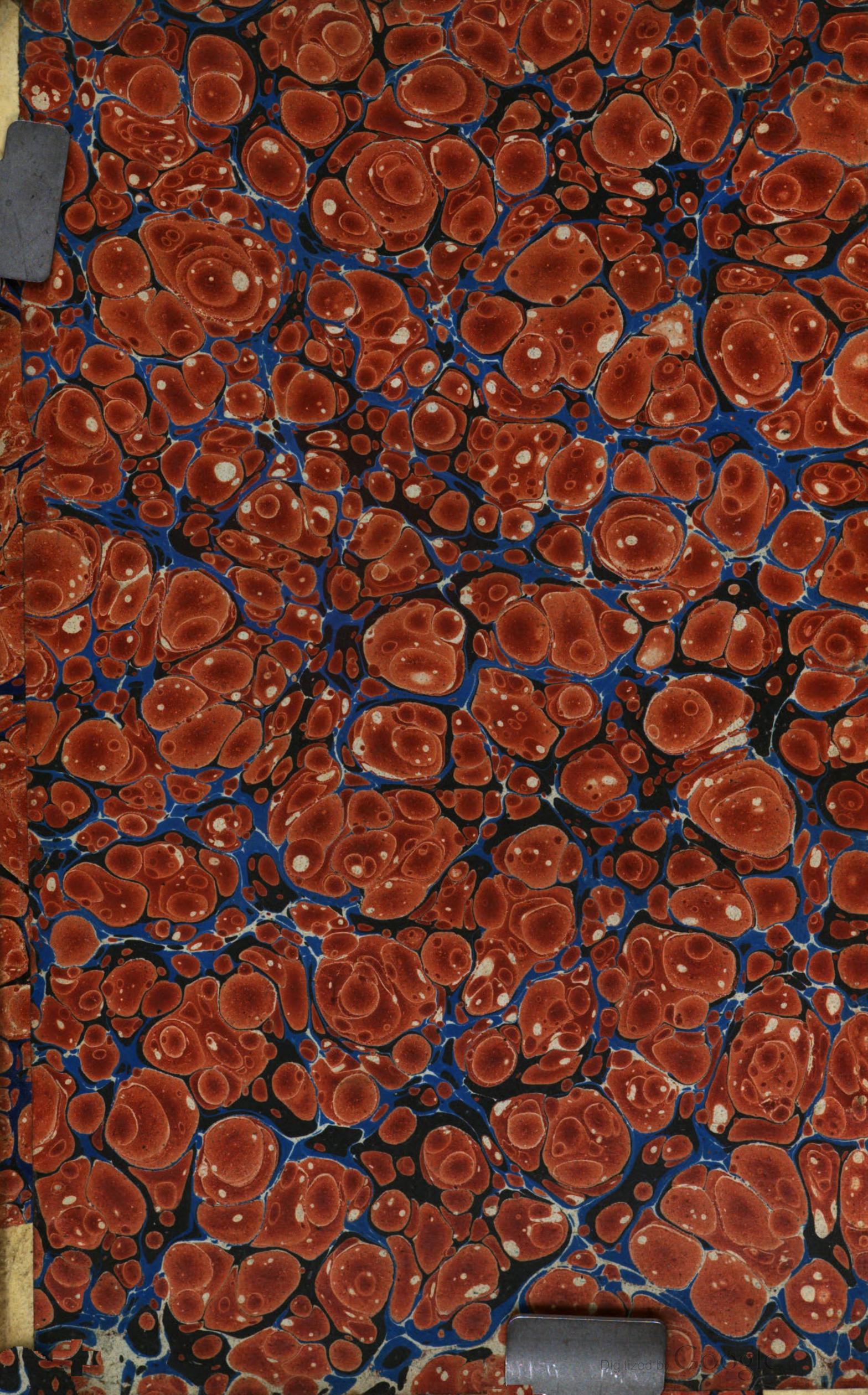
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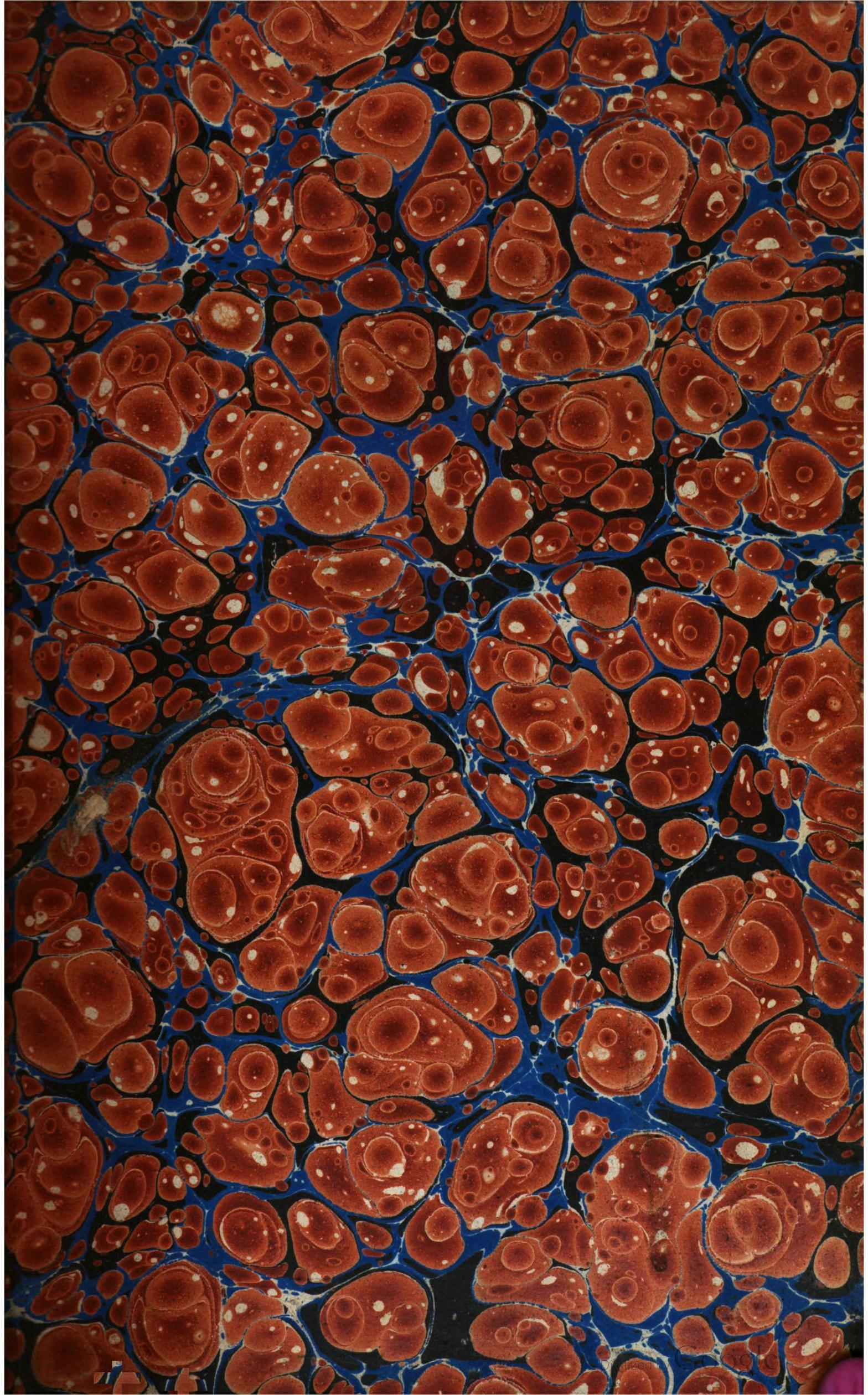
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THE  
SESSIONAL PAPERS

PRINTED BY ORDER

OF

THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

OR PRESENTED BY ROYAL COMMAND,

IN THE

Session 1840,

(3<sup>d</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> VICTORIÆ,) .

ARRANGED IN VOLUMES.

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VOL. XLII.

*(In Two Parts.)*

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS,

*(Twelve Volumes,)*

CONTINUED;

THE SUBJECTS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

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SUBJECTS OF PART II. OF THIS VOLUME:

*Prisons, Great Britain; Prisons, Ireland.*

---

1840.



# REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS,

1840.

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(TWELVE VOLUMES.)

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# FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

## PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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### II.

### NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1840.

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II.

FIFTH REPORT of the INSPECTOR of PRISONS for the  
NORTHERN and EASTERN DISTRICT.

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, THE SECRETARY  
OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

MY LORD,

*Strand-on-the-Green, July 10, 1840.*

II.

NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT.

THE accompanying Reports upon the State of Prisons, in the northern and eastern district, do not present any material diversity from those of the last year, and therefore require but little of prefatory comment or observation. I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship, that the prisons in this district are generally in an improved condition, and although their ameliorations, if judged by a single year, may be deemed of less consequence, yet when taken in the aggregate of the five years, during which they have come under my cognizance, their extent and importance will be at once admitted.

I recommend very respectfully to your Lordship's consideration, as a measure of great public utility and convenience, the consolidating the numerous Acts of Parliament relating to gaols into one or two statutes. In the case of borough prisons, which are affected by the Municipal Corporation Act, and its several amendments, and also by the more recent application to them of the provisions of the 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, and the 5 Geo. IV. c. 85, the difficulty of applying these multifarious enactments has become almost insuperable.

Consolidation of  
Gaol Acts recom-  
mended.

I consider it proper to bring to your Lordship's notice, a practice which is gaining ground and which is not only contrary to law, but detrimental to the good government of prisons. I allude to the delegation of authority to governors and keepers, to select and appoint the sub-officers of prisons; a power vested solely in the magistrates in quarter sessions by section 25 of the 4 Geo. IV. c. 64. In several instances where this authority has been confided to the governor and exercised by him, I have found individuals engaged as turnkeys, more for their qualifications as gardeners, or grooms, or as being family connexions, than for those most requisite for the proper discharge of their public duties.

Appointment of  
Sub-officers by  
Governors of  
Prisons.

I have to remark the extraordinary decrease in the number of prisoners for debt, in every establishment visited by me, since the passing of the measure, to which this gratifying consequence must be attributed. It has been my duty in former reports to describe, from actual observation, the almost certain debasement resulting from confinement in a debtors' prison, and this considerable diminution in the amount of those annually exposed to such an atmosphere of idleness and contamination, cannot fail of being advantageous to public morality.

Decrease in  
Prisoners for Debt.

I have to recommend to your Lordship's attention the wretched condition of those debtors' gaols attached to ancient liberties and jurisdictions: the numbers in this district are as follows:

Debtors' Gaols  
belonging to  
Liberties, &c.

*Cheshire.*—Debtors' Gaol for the Hundred and Forests Courts of Macclesfield at Macclesfield. 2nd Rep. p. 35.

*Nottinghamshire.*—Debtors' Gaol, for the Honour and additional Limits of Peverel, at Radford; with a jurisdiction extending over the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and parts of Leicestershire and Yorkshire, 3rd Rep. p. 38; 5th Rep. p. 21.

*Yorkshire.*—Debtors' Gaol, for the Liberty of Pontefract, at Rothwell, near Leeds. 2nd Rep. p. 140; 4th Rep. p. 142.

Debtors' Gaol for the Liberty of Wakefield, at Halifax (a public house.) 2nd Rep. p. 142.

Two Debtors' Gaols, at Knaresborough for the Forest, Forest Liberty, and Borough Liberty. 2nd Rep. p. 147.

Debtors' Gaol for the Liberty of Ripon.

2nd Rep. p. 151; 4th Rep.  
p. 140.

Debtors' Gaol at Richmond for the Liberty of Richmond and Richmondshire.

2nd Rep. p. 157; 4th Rep.  
p. 118.

Debtors' Gaol for the Manor of Ecclesall Bierlow, at Sheffield.\*

2nd Rep. p. 144; 4th Rep.  
p. 142.

Debtors' Gaol for the Manor of Sheffield and the Liberty of Hallamshire.\*

2nd Rep. p. 146; 4th Rep.  
p. 143.

\* These gaols were the receptacles for prisoners from the Baronial Courts, but by an Act passed in the 48th of Geo. III. they are also constituted prisons for debtors from courts of requests.

II.  
NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT.

These gaols, with the exception of those at Sheffield, have been almost wholly neglected since the passing of the Act for uniformity of process, which caused them to be no longer a source of profit to the officers of the jurisdiction. The premises applied to this purpose, are generally in a dilapidated state, and similar to the one lately selected for the Liberty of Peverel, and described at page 21. From six to eight is the highest average of their inmates. There is no separation of the sexes, nor any accommodation provided beyond the bare walls, and the prisoners are frequently dependent upon the charity of the keepers for food. Their poverty is often extreme. One of the keepers states in evidence, "My experience almost leads me to suppose, that prisoners are put in here by attorneys, in expectation of the intervention of the Thatched House Society on their behalf. I go to arrest men who are in the most distressed condition, from whom it is utterly hopeless ever to expect a shilling." I suggest to your Lordship, that these most discreditable places of confinement might be dispensed with, by an enactment compelling the bailiffs of liberties, and separate jurisdictions, to lodge their prisoners on caption, in the nearest county or other gaol, appropriated to the reception of debtors, and allotting a certain sum for their lodging and maintenance there, to be paid out of the funds of the Court.

Treatment of  
Debtors from  
Courts of Requests.

The variety of treatment to which debtors from Courts of Requests are subjected, seems to require the interposition of Government. Many of the Acts of Parliament establishing these Courts, authorize the committal of the debtor to any gaol or *House of Correction* within the jurisdiction; whereby establishments such as the last mentioned are burthened with a class of prisoners, whose treatment ought to be distinct from those penal applications and purposes for which *Houses of Correction* were founded. In such cases I have often found but little or any difference made between them and criminals; in the House of Correction, at Wisbech, they form but one class, and in others are placed with the convicted misdemeanants, and subjected to the same restraints. The most efficient remedy for this evil appears to be the enacting, that such prisoners shall either be lodged in the custody of the sheriff, or in such gaols, only, where debtors can be legally imprisoned; or that, as at Bradford and Halifax, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, power should be given to the officers of the jurisdiction to raise money on the security of the court funds for the erection of a suitable prison.

Societies for the  
assistance of Libe-  
rated Prisoners  
recommended.

I cannot too strongly recommend the formation of local societies in the immediate neighbourhood of penal establishments, for the purpose of assisting and encouraging such liberated prisoners as may appear really desirous of abandoning their former vicious pursuits. In too many instances the convict leaves a prison with the resolution to be a better man, but finds himself outside of the walls an isolated being, without means of subsistence; one, for whom no fellow creature feels a particle of interest, and, even if successful in obtaining work, exposed (as I have known in many cases) to the liability of being recognized, and his former criminal acts made known to his employers. He experiences a repellant power acting on all sides against him, and, without any fixed confidence in religion, resigns himself to a morbidness of feeling, which induces the conclusion that no resource is left to him but crime. It is by succouring those only whose thoroughly investigated cases afford a fair prospect of amendment, that the utility of such associations as are here recommended should be tested, and not by indiscriminate applications of assistance. They may be formed of a few individuals distinguished more for active than pecuniary benevolence, and the chaplain of the prison should invariably be of their number. To guard against the objection, that such societies have a tendency to encourage crime, the assistance rendered should be of a moral in preference to a temporal nature, rather for the purification of the mind, and the restoration of character, than the relief of bodily wants. To instance the good that may result from very trifling means applied to such purposes, I refer to the Report of the borough gaol of Great Yarmouth, page 122.

Transportation.

Every successive inquiry among those most likely to be best informed upon the subject of transportation, induces me to believe that this punishment is greatly dreaded by the criminal population, and that the salutary impression is increasing. This opinion seems in some degree corroborated by the not infrequent attempts at suicide, plans of evasion, and simulation of disease, by those so sentenced; and also by the painful scenes of leave-taking, of which I have often been a witness, previous to the removal of convicts. The gravity of this punishment appears to lie in "*the leaving of the country,*" and I am apprehensive

that this terror will experience a diminution should it become generally understood that offenders, sentenced only to seven years' transportation, are not to be expatriated. By the following extract from the evidence of the experienced keeper of the gaol and house of correction at Bury St. Edmunds, this would appear to be already the case. "I have now been governor of this gaol more than 40 years, and, I trust, not an inattentive observer of the criminal character; and my practical experience convinces me, that no punishment will be found so efficient or beneficial as removing offenders from this country, and I am certain that nothing now is so much dreaded. It begins, however, to be understood among offenders, that those sentenced to seven years are not to be sent out of the country; and I have had instances where that sentence has been passed, that the offenders have exclaimed to their friends, '*As I sha'nt be sent away I don't mind it!*'"

"I have frequently had letters brought for my perusal, sent by convicts abroad to their friends at home, but of late years I have seen none that did not contain an anxious desire to return home, and a warning to shun their fate. I only remember two cases of hardened bad offenders, who returned from the colony, and both of them exhibited marks of punishment received there, and in a very short time they committed offences and were sent away again; but both these fellows I had known from early periods as bad characters."

The removal of convicts to the hulks by the public conveyances I consider to be a source of great evil, and any apparent saving most dearly paid for at the expense of public morals. The time of departure is invariably known, and the gates of the gaol always besieged by a crowd of the prisoners' old associates and connexions. Before such witnesses the convicts seem as if ashamed to betray any symptom of feeling or depression; a spirit of bravado and effrontery is assumed for the moment, which is not infrequently manifested in the most offensive manner, as shown in the following extract from the evidence of an eye witness:—

Removal of Con-  
victs by public  
Conveyances.

"I always find the worst of convicts (and worse than — and — are scarcely to be found) thoughtful and softened before their departure. The most inaccessible minds then become accessible. Such was the case with those who departed to-day; and as usual this just state of feeling, which was produced and prevailed before they left the prison walls, was at an end when they appeared in the street. It was then subverted by the influence of the herd around them exciting them to laugh and shout. There were their former companions, the thieves of the place, whose influence excited a mad and joyous feeling in the convicts, and removed all terror which the example ought to have produced; so that, instead of any being deterred from crime at the sight, a different effect may be expected."

Several of the counties in this district are still unprovided with that most useful appendage, a covered van, for the moving of prisoners, and I cannot too strongly recommend that such a decorous means of conveyance should, on all possible occasions be employed.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM JOHN WILLIAMS,

*Inspector of Prisons.*

6

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 REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.
 

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 RUTLAND.
 

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## COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, OAKHAM.

INSPECTED this prison and found it unexceptionably clean and orderly. The prisoners were classed as follows:—

*No. 1, Day Room.*

- W. L., aged 47, for trial, charged with stealing a wheelbarrow.  
 J. G., aged 23, convicted of embezzlement. Twelve months' imprisonment.  
 N. B., aged 38, convicted of stealing hay. Twelve months' imprisonment.  
 R. A., aged 29, convicted of stealing potatoes. Nine months' imprisonment.

*No. 2, Day Room.*

- W. T., aged 40, convicted at Assizes of subornation of perjury. Twelve months' imprisonment.  
 J. S., aged 19, convicted of assault with attempt to commit a rape. Six months' imprisonment.  
 H. C., aged 16, convicted of breaking church windows. Six weeks' imprisonment.

*Females.*

M. B., aged 15, for trial at Sessions, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. There has been but a single punishment during the last two years for an infraction of prison rules.

Two prisoners were sick, viz., J. G., apparently in a decline, and M. B., female, sore legs.

The surgeon keeps no journal, as required by the Gaol Act. There has been neither death nor serious illness since my last visit. Examined the books and found them correctly kept. The misdemeanants should be entered in the prison register, which is restricted to the felons.

A very marked improvement has taken place under the head of moral and religious instruction. The former chaplain having resigned his office, a new one has been appointed, who performs two services on the Sunday, and reads prayers daily. He goes through the wards, explains the Scriptures to the prisoners, distributes tracts, and is occasionally occupied for an hour and a half in individual communication with them. I make the following extracts from his journal:—

“ January 17th, 1838.—I have been much pleased with the attention and apparent devotion of the prisoners, who, with one exception, unable to read, follow me in the prayers and lessons.

“ The prison is kept in a state of remarkable cleanliness, and both the master and turnkey seem to me, from their humane disposition, judgment, and experience, to be peculiarly well fitted for their office. At present there are seven prisoners.

“ June 30th.—The number of prisoners is reduced to four, including two debtors. The prisoner, unable to read a fortnight since, has made rapid progress. He can now read easy sentences at sight, and has learnt one of Watts's hymns. Though I have devoted some hours to his instruction, his present quickness may be attributed to his solitary confinement. This mode of punishment seems attended with excellent results. The other prisoner, since the departure of his companions, appears more sensible of his guilt, has expressed more sorrow for his past life, with stronger resolutions of amendment than I ever heard from him before. On former occasions of religious conversation he has been inclined to cavil at the Bible, which he appeared to read principally for the purpose of discovering more wretched characters than himself. But I have much greater hope now, under the Divine blessing, of his reformation.

“ August 20.—Examined a lad, 14 years of age, committed for the Sessions. Could repeat the Lord's Prayer imperfectly; not able to read, but a wish to learn. Is a Roman Catholic. He cried bitterly, and said he had no food for two days previous to committal.

“ 31st.—Visited the prisoners severally Monday, Wednesday, and Friday during the week, and explained the Scripture. Instructed those unable to read.

“ September 30th.—During this month have given three days weekly to tuition and religious conversation.

“ November 5th.—The prisoner was liberated this morning. He has learnt to read and repeat the catechism, and several of Watts's hymns, during his confinement.

“ August 31st.—During the last two months I have given a lecture in the chapel upon the portion of scripture that I have been in the habit of reading. It appears to me to be attended with greater benefit than the private exhortation I used hitherto to make to them in their cells. I have not omitted to visit the prison twice or thrice weekly for the purpose of supplying them with religious books, and upon these occasions have made such remarks as appeared to me best suited for them.”

I have to regret that the temporary absence of the chaplain, at the time of my visit, prevented me from extending my inquiries upon this head.

The discipline of the prison is carried on in precisely the same manner as at the last inspection. The number of prisoners is so small as to render it impossible to find labour for them.

 II.  
 NORTHERN AND  
 EASTERN DISTRICT.

 Reports on  
 Separate Prisons.

 Oakham.  
 County Gaol  
 and House of  
 Correction.

II.  
NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT.  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.

I think it worth the consideration of the magistrates whether it would not be an advantage to erect a treadwheel upon a small scale, where the prisoners might be worked in separate partitions, and by which some portion of their time might be saved from contaminating intercourse and idleness.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, NOTTINGHAM.

Nottingham.  
County Gaol.

Inspected this gaol on the 2d of November. The following is a return of the number and description of prisoners confined there at the time:—

NUMBER OF PRISONERS confined in the County Gaol at Nottingham, on the Morning of Inspection, November 2, 1839,

No.	Class.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.
1	Convicted Felon . .	C. G. . .	56	Stealing three horses . .	Transported 15 years.
2	„ „ . .	J. C. . .	19	Stealing two silk handkerchiefs, and a large quantity of other articles.	„ 7 years.
3	„ „ . .	J. D. . .	14	Stealing three shirts . .	„ 7 years.
4	„ „ . .	E. S. . .	14	Stealing a shawl, and other articles.	„ 7 years.
5	„ „ . .	J. H. . .	21	Stealing one pocket handkerchief, and a quantity of other articles.	One calendar month hard labour.
6	For Trial for Felony.	W. B. . .	74	Bigamy . . . . .	Committed for trial at the Assize.
7	„ „ . .	B. P. . .	22	Horse stealing . . . . .	„ „
8	„ „ . .	J. B. . .	16	Manslaughter . . . . .	„ „
9	„ „ . .	T. W. . .	22	Stealing 10 sovereigns, and other monies.	Committed for trial at quarter sessions.
10	„ „ . .	G. T. . .	18	Stealing from the person on the highway three pounds in silver, and other monies.	„ „
11	„ „ . .	G. W. . .	19	Same offence . . . . .	„ „
12	„ „ . .	T. J. . .	17	Stealing a door-key . . . . .	„ „
13	„ „ . .	H. C. . .	22	Stealing one shirt . . . . .	„ „
14	Misdemeanants . .	F. K. . .	27	Deserter from 60th rifles .	Committed as a deserter, after being remanded on a charge of felony.
15	„ . . . .	J. T. . .	33	Committed under Trespass Act.	One calendar month hard labour, or pay 17s. 6d.
16	„ . . . .	T. G. . .	29	Assault (want of sureties).	12 calendar months' imprisonment, or find two sureties in £5 each, or one in £10; self in £10 for 12 months.
17	„ . . . .	M. B. . .	31	Assault (want of sureties).	12 calendar months' imprisonment, sureties as above.
18	Debtor . . . . .	G. C. . .	68	. . . . .	. . . . .
19	„ . . . .	J. H. . .	56	. . . . .	. . . . .
Convicted Felons . . . . . Males 3 „ „ . . . . . Female 2 Committed for trial at Assize . . . . . Males 3 „ „ Sessions . . . . . Males 5 Committed as a deserter (awaiting Route) . . . . . 1 Misdemeanants, Summary Convictions. Males 3 Debtors . . . . . Males 2 Total . . . . . 19					

RETURN of PRISONERS employed in the County Gaol, Nottingham.

Name.	Offence.	Employment.
J. F. . .	Trespass in pursuit of game . . . . .	Sweeping and cleaning ward occasionally.
T. G. . .	Want of Sureties . . . . .	In the keeper's house, and the court house.

The wards were clean and orderly on the day of my visit, the only exception being the hospital, which was dirty and untidy; the prisoner there had a quantity of bread in his possession, the accumulated allowance of several days.

9

On going into one of the day rooms, I detected a prisoner with tobacco in his possession; who, it appeared, had been employed as a sweeper in the adjoining court house.

The former chaplain has resigned his office, and receives a retiring allowance of 50*l.* per annum. The present chaplain was appointed July 2d, 1838, with a salary of 100*l.* per annum. He is master of the free grammar school in the town, which occupies him daily from half-past eight to eleven in the forenoon, and from two to four in the afternoon. He states, "I perform the appointed service with a sermon on the Sabbath, and read a selection of prayers daily in the chapel. I go through the wards once a-week, changing the books, and speaking to the prisoners. There is no room appropriated to me where I can see a prisoner alone. Two or three Catholics have requested to be attended by their priest, and have been so. I have the selection and the inspection of the books. The prisoners are furnished with elementary books, but there is no instruction beyond what they mutually afford each other. They pass their time in idleness, and I have no doubt in demoralizing conversation. If I had a room afforded me, I should be glad to have a class with me daily or do anything else that might be thought desirable. I am not informed when prisoners come in or when they go out. I have not seen any who are in at present. During the early period of my appointment, I had considerable personal conversation with the prisoners, inserting the particulars in my memorandum book. I desisted in consequence of having been referred to a minute made by the visiting justices with reference to this portion of my duties.

The circumstances which occasioned this order appear in the following memorandum, furnished by the chaplain, and in the subjoined extracts from his journal:—

*Memorandum.*

"D—, (from—, for murder, on coroner's warrant,) on my asking him how he was on Saturday (13th April), said he was 'uneasy about his mind;' and I, supposing he might require religious instruction or direction, told him that I would see him on the Sunday (this) afternoon, which I did at four o'clock.

"On going into the ward, I called him aside and inquired on what subject he was uneasy in his mind, whether it was that he now began to feel the awfulness of his condition, in having done as he had confessed?

"He said 'that he was uneasy about the murder, because there was another man with him, and he could not feel easy without telling it. The man's name was—, and he met with him in the churchyard as he was coming home that night, and he asked him to go with him to the woman's house, for that he, —, was asked at church, and had no money to buy proper things with (for his marriage), and he must get some; that he (—) was *fresh*, and said he would go with him, and they went and cut through the wood-work over the door, as it might be that (pointing to a place in the ward No. 2); that — did not tell him what he was going to do with the woman till they were at the door; that — went up stairs first and did the deed, and the woman never spoke to him (—) after he went up; that he (—) only got 5*s.* in money and two watches, and that — got all the rest, if there was any; that — had been keeping company with the girl for some time, and cohabiting with her and her mother every night, going about midnight, for a year past; that because — would follow this girl, his master for whom he worked (I forget the farmer's name\*) had turned him off out of employment; that the two parishes (C— and another,† I think) to which — and the girl belonged, had refused to give them anything towards the marriage, and (as I understood) one of the parishes said it would injure it for men to marry (he used some such word as *fire* the parish, which I could not make out); that they had not agreed to do the deed or to go to the woman's house before he met — in the churchyard that night. He (—) wished me to make the above known; he had told his fellow-prisoners the same.'

"The above are the particulars as far as I recollect them; now half-past eight o'clock, Sunday night, same day as I heard them.

*Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.*

"17th April, 1839.—Prayers, as usual, Wednesday. The chaplain sent for by — and reproved for having received a prisoner's confession respecting a murder, Mr. — referring to a minute of his, and his co-visitor in the order book to the effect that the chaplain 'should abstain from all conversation with the prisoners, especially if not tried, on the subject of their crimes;' against which construction of his duties, however, the chaplain here enters his protest, as being a clergyman who is bound to hear confession, if required by a penitent, and is, by virtue of his office, bound to give consolation and advice on any subject which may press on the prisoner's conscience, or require religious direction and instruction, for its removal or explanation.

"19th July.—At this Assizes D— was sentenced to death for murder, which he denied up to the time of his trial, giving a statement by which another person was charged with being the principal in the deed; but after his trial and sentence he immediately confessed himself guilty when he had regained his ward, and desired that it might be made known to the magistrates, and all others concerned, that his former statement was false, and only got up with a view of escaping or mitigating his own punishment.

"23d, Tuesday.—D— having expressed a desire to be visited by a Wesleyan minister, I requested Mr. —, an itinerant preacher in —, to see him, who came this day accordingly, and appointed 11 o'clock as the hour at which he would attend daily upon the prisoner. Mr. —, his parish priest, called upon D— to day, and thought him greatly improved in his feelings, and knowledge on religious subjects, stating that he had voluntarily neglected going to church up to the time of his apprehension.

"31st, Wednesday.—For two or three days before his execution, D—, having repented and prayed, and attended to religious instruction very anxiously, stated his mind to be easy and resigned, having hope and trust that God would forgive him his sins, and mercifully accept him as a penitent. He had been allowed to grow up from childhood in extreme ignorance of religion, or any school learning, not knowing how to read at all except his letters, and very short words, which he learnt in

\* I have asked him this month, and he says it is Mr. —, of —.—Monday, April 13.

† —.—Monday.

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## FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

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prison. Indeed his ignorance was such that he knew not the meaning of common religious expressions, but requested to have them interpreted into his own scanty vocabulary. Administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to D—; the gaoler, six debtors, and Mr. — receiving it with him."

The matron states, "That she invariably, on a Sunday, hears the female prisoners read, and marks the progress they have made from week to week in instructing each other. The keeper and herself both attend Divine service."

The surgeon states the health of the prisoners to have been satisfactory since the last inspection. The hospital is, as before stated, most defective and inconvenient. A water-closet has been fixed in the interior, which is so offensive, that, in cases of fever, he is obliged to put the patients in any part of the buildings which may offer a preference. He complies with the Acts of Parliament. There have been no deaths during the last two years.

## RETURN of Sick, County Gaol, Nottingham, November 2, 1839.

Name.	Description.	Disease.
G. C. . . .	Debtor . . . . .	Pleurisy.
H. C. . . .	In custody for felony . . .	Diseased lungs.

I examined the bread issued to the prisoners, which was of just weight and wholesome quality. Inspected the prison books; those connected with the supply of provisions are very defective. I annex a statement of the expenditure for the year ending October, 1839.

## AMOUNT and Items of Expenditure of the County Gaol, Nottingham, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

*Epiphany Sessions.*

	£.	s.	d.
Gaoler's salary, per quarter . . . . .	45	0	0
Extra for removing seven convicts, at 15s. . . . .	5	5	0
Matron, per quarter . . . . .	7	10	0
Turnkey . . . . .	15	0	0
Assistant ditto, 13 weeks, at 16s. . . . .	10	8	0
Surgeon, per quarter . . . . .	15	0	0
Chaplain, ditto . . . . .	25	0	0
*Retired ditto . . . . .	12	10	0
Expense removing transported convicts . . . . .	30	12	6
Bread bill . . . . .	34	5	0
Milk ditto . . . . .	12	4	6
Coals to turnkeys' lodges and flues, 5 tons 6½ cwts, at 13s.. . . .	3	9	6
Candles to ditto, and to lock pri-oners . . . . .	0	5	6
Ale, half a pint per day, by order of the surgeon, to a sick prisoner, six days . . . . .	0	0	8
Wagon load of straw for beds. . . . .	2	0	0
Printing calendars, &c. . . . .	1	1	6
Oliver, for books . . . . .	0	11	9
Diet for sick felons, by order of surgeon . . . . .	1	9	0
Bought nine yards of grey cloth, at 3s. 4d. . . . .	1	10	0
Making up and trimmings . . . . .	0	8	9
Shoes, and mending for felons . . . . .	1	4	9
Shirts and Shifts . . . . .	1	3	6
Repairing felons' clothes. . . . .	0	3	2
Washing for felons and misdemeanants . . . . .	3	7	9
Pence account. . . . .	5	18	1
Brushes, mops, &c. . . . .	1	2	6
Postage . . . . .	0	4	0
Blacklead and turpentine . . . . .	0	2	2
	£ 236	17	7

*Easter Sessions.*

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries this quarter . . . . .	130	8	0
Gaoler, extra for removing convicts . . . . .	6	0	0
Expense removing convicts . . . . .	26	4	6
Window-tax . . . . .	1	2	4½
Bread bill . . . . .	32	6	0½
Milk ditto. . . . .	11	5	4
Removing three prisoners to house of correction . . . . .	0	15	0
Coals to turnkeys' lodges and flues, four tons . . . . .	2	12	0
Candles to ditto . . . . .	0	5	6
Printing calendars, &c. . . . .	1	5	4
Diet to sick, by order of surgeon. . . . .	1	6	6

Carried forward . . . 213 10 7

\* The retired chaplain, the Rev. Robert Wood, D.D., receiving the superannuated allowance, died in December last.

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//

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward . . . . .	213	10	7
Shoes and mending . . . . .	1	5	9
Shirts and Shifts, &c. . . . .	1	0	0
Felons' clothes repairing . . . . .	0	3	9
Blankets bought, as per account . . . . .	2	5	0
Washing for felons, and scouring blankets . . . . .	2	18	6
Pence account . . . . .	4	17	4
Brushes, mops, &c. . . . .	0	18	6
Besoms . . . . .	0	3	6
Postage . . . . .	0	3	3
	<u>£227</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>

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Repairs.

	£.	s.	d.
Walker, for bricklayer and plasterer's work . . . . .	12	10	8
Walker, for stone-mason, &c. . . . .	7	1	10
Bell for a stove grate, &c. . . . .	4	18	0
Clarke, for carpenter's work . . . . .	4	10	0
Hackney, for paper-hanging . . . . .	4	15	6
	<u>£35</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>

Midsummer.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries this quarter . . . . .	130	8	0
Extra for removing convicts, at 15s. each . . . . .	7	10	0
Expense removing convicts . . . . .	36	10	6
Bread bill . . . . .	28	2	4
Milk ditto . . . . .	10	5	0
Removing 11 prisoners to house of correction . . . . .	2	5	0
Coals to turnkeys' lodges and flues, four tons . . . . .	2	12	0
Candles, &c. . . . .	0	5	6
Ale, 16 days, one pint at 2½d., to sick, by order of surgeon . . . . .	0	3	4
Printing calendars, &c. . . . .	1	5	0
Oliver, for books . . . . .	0	9	3
Diet to sick, by order of surgeon . . . . .	1	7	9
Shoes and mending to felons, &c. . . . .	1	2	6
Shirts and shifts, &c. . . . .	1	4	6
Repairing felons' clothes, &c. . . . .	0	2	3
Sacking for beds, four yards at 2s. 3d. . . . .	0	9	0
Washing for felons, &c. . . . .	3	4	9
Pence account . . . . .	5	6	5
Brushes, mops, &c. . . . .	1	5	4
Besoms . . . . .	0	3	6
Postage . . . . .	0	3	9
	<u>£234</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

Michaelmas.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries this quarter . . . . .	130	8	0
Extra for removing convicts . . . . .	6	15	0
Expense removing convicts . . . . .	39	9	0
Bread bill . . . . .	36	15	6½
Milk ditto . . . . .	12	18	9
Window-tax . . . . .	1	2	4½
Coals to lodges, &c., six tons, 13s. . . . .	3	18	0
Candles to ditto . . . . .	0	5	6
Printing . . . . .	1	3	6
Extra diet to sick, by order of surgeon . . . . .	0	14	9
Shoes and mending . . . . .	0	17	3
Shirts, &c. . . . .	0	14	0
Repairing felons' clothes, &c. . . . .	0	5	4
Bought sheeting for felons' beds, &c. . . . .	6	18	6
Washing and scouring blankets . . . . .	3	3	6
Pence account . . . . .	5	19	2
Brushes, mops, &c. . . . .	1	7	8
Besoms . . . . .	0	7	0
Postage . . . . .	0	4	6
Chamber-pots . . . . .	0	2	0
Blacklead and turpentine . . . . .	0	1	4
Michaelmas . . . . .	253	10	6
Midsummer . . . . .	234	5	8
Easter . . . . .	227	6	2
Epiphany . . . . .	236	17	7
Total . . . . .	<u>£952</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

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I insert the following extracts from the keeper's journal, as bearing upon the discipline of the gaol:—

“ December 30, 1837.—Eliza K——, under sentence of transportation, attempted to escape at five o'clock this evening. The yard door being locked, she got out the iron staunchion from the pantry window, and got up into the yard; having tied the sheets and blankets together, pulled them after her, and threw them over the walls on the side next the Marsh, when I caught her in the act of getting up the wall, for the purpose of sliding down into the Marsh. I placed her in the old solitary cell for the night without bedding, and in the morning removed her to the new solitary cell, and gave her half a loaf of bread and water for the day.

“ August 18, 1839.—W—— D——, being placed in No. 5 yard as company for J—— N——, made his escape by getting up on the privy in the corner, and over the chevaux de frise into the vista, then over —— and ——'s premises, over the Meeting-house yard, and over a house upon Garner's-hill, where he was retaken by me in his father's house, concealed in the chimney, and brought back into the gaol in a few minutes from his leaving it.”

With reference to the prisoner, with whom the above individual was placed for company, the keeper states that he was detained to give evidence against the Chartists, and was much alarmed at being in the prison, and thought the man (Driver) lately executed was always at his back. He cried like a child, and it was absolutely necessary to have some one with him. He gave the alarm of the prisoner's escape.

The number of punishments for offences within the prison during the year 1839, to October, have been but 10.

The number committed to this gaol for the two last years is as follows:—

From October, 1837, to October, 1838,

Debtors 49, Felons and Misdemeanants 416.

From October, 1838, to October 1839,

Debtors 18, Felons and Misdemeanants 357.

This gaol is altogether defective in accommodation and arrangement; there are neither sufficient infirmaries for the sick, nor adequate wards for the female prisoners, and the chapel is most inconveniently small. No officer, however alert, can properly discharge his duty of effective superintendence over the prisoners with such obstructions to inspection as are placed in his way by the construction of this prison. The keeper and matron state, “ That great inconvenience is experienced from the propinquity of the female wards to the part of the town, called the Narrow Marsh, which is chiefly inhabited by the lower classes. That communication takes place by calling out from below, which it is impossible to prevent.”

I have again to notice the still existing impropriety of permitting the keeper to retail coals to the prisoners. One penny a-day is allowed to each, from the county, out of which they purchase coals for cooking in the day-rooms and meat on the Sundays. The keeper is compelled to keep a long and intricate account with each prisoner for the amount thus accruing to him during his stay in the prison. Independently of the inconvenience he is thus subjected to, the practice is illegal, he says, “ I cannot conscientiously say there is no profit; at times I have reason to believe there is a profit. The price is, however, generally pretty stationary for the articles thus provided.” The prisoners still eat their meals without supervision, order, or regularity. I recommend that the food should be served out in proportionate quantities, three times a-day; that it should be cooked for them, and that an officer should be invariably present at the time. The practice of permitting prisoners to clean the court-house appears to me a very dangerous and improper one. The prisoner detected with tobacco on the day of inspection was so employed. Some light work might, I should hope, be obtained for the prisoners, who themselves often desire it, for which some allowance, under the name of earnings, might be paid to those for trial, in the event of no bill being found or acquittal. I recommend that the chaplain should be called upon to perform Divine service twice on the Sabbath,\* and that a room be appropriated in which he may assemble the prisoners in classes for instruction.

One subject of satisfaction is the very considerable decrease in the number of debtors, there being but two at the period of my visit.

Two boxes are affixed to the exterior gate to receive the contributions of the benevolent for debtors and felons: the one for debtors has not been opened since July, 1837, when the contents were 2*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; the other for felons, in August, 1836, 18*s.* 5½*d.*

SOUTHWELL.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Southwell.  
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shire.

Visited this House of Correction on the 5th of November; the cells and day rooms, particularly those appropriated to the females, were clean, the infirmary and vagrant wards were, however, exceptions. In the infirmary a quantity of dirty rubbish was lying about in the cupboards and corners, also dangerous tools, such as files, a chisel, and a piece of iron formed into a saw; in the vagrant ward also much rubbish was collected, which had evidently been there for some time.

\* Two services are now performed on the Sabbath in this prison.

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RETURN of the Number and Distribution of Prisoners confined in the House of Correction on the day of Inspection.

MALES.

Offences.	No. of Prisoners in Custody.
For trial . . . . .	2
Convicted felons . . . . .	24
" misdemeanants . . . . .	21
Summarily convicted for poaching . . . . .	13
" assaults . . . . .	3
" misdemeanors . . . . .	24
Want of sureties . . . . .	6
Summarily convicted for vagrancy . . . . .	9
Under sentence of courts martial . . . . .	2
Deserters waiting a route . . . . .	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>105</b>

Employment of the above Prisoners.

At the tread wheels . . . . .	40
Frame work knitting . . . . .	6
Seaming . . . . .	5
Tailors . . . . .	2
Shoemakers . . . . .	1
Infirmary . . . . .	7
Day room . . . . .	28
Itch ward . . . . .	1
Wardsmen . . . . .	5
Cooks and bakers . . . . .	5
Cleaners . . . . .	3
Solitary . . . . .	2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>105</b>

OFFENCES.—FEMALES.

Convicted felons . . . . .	6
" misdemeanants . . . . .	2
Summary convictions . . . . .	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>9</b>

Employment of the above Prisoners.

Washing . . . . .	5
Mending . . . . .	4
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>9</b>

RETURN showing the Number of Wardsmen, Cooks, Bakers, &c. employed in the Nottinghamshire House of Correction.

Name.	Employment.	Offence for which Imprisoned.	If in Prison before.	For what Offence.
J. B. . . .	Nurse . . . . .	Convicted Felony . . . . .	Once . . . . .	Felony.
J. H. . . .	Wardsmen . . . . .	Convicted Felony . . . . .	Never . . . . .	Never.
E. W. . . .	Cook . . . . .	Assault . . . . .	Never . . . . .	Never.
C. B. . . .	Cook . . . . .	Bigamy . . . . .	Never . . . . .	Never.
W. M. . . .	Baker . . . . .	Misdemeanor . . . . .	Never . . . . .	Never.
H. P. . . .	Baker . . . . .	Game . . . . .	Once . . . . .	Game.
W. W. . . .	Baker . . . . .	Convicted Felony . . . . .	Once . . . . .	Felony.
C. W. . . .	General Cleaner . . . . .	Convicted Felony . . . . .	Once . . . . .	Felony.
W. S. . . .	Wardsmen on Tread-wheel . . . . .	Neglecting his family . . . . .	Once . . . . .	Felony.
J. R. . . .	Same . . . . .	Game . . . . .	Never . . . . .	Never.
E. B. . . .	Stove Wardsmen . . . . .	Assault . . . . .	Never . . . . .	Never.

NUMBER of PRISONERS receiving extra diet as remuneration for Labour or Employment, in Nottinghamshire House of Correction, September 3, 1839.

Cooks . . . . .	2
Wardsmen at wheel . . . . .	2
Bakers . . . . .	3
Barber . . . . .	1
Hospital attendant . . . . .	1
Store man . . . . .	1
Warder . . . . .	2
Tailor . . . . .	1
Shoemaker . . . . .	1
Frame work knitters . . . . .	5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>19</b>

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

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Southwell. House of Correction for Nottinghamshire.

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There has been little or no variation in the mode of carrying on the discipline of this establishment since my last visit. An additional turnkey and night watchman have been appointed, and a new keeper and matron in the room of the former officers who resigned; one turnkey has been discharged for misconduct. Blinds have been fixed to some of the windows of the sleeping cells in the female wards. The continual presence of two prisoners at the lodge has been discontinued, and one only is allowed to go there for about an hour during the day to light the fire and clean the reception cells. A prisoner occasionally works in the garden, and the governor's knives, forks, and shoes, are now sent into the prison to be cleaned, instead of being done at the lodge. Clothing is still much wanted, particularly among the females; a regular gaol dress for all the prisoners is essential to discipline, cleanliness, and health.

Upon the important subject of health, I regret to state that there has been no amelioration. The diet, to which much of the prevailing debility may be attributed, remains unaltered. *Diet.*—Males, 1 pint of milk with 2 pints of gruel, made from a quarter of a lb. of oatmeal, and 1½ lb. of bread of the quality called thirds. Females, half a lb. of bread less. Wardsmen and prisoners at framework labour receive 2½ oz. of meat, and broth. Women at labour, tea and sugar, and broth. Prisoners before trial are allowed to purchase half a lb. of meat, 1 lb. of vegetables, 1 lb. of bread, and 1 quart of milk. The Surgeon states, "I do not consider the diet as sufficient for prisoners for six months; it is not so for the majority of male prisoners. I have not the least hesitation in declaring it insufficient, and it is from this that the very large sum is expended under the head of extra diet." The keeper, on being questioned, states, "I observe in two or three months a very considerable alteration in the prisoners; they often lose their appetite for the prison food. They are constantly applying for a change, which I cannot grant, at least one out of twenty." The amount paid for extra food to sick and wardsmen from October 1838 to October 1839, was 122*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Referring to the Surgeon's Journal, I find the following number of prisoners have received extra diet by order of the surgeon, during the present year.

NUMBER of PRISONERS ordered Extra Diet for Medical Reasons, from 1st of January, to the 22d of September, 1839.

From January 1 to January 7	. . . 15	From June 4	„ 10	. . . 14
„ 8	„ 14	„ 11	„ 17	. . . 14
„ 15	„ 21	„ 18	„ 24	. . . 15
„ 22	„ 28	„ 25	to July 1	. . . 13
„ 29 to Feb. 4	. . . 11	July 2	„ 8	. . . 11
Feb. 5	„ 11	„ 9	„ 15	. . . 10
„ 12	„ 18	„ 16	„ 22	. . . 12
„ 19	„ 25	„ 23	„ 29	. . . 11
„ 26 to March 4	. . . 20	„ 30 to August 5	. . . 10	
March 5	„ 11	August 6	„ 12	. . . 13
„ 12	„ 18	„ 13	„ 19	. . . 12
„ 19	„ 25	„ 20	„ 26	. . . 13
„ 26 to April 1	. . . 19	„ 27 to Sept. 2	. . . 16	
April 2	„ 8	Sept. 3	„ 9	. . . 16
„ 9	„ 15	„ 10	„ 16	. . . 11
„ 16	„ 22	„ 17	„ 23	. . . 11
„ 23	„ 29	„ 24	„ 31	. . . 17
„ 30 to May 1	. . . 12	October 1 to October 7	. . . 15	
May 7	„ 13	„ 8	„ 14	. . . 17
„ 14	„ 20	„ 15	„ 22	. . . 16
„ 21	„ 27	„ 22	„ 28	. . . 16
„ 28 to June 3	. . . 13			

The insufficiency of the diet for long terms being established, I strongly recommend the magistrates to add thereto a portion of animal food for prisoners under such circumstances. The Gaol Act expressly says that each prisoner "shall be allowed a sufficient quantity of plain and wholesome food." I am quite of opinion that this ought to be done without the intervention of the surgeon, who never supplies it but for medical reasons, and until actual injury has been inflicted; it moreover gives an unnecessary expansion to the discretionary authority vested in him, and is a powerful incentive to the simulation of disease among the prisoners. The surgeon states, that, in consequence of the few vagrants now committed, eruptive disease has diminished; that he now attends corporal punishments; the whipping is severe, but not such as to require medical treatment. No precise number of lashes are inflicted. Visits the prison daily, and sees every prisoner twice a week; does not visit those in solitary confinement, except when sick. He considers that the making of the bread in the prison has been beneficial to the health of the prisoners, it being free from adulteration.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Sick or receiving Extra Diet by Direction of the Surgeon on the Day of Inspection.

John D. . . . .	Occasionally of unsound mind.
William S. . . . .	Abscess.
Reuben S. . . . .	Spitting of blood.
James B. . . . .	Diarrhœa.
William W. . . . .	Debility from fever.
Alexander B. . . . .	Suffering from the effect of cold and hunger.
Sarah B. . . . .	Debility.

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DEATHS in the Nottinghamshire House of Correction, 1838 and 1839.

Name.	Age.	Date of Decease.	Disease.	Imprisonment.
G. F. .	20	3rd February 1839.	Consumption . .	Received 14th August 1838, on a charge of felony; tried and convicted at Retford Sessions, 22nd October 1838, and sentenced to four calendar months' hard labour.
H. B. .	29	30th April, 1839 .	Accidentally poisoned by eating the root of a plant called monk's hood.	Received 11th January 1839, on a charge of felony; tried and convicted at Nottingham Sessions, 8th April, 1839, and sentenced to three calendar months' hard labour.

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The death of the last prisoner was occasioned by eating a large quantity of monk's hood which was growing in the keeper's garden, and which she picked through the open iron rail-work of the airing yard. She was subject to epilepsy, and appears to have been of unsound mind. She had a most ravenous appetite; would steal her fellow prisoners' food; and had been known to eat dirt, and even excrement, to gratify it.

The chaplain states "his duty to be carried on precisely in the same manner as at my last visit. He performs two services on the Sabbath, and prayers daily. There is no systematic instruction of the prisoners; what is done in this way is by the turnkeys. He distributes tracts, which are generally returned in a very wretched condition; indeed, it requires no ordinary attention to keep them in any kind of order. Has the entire authority over the books. Principally makes use of Mrs. Trimmer's Abridgment, and very seldom permits a prisoner to introduce one of his own. He further says, "A curious application was made to me the other day by one of the Chartist prisoners. He mentioned to me that he belonged to a mechanics' society at —, and thought it very hard that he could not introduce books from the library of the institution to which he was a subscriber. I asked him what books he required, and he answered, 'The Bridgewater Treatises,' which surprised me no little, he being a very ignorant, superficial man. I instruct a class of boys; but their labour is so incessant at the wheel that they have hardly any time. These boys are brought up on Sundays, not every Sunday, but when I am at liberty from other duty; they do not make any considerable progress, but they quickly recover the knowledge of the catechism if they have lost it. There are a number of prisoners here for offences connected with Chartism; I have not had any individual communication with them as yet, but intend doing so. I visit the female prisoners occasionally, and supply them with books. The governor attends the chapel, and a proper proportion of the officers. The average daily time I spend in the prison is from one to two hours. I do not believe there is much corrupting intercourse takes place."

The chaplain's journal is confined to the simple entry of service performed; I consider it might be very judiciously extended to noting down such observations as may suggest themselves in the execution of his duties, either with reference to the effect of the discipline, morally and physically, or the result of inquiries into the causes of crime, and the habits, connexions, and pursuits of the criminal population.

*List of Books in use by the Prisoners.*

- Bibles, 8vo.
- Testaments, 8vo. and 12mo.
- Prayer Books, 12mo. and 24mo.
- Trimmer's Abridgment of Old Testament.
- Ditto ditto New Testament.
- Bower's Companion for Prisoners.
- Yonge's Manual for Prisoners.
- Pious Country Parishioner Instructed.
- Daily Preparation for Death and Eternity.
- Bishop Andrews's Devotions.
- Crossman's Introduction to Christian Religion.
- Davys's Conversations on the Liturgy.
- Leslie against Deists.
- Stanley's Meditations for Sick.
- Church Catechism.
- Osterwald's Abridgment of Bible History.
- Parables—Miracles—Discourses—Sermon on the Mount—and History of our Saviour—extracted from the New Testament.
- Nelson on the Fasts and Festivals.
- Trimmer's Spelling Book.
- Simpson's Primer.
- Spelling Cards.
- Cheap Repository Tracts, 3 vols.

The labour to which the prisoners are subjected is the tread-wheel, framework knitting, and making the prison bread. When a prisoner, by profession a framework knitter, has been

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two or three months at the mill, he is put to the frame, and receives an extra allowance of food. The taskmaster superintends the work and also the baking of the bread. The prisoners manufacture caps and pieces, which are disposed of to a master at Nottingham, and the amount of earnings is from 30*l.* to 40*l.* a-year. The prisoners do not work by candle-light.

TABLE of Prisoners' Earnings, with five Frames, from 15th June, 1839, to 28th September, 1839, being 15 weeks.

Date.	No. of Days with 5 frames.	Amount of Daily Task.	Amount of Weekly Task.	Amount of Earnings.	Expenses of Frames, &c.	County Share.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1839.						
June 22 . .	30	0 4 3½	1 5 9	1 5 9	0 9 11	0 15 10
„ 29 . .	30	0 3 6½	1 1 3	1 1 3	0 9 1	0 12 2
July 6 . .	30	0 3 2½	0 19 3	0 19 3	0 7 5½	0 11 9½
„ 13 . .	30	0 3 11½	1 3 9	1 3 9	0 9 6	0 14 3
„ 20 . .	30	0 4 1½	1 4 9	1 4 9	0 9 7	0 15 2
„ 27 . .	30	0 3 6½	1 1 3	1 1 3	0 9 5	0 11 10
August 3 . .	30	0 4 8½	1 8 3	1 8 3	0 9 6½	0 18 8½
„ 10 . .	30	0 4 3½	1 5 9	1 5 9	0 10 0	0 15 9
„ 17 . .	30	0 3 11½	1 3 9	1 3 9	0 9 7½	0 14 11½
„ 24 . .	30	0 4 1½	1 4 9	1 4 9	0 9 6½	0 15 2½
„ 31 . .	30	0 3 6½	1 1 3	1 1 3	0 9 0½	0 12 2½
Sept. 7 . .	30	0 4 8½	1 8 3	1 8 3	0 9 10½	0 18 4½
„ 14 . .	30	0 3 6½	1 1 3	1 1 3	0 9 0½	0 12 2½
„ 21 . .	30	0 3 6½	1 1 3	1 1 3	0 9 5	0 11 10
„ 28 . .	30	0 3 6½	1 1 3	1 1 3	0 9 3	0 12 0
Total . .	450	2 18 7½	17 11 9	17 11 9	7 0 3½	10 11 5½

I examined the books, and found them correctly kept, and the entries made in a most clerk like manner.

The method of keeping the account of monies received for the labour of prisoners appears to be different in this from any other establishment. The sums received from the manufacturers have been paid into a fund and allowed to accumulate for many years; and when the credit side shows a balance of perhaps 400*l.*, the half of it is turned over to the county treasurer and the remainder reserved. I confess I cannot see the advantage of this machinery; the simple and usual way of placing the earnings, as they accrue, to the credit side of the prison account, appears to me preferable.

I annex an abstract of the expenditure from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839:—

ABSTRACT of the Expenditure from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

Officers' salaries . . . . .	£. s. d.	839 16 0
Dietary . . . . .	788 7 1	
Extra diet for sick and wardsmen . . . . .	122 13 1	
Clothing and bedding . . . . .	30 4 2	
Washing and cleaning . . . . .	19 13 4	
Candles . . . . .	5 12 3	
Coals and wood . . . . .	122 17 4½	
Repairs:—		
Carpenter . . . . .	£24 19 7	
Plumber and glazier . . . . .	33 19 7½	
Smith's work . . . . .	29 7 6½	
Masonry . . . . .	37 9 6	
Painter . . . . .	32 12 8	
Brazier . . . . .	2 7 8	
	160 16 7	
Hardware . . . . .	35 7 1	
Printing and stationery . . . . .	31 1 4½	
Conveyance of prisoners . . . . .	84 18 4	
Religious books . . . . .	4 14 9	
Messenger . . . . .	2 0 0	
Subsistence money on discharge . . . . .	18 3 2	
Sundries . . . . .	44 16 8	
Total . . . . .	£2,311 1 2	

The prisoners from the borough of Newark are received here under contract, and maintained at the rate of 10½*d.* per diem.

*New Officers.* —, turnkey; age 26; single man; butcher by trade; 16*s.* a-week; resides in the prison, sleeping in one of the cells at the extremity of the galleries; overlooks the wheel; and attends to the extra diet and the general business of the establishment.

—, turnkey; age 26; single man; formerly in service; 16*s.* a-week; resides in prison, sleeping in one of the cells at the extremity of the galleries; unlocks the prisoners in the top landing in the morning; and overlooks the day room appropriated to the untried, and men not sentenced to labour. The overlooker either reads to this class of prisoners, or selects one from their number to do so during the day.

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—, night watchman; age 37; married; formerly in the 33rd regiment; pension 1s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. a-day; wages 16s. a-week; does not reside in the prison. His duty is to patrol the passages of a night, and to prevent talking. Comes on at five in the winter and goes off at seven. Goes round every half hour. Has never detected any of the prisoners talking at night, or found the least smell of tobacco, or any article thrown over the walls. The prison is shut up at ten, and the keys lodged with the governor.

—, turnkey; age 22; currier by profession; wages 16s. a-week; resides in the prison, at the lodge; unlocks the old prison and attends to the hospital, and takes his turn for half a day with the men for trial. They are very fond of reading, and of having chapters read to them from the Scriptures.

Matron appointed July, 1838; formerly matron Town Gaol, Nottingham; salary 60<sup>l</sup>.

Keeper, age 40, appointed July, 1838; salary 200<sup>l</sup>. The keeper states that he complies with the provisions laid down in the Gaol Acts referring to his office.

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RETURN showing the Number of Punishments by Solitary Confinement, &c., for Offences within the Prison, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

Number of Prisoners in Dark or Refractory Cells, with Stoppages of Bread.	Number of Prisoners in Dark or Refractory Cells, with Stoppages of Milk and Gruel.	Number of Prisoners confined Once.	Number of Prisoners confined Twice.	Number of Prisoners confined Three Times.	Number of Prisoners confined Four Times.	Number of Prisoners confined Five Times.	Whippings.
None.	154	129	20	3	1	1	9

Prisoners under sentence of solitary confinement are placed in the ordinary sleeping cells; are allowed to take walking exercise daily, and attend chapel on the Sabbath. They are visited occasionally by the chaplain, and daily if sick. The governor states, "That in several instances prisoners have suffered very much from solitary confinement. A cattle-dealer, found guilty of assault with attempt to commit a rape, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with one week in each month solitary, was greatly depressed: the chaplain visited him regularly. Another case was that of a soldier. It affected his sight, and made such an impression upon him as to compel me to increase the time allowed for exercise by half an hour."

While engaged in inspecting this house of correction a prisoner was brought there in a cart, by a person known not to be a constable. Upon being questioned, he stated, "That having to go through Southwell on his way to fetch fruit, the constable engaged him to leave the prisoner at the house of correction, for which he is to have six shillings."

Several prisoners were undergoing their sentences for offences connected with Chartism at the time of my visit: upon being questioned they stated they had no reason to complain of their treatment in the house of correction. I annex the evidence of one of the number in answer to my inquiries as to the discipline to which he was subjected:—

"The first thing in the morning I make my bed, and then come down and wash in the yard (towels and soap being provided). I walk with others, about two yards apart, in rough file in a circle round the yard until the bell rings for chapel; from chapel into the dining-room to breakfast. I have milk and bread for breakfast: this is the best meal we have; I have then as much as I can eat; I would not desire any more. After breakfast, when the bell rings for labour, we who are not for it return to the day-room, and sit on forms opposite the turnkey, and remain silent and still: we have the privilege of reading aloud in the Bible. It is a great relief to me, and I believe likewise to the others. Those who cannot read sometimes make motions for us to do so, and sometimes go up to the officer to ask him to read, which he does. I have no idea how time goes here; I never hear a clock but at night, when in my cell. I believe we have an hour's marching in the yard before dinner. We get gruel and bread for dinner; the same quantity of the latter as at breakfast. After dinner we return to the day-room, and remain there until an hour or three quarters before dark, when we again walk about. When it rains, we remain in the day-room during the day. Supper is just before dark; the same as at dinner. I am convinced that if I remain here for nine months on this diet it will undermine my constitution. I have nothing whatever to complain of here; the officers act promptly, and will not allow any person to be annoyed. Though a dissenter, I do not make any objection to the Established Church. I was brought up in it, but have dissented. I believe there is not one of us but would rather go to the chapel and hear the minister preach than walk about the yard. We would all rather be at the county gaol, by reason of the silence system here. I do not mind it anything near so much as at first. I am a fancy brush maker by business; I have worked above eight years at one place, and averaged during that time 1<sup>l</sup>. a-week; the most I have earned during a week at it is 1<sup>l</sup>. 5s. The other men are mostly frame-work knitters, and earn about 7s. 6d. I never drank: I am well satisfied, as far as I am concerned. I do not care about the Charter, but would wish to have a vote for a member of parliament."

I subjoin a return of the prisoners imprisoned at the time for offences of the same description:—

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners under Sentence, from the last Michaelmas Sessions, for riotously and tumultuously assembling in an unlawful Manner, &c.

Reports on Separate Prisons.  
Southwell House of Correction for Nottinghamshire.

Names.	Ages.	Religion.	Sentences.
H. D. C. . . . .	29	Brought up as Churchman, at present Unitarian . . . . .	Nine months.
J. M. . . . .	77	Church of England . . . . .	Six months.
J. W. . . . .	30	Ditto . . . . .	Nine months.
C. M. . . . .	23	Baptist . . . . .	Ditto.
J. S. . . . .	19	Ditto . . . . .	Four months.
J. K. <i>alias</i> K. . . . .	25	Calvinist . . . . .	Six months.
E. C. (female) . . . . .	45	Church of England . . . . .	One month.
T. G. . . . .	30	General Baptist . . . . .	Nine months.
G. I. . . . .	32	Church of England . . . . .	Ditto.
J. M. . . . .	26	Methodist New Connexion . . . . .	Ditto.
M. B. . . . .	26	Baptist . . . . .	Ditto.
J. C. . . . .	26	Methodist New Connexion . . . . .	Ditto.
M. H. . . . .	21	Ditto . . . . .	Six months.

The discipline of this prison, as regards penal infliction, appears to be well maintained. I have already adverted to the deficiency of diet and clothing, and I recommend the establishment of a school under the personal superintendence of the chaplain, with an under officer to act as schoolmaster. Of 37 prisoners for trial at the adjourned sessions at Nottingham in March last, 13 could not read at all, 21 but imperfectly, two only well, and one not ascertained.

RETURN of Remittals during the under-mentioned Periods.

Offences.	From Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838.	From Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.
Felonies . . . . .	6	3
Misdemeanours . . . . .	7	5
Vagrancies . . . . .	10	6
Assaults . . . . .	6	4
Disorderly apprentices . . . . .	5	5
Poachers . . . . .	4	7
Total . . . . .	38	30

AVERAGE Number of Prisoners, 1838, 1839.

Average number of prisoners confined from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838 . 105  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  
Average number of prisoners confined from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839 . 110  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

The following communication has been received by me from the governor since my visit to the house of correction.

“Immediately after your visit of inspection in November last, the visiting justices held a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the recommendations which you laid before them, and in compliance therewith, they have given the surgeon a power to order, under their authority, in addition to the usual prison diet, one pint of soup daily to every prisoner, who having been confined for six months, appears to require such sustenance.

“The visiting justices have also given their attention to your observations relative to the conveyance of prisoners by persons not being constables, which is most irregular, as well as upon other matters connected with the conduct of the persons employed for such purposes, and they have made a very long report to the Court of Quarter Sessions; but as the matter has not been finally adjusted, and has given rise to very grave discussions, they do not consider it desirable at present to enter more fully upon the subject.

“The visiting justices have appointed two additional turnkeys, in order to enable the governor to carry out effectively the provisions of the new Prisons Bill, and the practice of employing prisoners as wardmen, has consequently been discontinued.”

NOTTINGHAM.—TOWN GAOL.

Nottingham Town Gaol.

I INSPECTED this gaol on the 4th of November, and have much satisfaction in reporting its generally improved state, which I attribute, in a great measure, to the appointment of a new keeper and matron. The interior was unexceptionably clean, neat, and orderly. I annex a return of the prisoners confined there at the time.

SUMMARY of the Prisoners confined in the Town Gaol at Nottingham, on the 4th day of November, 1839.

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Name.	Age.	Male.	Female.
J. D. . . . .	26	1	..
J. T. . . . .	34	1	..
A. B. . . . .	45	1	..
W. W. . . . .	15	1	..
W. R. . . . .	24	1	..
J. H. . . . .	24	1	..
Felons for Trial . . . .	..	6	..
UNDER SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.			
H. H. . . . .	21	..	1
UNDER SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.			
M. G. . . . .	37	..	1
DESERTERS AWAITING A ROUTE.			
J. T. . . . .	26	1	..
W. G. . . . .	25	1	..
DEBTORS.			
J. P. . . . .	41	1	..
H. B. . . . .	31	1	..
J. P. . . . .	39	1	..
J. W. . . . .	22	..	1
R. N. . . . .	36	1	..
Total . . . . .	..	12	3

The only alteration I have to notice in the buildings, is that a strong wooden screen has been erected in front of the debtors' rooms, looking into the females' airing yards, and some impediments thereby thrown in the way of the constant communication carried on between prisoners of both sexes. On going through the wards I observed two of the debtors employed in designing patterns for lace work; one of these was earning 35s. a week, paying the keeper 2s. weekly for a feather bed: his original debt amounted only to 9s., the costs having accumulated to 4l. He had only his wife to maintain, and I understood drink to have been the cause of his being here.

In the females' yard, a felon under sentence of transportation, and a misdemeanant, were together; indeed the separation between all classes of women is but nominal.

The chaplain now sees the prisoners individually, and reads to them portions of scripture and expatiates upon them, and recommends passages to their consideration. He states that he examines the books which are provided for the prisoners' use, and that they mutilate them. He has not been annoyed by any interruption or noise from the debtors since the present keeper was appointed. In consequence of ill health, he has not been able, during the last three months, to perform his duties with the regularity he wished. The keeper and matron attend divine service; the debtors very seldom. The average time spent by him in the prison when in health is an hour. Upon questioning the female prisoner under sentence of transportation, she said she had not been visited by the chaplain, nor had the other prisoners. It is but justice to mention that I believe these omissions attributable to his ill state of health at the time. The journal kept by the chaplain, which was formerly limited to entering the simple performance of his duties, is much improved, containing the results of inquiries into the prisoners' habits and connexions: the following are extracts therefrom:—

“January 13.—Prayers. Visited all the debtors separately, and invited them to attend divine service, they refused to do so, on the ground that they were under the necessity of mixing with the felon prisoners.

“November 17.—Catherine —, aged 45, committed for trial on the 11th day of November, charged with stealing a pair of stockings from —; says she was born in Dublin, and lived there till she was 13 years of age, and then her father being dead, she went with her mother to live at Waterford, where she resided until she was 18, and then married and returned with her husband to Dublin, where she stayed for about 12 years, and then came over to England with her husband and children. She settled in Nottingham, and has lived there ever since. Her husband works in the frame, and obtains his living by it. She attended a day school when young, and says she could read the Bible. When in Ireland, she was a Roman Catholic, and attended chapel, but since she came to Nottingham, she has scarcely ever attended there, or elsewhere. She says she was once before taken up on suspicion of stealing a saucepan, and was a week in the house of correction.

“John T., aged 33, committed for trial on Wednesday, for stealing a watch from —; says he does not know where he was born, nor where he has resided since he came to years of discretion, but has been travelling through different parts of the kingdom, obtaining his living by selling small wares, and sometimes by labouring work. He reads and writes well, and says he obtained his learning by attending a vast variety of sunday schools, and by a day at a time, but cannot name any one school he was in. He has attended so many in the course of his travels, that he has now entirely forgot all of them. He says he has never been in prison before.”

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Both the keeper and the matron (his sister) occupy themselves with instructing the prisoners. The men who are the best readers are selected, and set to teach those unable to read. Several have learnt to do so during their stay. The matron employs one hour daily in teaching the females. She states, "My salary is 20*l.* a-year; I teach the females to read and sew, and am chiefly during the whole day in the prison. The prisoners always behave very kindly. They are all anxious to learn and make progress. One now here, and who was in the county gaol, and had learned to read a little, has improved here so much as to read tolerably." The prisoner alluded to read in the scripture before me and appeared to have made some progress. She stated, "That she had been nine weeks last Friday in the town gaol, and five weeks had only elapsed between the commencement of her present confinement and the period she left that of the county; she never was taught to read there but once a week on the Sunday. Sewed and washed, and helped to do the matron's things there, up stairs. One of the men prisoners used to come in to help; his name was ———; he used to clean the boots, he had served three months, and had nine to serve. The matron did not allow us to communicate, but we did sometimes when she was out of the kitchen. He several times asked me how long I had to serve; we were never above a few minutes together. I had my victuals when up-stairs doing for the matron. The matron allowed me 1*d.* for my loaf when I was employed in her house, and she purchased for me a little coffee or sugar."

The surgeon states the general health of the prisoners to have been satisfactory; there was not one on his list at the period of my visit.

I examined the prison books, and found them entered and correctly kept.

EXPENSES of the Gaol from September, 1838, to September, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Surgeon . . . . .	42	0	0			
Chaplain . . . . .	60	0	0			
Late gaoler, balance to his death . . . . .	12	12	0			
Gaoler 48 weeks' salary at the rate of 150 <i>l.</i> per annum	138	7	9			
Turnkey . . . . .	50	0	0			
Matron, balance to her leaving . . . . .	6	18	0			
Matron $\frac{1}{2}$ year . . . . .	15	0	0			
				324	17	9
By food, viz.—						
Bread . . . . .	60	19	10			
Oatmeal . . . . .	5	6	8			
Milk . . . . .	10	14	3			
Salt and potatoes . . . . .	0	13	6			
				77	14	3
[The average number of prisoners in the gaol per day, during this year, was 12.]						
By clothing and bedding . . . . .				1	1	2
By fuel and lighting, viz.—						
Coal . . . . .	22	11	5			
Gas . . . . .	12	10	3			
				35	1	8
By removing 31 convicted felons . . . . .				115	19	0
By rent of land for New Gaol in Saint John's Street . . . . .				88	0	0
By repairs, viz.—						
Glaziers' work . . . . .	1	7	10			
Painters' work . . . . .	28	1	0			
Bricklayers' work . . . . .	26	6	2			
				55	15	0
By sundries, viz.—						
Water rent . . . . .	7	0	0			
Mops, soap, brushes, skeps, &c. . . . .	10	13	1			
Printing and stationery . . . . .	12	5	8			
Late gaoler's bill for other sundries . . . . .	2	1	4			
Present gaoler's bills for ditto . . . . .	9	16	7			
James Lawson, an allowance for attending at the gaol, as gaoler, after Mr. Vason's death . . . . .	5	0	0			
Shaving the prisoners, and combs for ditto . . . . .	1	0	3			
Sweeping chimnies . . . . .	0	5	6			
				48	2	5
By repayments in part of loans for New Gaol, and interest thereon . . . . .				389	19	9
				£1136	11	0

The keeper states that the conduct of the prisoners latterly has given him no cause for complaint. That ———, a man in a very respectable rank of life, and well educated, was committed on the 29th of May, 1839, to take his trial at the assizes for forgery. By direction of the visiting justices, he was allowed a room to himself, to live separate from the other prisoners. He had not been there alone longer than a few hours, when he solicited the keeper to allow him to go down to the felons' yard, and to associate with the other prisoners. He said, "he did not like to be alone." He was permitted to do so, with the approbation of the justices, and remained there until bailed by a Judge's order on the 20th September.

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The usual punishment for refractory conduct is solitary confinement on bread and water.

A RETURN showing the number of Punishments by Solitary Confinement, &c., for the years ending Michaelmas, 1838, and 1839.

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	Number of Prisoners confined in the Dark or Refractory Cells, Stoppage of Food, Bread excepted.	Number of Prisoners confined in Solitary Cells with Stoppage of Food, Bread excepted.	Number of Prisoners confined Once.	Number of Prisoners confined Twice.	Number of Prisoners confined Three Times.	Number of Prisoners confined Four Times.	Number of Prisoners confined Five Times.
1838	..	12	6	2	2	2	..
1839	..	2	2	..	..	..	..

The keeper was appointed on the 30th July, 1838, aged 35, salary 150*l.*, formerly superintendent of the night watch. He is allowed to charge the debtors 2*s.* a week for supplying them with feather beds, and calculates his remuneration altogether to be 200*l.* per annum.

He states, "That when first appointed, the debtors were most disorderly; that he is obliged to be most vigilant in preventing the introduction of spirits, and that some are so addicted to tobacco, as to spend as much money in the use of it during the week as would well support one child." The bequest of Abel Collins of 1*s.* a week is laid out in coals. The debtors are now only allowed to introduce a pint of ale daily into the prison, half a pint morning and evening, which has tended much to their better conduct. The female prisoners wash for the prisoners, but the payment for such work has been discontinued. Prisoners before trial are permitted to have their dinners sent in from without.

The practice of the female prisoners being allowed to remain in the day room until the debtors are locked up still prevails; indeed until some other disposal is made of either the one or the other class, it is difficult to say how it is to be avoided, as the women have to pass through the debtors' ward to reach their sleeping rooms. The best remedy for the evil would be, perhaps, to commit all females to the house of correction. The greatest number of women at one time during the year has been eight. There being only eight sleeping cells for male prisoners in custody for trial or convicted, and the average number at the sessions being 16, the prisoners do not sleep in separate cells. This most desirable object might also be accomplished by committing them to the house of correction. The attention of the keeper and the matron to their respective duties, I consider very praiseworthy.

The inconvenient arrangements of the interior of this prison render it quite hopeless to expect that the requisite degree of superintendence can ever be fully exercised over the prisoners. When in their day rooms they are wholly out of the range of inspection, and their night rooms, being below ground, and objectionable even for this use, are quite unfit to be occupied at all during the day. The house of correction is fully capable of accommodating the whole of the prisoners, with the exception perhaps of the debtors, and I think this arrangement well worthy the consideration of the municipal authorities.

The keeper, having filled a respectable situation in the police of this populous town, states, in answer to my inquiries, that his experience leads him to the conclusion, that the beer houses are very mischievous, and calculated to increase crime; that they are often kept by persons of indifferent character; that one of very bad repute is kept by a man returned from transportation; that they are frequented principally by youths; that they have had bad effects upon the public houses; the landlords, in consequence of the falling off in their custom, being less cautious as to the respectability of those who frequent them; that the present system of night police has prevented crime, there having been but two burglaries during four years in the town; while in the adjoining villages there have been many. The number of delinquent children sent to the prisons are very few, they not being employed in any numbers. The prostitutes are not among the manufacturing classes, the latter are more respectable. A master manufacturer would not employ a female of very loose character. The lace frames are double and treble handed, and the hands work four hours at a time, and this is continued through the whole 24; and it is no unusual thing to see the streets of Nottingham, at two in the morning, quite thronged while changing hands.

NOTTINGHAM.—TOWN HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

INSPECTED this prison on the 31st of October and subsequent days. The interior was clean and orderly; in two instances implements for idle games were found. The day-rooms were almost insupportable from smoke. Several of the prisoners were engaged at work as labourers at the police station at present building within the walls, they are placed under the charge of a constable. I annex a return of the number of prisoners, and their employments on the day of inspection.

Nottingham.  
Town House of  
Correction.

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the House of Correction for the Town of Nottingham on the 31st day of October, 1839.

Reports on Separate Prisons. Nottingham. Town House of Correction.

<i>Convicted Felons.</i>		Age			Age
1. William T.	. . . . .	19 years.	21. John M.	. . . . .	14 years.
2. Edward P.	. . . . .	17 "	22. James W.	. . . . .	19 "
3. Edward P.	. . . . .	18 "	23. John W.	. . . . .	21 "
4. George J.	. . . . .	32 "	24. James L.	. . . . .	16 "
5. Silas B.	. . . . .	32 "	25. Peter C.	. . . . .	15 "
6. William A.	. . . . .	43 "	26. Samuel P.	. . . . .	1 "
7. James R.	. . . . .	38 "	27. Ann G.	. . . . .	17 "
8. John B.	. . . . .	17 "	28. Sarah G.	. . . . .	16 "
9. Henry F.	. . . . .	17 "	<i>Want of Sureties.</i>		
10. John G.	. . . . .	16 "	29. Joseph T.	. . . . .	51 years.
11. Alfred W.	. . . . .	26 "	30. Philip M.	. . . . .	23 "
12. Thomas B.	. . . . .	23 "	31. John G.	. . . . .	54 "
<i>Convicted Misdemeanors.</i>			32. Alfred B.	. . . . .	29 "
13. Dominic D.	. . . . .	30 years.	33. Henry G.	. . . . .	26 "
14. Thomas B.	. . . . .	39 "	34. William W.	. . . . .	25 "
<i>Summarily convicted for Assault.</i>			35. Mary Ann B.	. . . . .	45 "
15. Joseph W.	. . . . .	35 years.	36. Susan B.	. . . . .	23 "
16. Samuel S.	. . . . .	33 "	37. Ann S.	. . . . .	30 "
<i>Summarily convicted of Vagrancy.</i>			<i>* Summarily convicted under a Bye-Law.</i>		
17. James H.	. . . . .	19 years.	38. George T.	. . . . .	29 years.
18. Frederick B.	. . . . .	17 "	<i>Re-examination on Charge of Felony.</i>		
19. Joseph L.	. . . . .	21 "	39. William W.	. . . . .	13 years.
20. John H.	. . . . .	15 "	40. Sarah E.	. . . . .	15 "

DISTRIBUTION, EMPLOYMENT, &c.

	Males.	Females.
On the Tread Wheel . . . . .	16	..
Tailoring . . . . .	1	..
Cooks . . . . .	2	..
Cleaning . . . . .	3	..
Removing Soil . . . . .	4	..
In Hospital . . . . .	1	..
Unemployed . . . . .	7	1
Washing . . . . .	7	4
Sewing . . . . .	..	1
Total . . . . .	34	6

The whole of the males were sleeping separately. Two of the females, mother and daughter, committed for want of sureties, were sleeping in the same bed, with a third prisoner in the same cell. Two prisoners in another cell, and one separate. The alterations which have taken place since my last visit are the strengthening of the outward gates, and the erecting a second barrier of stout iron palisades within. Three iron gates have likewise been put up at the ends of the passages leading to the cells, and a more convenient place fitted up for the receiving of visitors. A station-house for the police, with convenient lock-ups, is now erecting within the walls, but detached from the prison buildings. A new matron and female turnkey have been appointed. The chaplain now performs Divine service daily; he states, that he sees the prisoners individually, excepting those at labour on the wheel; he visits the sick and those in solitary confinement; has not been able for the last three months to perform the entire of his duties from continued ill health. He examines the books given to the prisoners, who mutilate them very much. That most of the prisoners are without a single idea upon the subject of religion. He has had them in classes of eight and ten together, and endeavoured to learn them the creed or catechism, but in vain. He considers that the prisoners are too leniently dealt with, and that the house of correction is quite a place of comfort to them. Has never found any in a state of mind proper to receive the sacrament. The keeper does not attend Divine service in the prison. The female prisoners now always come to chapel under the superintendence of an officer. A short time since there was a prisoner named Dominic D—, a Roman Catholic, and among other tracts from the Religious Tract Society which were presented by a magistrate for distribution in the prison, was one entitled, "The History of Andrew Dunn,

\* G. T., age 29, butcher, was committed on the 18th of October, 1839, for non-payment of a penalty of 10s. for exposing for sale unwholesome meat, not fit for human food, contrary to a bye law, made by the town council of the town of Nottingham, on the 18th day of August, 1836, for the good rule and government of the said town, and for prevention and suppression of nuisances, under and by virtue of the statute made in the 6th year of the reign of King William the Fourth, entitled "An Act to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales." He served 14 days' imprisonment, and was then discharged, not having paid the penalty.

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an Irish Catholic," in which a Catholic priest is introduced under the name of Father Dominic. The prisoners in the same day-room with the prisoner attached the name of Father Dominic to him from the tract, by way of nickname, which gave him great offence. He complained to the Catholic priest, and the following letters passed between us on the subject.

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" REVEREND SIR,

" August 30, 1839.

" ON visiting Dominic D—, a prisoner in the house of correction, on Saturday last, I was informed that you had lately introduced into the cell where this man is confined with others, a tract, entitled 'The Conversion of Andrew Dunn.'

" As this tract contains much matter highly calculated to irritate the feelings of Catholics, and to produce anger and animosity in such a place as a prison, by the absurd way it represents Catholicity, I am willing to hope that it was taken there through inadvertence, feeling pretty *confident*, you have no deliberate intention of introducing controversial publications into the cells of a prison.

" May I be permitted to ask, most respectfully, if such were the case? If so, I am sure you will have the goodness to guard against a recurrence of this kind.

" Waiting your reply at your earliest convenience,

" I am, Reverend Sir, your most obedient Servant,

" To the Rev. \_\_\_\_\_,  
&c. &c. &c.

" \_\_\_\_\_.

" REVEREND SIR,

" September 3, 1839.

" IN reply to yours of the 30th of August, I beg to state, that the tract of which you complain was given to me, with many others, some years ago by a respected and pious magistrate of Nottingham for the purpose of distribution in the house of correction, and which has occasionally been placed in the different wards of the prison for the perusal of the prisoners, but without the most distant intention on my part to 'produce anger and animosity.'

" Indeed it has ever been my sincere desire, both in my parish and the prisons, to promote in every possible way 'unity, peace, and concord.'

" I am, Reverend Sir, yours truly,

" To the Rev. \_\_\_\_\_.

" P. S. Dominic D— professes not to know a letter in the alphabet."

I cannot but lament the oversight which permitted the introduction of this controversial tract, it being one which appears to me, by its acerbity, to be little calculated for any purpose but that of exciting the angry feelings of our Catholic brethren. The offensive tract was withdrawn.

The chaplain has been appointed to a living six miles distant from Nottingham, with one service on the Sabbath; he also officiates at the gaol.

The following are extracts from his journal:—

" D. R., age 26, born at ——. Her father is a gardener with Mr. P—. Has attended the church and Baptist chapel alternately; never had regular family prayer or the Scriptures read in the family; attended the Baptist Sunday-school about a year and a half. She says she thinks she has been ten years in service, and has had seven places during that time. She has had three natural children, two of them to married men. She was tried and convicted upon two indictments for stealing from a shop, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The matron reports her as having conducted herself very properly since her conviction, and professes an amendment of life. She reads very imperfectly.

" H. H., was born at —, in this county, and brought up there; is 44 years of age; has lived 26 years with him, and has six children living by him. She reads well. Was tried for stealing from a shop, convicted, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Has behaved herself well since her conviction, and appears penitent for her offence.

" Visited I.; had a long conversation with him; he professes to be a confirmed Atheist.

" Examined Hannah H., who says she is 32 years of age; was born in —, Shropshire; has been in Nottingham between 13 and 14 years; she came here with a soldier, and has lived for the last eight or nine years with a man named —, but not married; when young, she attended a Methodist Sunday-school, but cannot read; her parents were Methodists, and brought their children up religiously; she is upon the town, but promises to give up her vicious course of life when released from prison; was committed to the house of correction on March 26th for six months, and has been imprisoned there 13 times before."

The surgeon states the health of the prisoners to have been satisfactory: affections of the chest, venereal, and cutaneous diseases are those most prevalent; that cutaneous disease has frequently broke out, and does still within the prison. He attributes its origin to the use of oatmeal in the diet. It is not the itch, for he can handle the patients with impunity; there are instances of its being cured, and returning again. A great deal of itch is brought in by the prisoners, but he considers this eruption quite distinct. It has occasionally yielded to alteratives and aperients; but, generally speaking, the same treatment as for the itch, sulphur combined with alkali, is the most effective. There has been a case of self-destruction, which he thinks arose from the fear of transportation. He complies with the Gaol Act as to seeing the prisoners twice during the week.

*Sick on the 31st October, 1839.*

Ann G., aged 17, venereal and scald head.

Sarah G., aged 16, scald head.

John W., aged 21, venereal.

*Deaths.*

George E., aged 26, convicted at the sessions held on the 6th of April, 1837, of felony, and sentenced to 10 calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour. Died in prison on the 13th January,

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1838, of consumption. He was of very intemperate and dissolute habits, and was labouring under disease when committed. He committed the offence on the morning of the sessions day, so that he was not one day in prison before trial.

John H., aged 37, committed for trial for a misdemeanor on the 5th February, 1839; the following morning was found suspended by his handkerchief from the handle of his bed cell window quite dead. Coroner's inquest—verdict, *felo de se*.

The usual punishment for breach of prison rules is by close confinement on bread and water in the dark cells; five prisoners were under this punishment on the day of inspection for disorderly behaviour at the tread-wheel in the temporary absence of the turnkey. One of the divisions of the tread-wheel has been parted off for separate labour, and appropriated to prisoners guilty of misconduct.

NUMBER of Prisoners who have been Confined in the Dark or Refractory Cells, for Offences in the Prison, with Stoppages of Food, Bread excepted, for the Years ending Michaelmas, 1838, and 1839.

	Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times.	Five Times.
1838	17	5	..	1	1
1839	16	4	1	..	..

Inspected the prisoners' food, which was of excellent quality, and examined the prison books, and found them in a very creditable state.

EXPENSES of the House of Correction from September, 1838, to September, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
D. M. Jackson, governor . . . . .	150	0	0			
James Spooner, turnkey . . . . .	57	4	0			
Tinley, Porter, and Moore, overlookers of tread-wheel . . . . .	53	12	0			
S. German, matron, $\frac{1}{2}$ year to her leaving . . . . .	6	5	0			
Ann Jackson, matron, $\frac{3}{4}$ year . . . . .	18	15	0			
Robert Davison, surgeon . . . . .	42	0	0			
The Rev, Samuel M'Lund, chaplain . . . . .	60	0	0			
Alice Flint, female turnkey, $\frac{3}{4}$ year . . . . .	16	10	0			
				404	6	0

By food, viz.

Bread . . . . .	175	12	9			
Meat . . . . .	50	14	0			
Potatoes . . . . .	26	2	6			
Milk . . . . .	45	15	10			
Oatmeal . . . . .	22	13	10			
				320	18	11

[The average number of prisoners in the house of correction per day, during this year, was 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ .]

By clothing and bedding, viz.

Leather . . . . .	9	13	3			
Blankets, and scouring same . . . . .	10	4	6			
Stockings and worsted . . . . .	4	13	8			
Cloth for prisoners' clothes . . . . .	9	0	6			
				33	11	11

By fuel and lighting, viz.

Coals . . . . .	63	9	6			
Oil . . . . .	2	17	9			
Gas . . . . .	15	15	0			
				82	2	3

By rent of land for the house of correction . . . . .

71 5 0

By repairs, viz.

Bricklayers' and masons' work . . . . .	32	15	2			
Joiners' work . . . . .	18	15	4			
Glaziers' work . . . . .	3	5	0			
Braziers' work . . . . .	2	5	6			
White washing and painting materials . . . . .	11	3	5			
Iron work . . . . .	8	6	1			
New palisades, chevaux de frise, &c. . . . .	69	11	8			
				146	2	2

By sundries, viz.

Mops, soap, brushes, skeps, straw, besoms, &c. . . . .	54	3	10			
Water rent . . . . .	5	10	0			
Cleaning fire arms . . . . .	4	0	0			
Printing and stationery . . . . .	0	18	2			
D. M. Jackson's bills for other sundries . . . . .	25	16	5			
				90	8	5

Total . . . . . £1,148 14 8

*Diet Table.*—The males have 1½ lbs. of bread per diem, made from seconds flour; 1½ pint of milk porridge for breakfast; one pint of soup for dinner; half a peck of potatoes for the week, cooked and divided each day for dinner; 1½ pint of oatmeal gruel for supper. The females have the same as the males, except that they are only allowed 1lb. of bread per diem, and their pint of milk is served to them without being made into porridge.

In the summer, when potatoes cannot be obtained, 8 oz. of cheese is allowed in their stead, delivered out twice during the week.

The soup is made of meat and vegetables, viz. one pound of meat, with bone, for each person per week, with vegetables, such as turnips, onions, leeks, carrots, parsley, &c.

I make the following extracts from the keeper's journal.

"August 13, 1837.—D. C., under sentence of two months' imprisonment as a rogue and vagabond, being nearly blind, the surgeon considers it not safe to place him on the tread-wheel. He is mischievous in the extreme; will not allow the straw to remain in his bed. Being deprived of a knife, or any other instrument, he gnaws holes through the bed-ticks, and empties the straw on the floor; will not use a vessel for evacuations, so that it is one man's employment to look after him and keep him clean.

"Fastened him to the railings of No. 14 ward, about three hours, with a pair of cuffs, by order of the visiting magistrates, for refusing to work, dirtying and destroying his bedding and clothing.

"August 20.—A body belt and cuffs put upon D. C. to prevent him from climbing over the palisades; being still determined to climb, a pinion strap was placed upon his arms; notwithstanding all this, he still persevered and climbed to the top of the palisades in No. 14 day-ward. I then put a strait waistcoat upon him, which prevented him from climbing.

"August 21.—Obliged to continue the strait waistcoat, for tearing his clothes and breaking the bed-windows of his bed-cell; kept the waistcoat upon him about six hours, and he promised to behave better.

"August 27.—Body belt and pinion straps put upon him to prevent him from injuring himself upon the palisades.

"August 29.—Strait waistcoat put upon D. C. for biting one of the prisoners upon the hand; in his passion he ran against the edge of the day-room door, and made one of his eyes black.

"August 30.—Borrowed a chair from the Lunatic asylum, to confine D. C. and prevent his destroying clothing, &c. The chair has been the means of deterring him from mischief, and he has certainly been more orderly since occasionally confined in it. I consider the chair one of the best means of punishing a refractory prisoner I have ever met with, as it cannot injure nor can they injure themselves. When sitting in the chair, a broad belt is placed round the body under the arms, a handcuff for each wrist, and a strap to each ankle; also a hole in the chair for convenience. I am of opinion that six hours in such a chair would be equal to two days in a refractory cell.

"March 11th, 1838.—G. M., under sentence to eighteen months' imprisonment for felony by the Court of Assize, held 20th July 1837, escaped about half-past seven in the morning, out of No. 1 airing-yard over the roof, by means of a ladder which is used for lighting the lamps and the clothes-line, both of which ought to have been locked up by the first turnkey, who also, contrary to the governor's orders, left the prison in the care of the second turnkey, without any assistance, and also leaving three doors unlocked by which the escape was effected.

"March 29.—Turnkey discharged from his office and ordered to leave the prison this day.

"August 21.—J. B. under sentence for a misdemeanour, privately whipped for repeated offences against the rules of the prison, by order of a magistrate; present the governor, jailor, and turnkeys.

"February 5, 1839.—J. D., age 14, under sentence for felony, confined in a refractory cell for kicking J. B.; when in the dark cell he attempted to strangle himself with his handkerchief, and threatened that he would destroy himself; upon which a pair of handcuffs, pinion strap, and leg hobbles were put upon him, and kept on till near five o'clock, when he promised to conduct himself better in future.

"February 5.—J. H., aged 37, by trade a slater, was committed for trial at the next sessions, for obtaining money under false pretences. He had been convicted three times before for similar offences, the last of which was at the April sessions 1838, and sentenced to nine months' hard labour, four separate weeks to be solitary. On the way from the police office, he asked me (the governor) if I would allow his wife to speak to him within the door of the prison, to which I assented; his wife, and son about 13 years of age, and a female friend of the former, came within the entrance door, when H. took his hat from his head, in which were a pair of gloves and a night-cap; the gloves he gave to his wife, and said, Take care of them, the night-cap I shall want myself. He gave his boy a kiss, and said to him, Be sure and be a good boy to your mother and the rest of the children, for I shall never live with you any more. The wife replied, I don't think you will, for I am sure they will transport you. He said, I am done this time, I am sure to be transported, therefore don't you fret; try and do the best you can for yourselves. He bid them good bye and was removed. At locking up time he was placed in No. 5 bed-cell, second story. The turnkey afterwards informed me that he was as cheerful as usual. When the doors were unlocked the following morning, he was found hanging by his neck from the handle of the window by his neck handkerchief. He was quite cold and stiff, and it is possible he committed the act very soon after he was locked up."

#### *Evidence of the Officers.*

"Turnkey, age 31, salary 52*l.* a-year, residing in the prison, lace maker by trade; receives the prisoners from their bed-cells at half-past six in the morning, and locks them in the day-rooms; sees the work served out; I see the milk porridge served out for breakfast, and see that it is properly made by the cooks. There is no regular hour for breakfast, they have it when it is ready. They work and make the fires before breakfast; this takes till about half-past seven. I then get my own breakfast. The chaplain comes about eight or a little after; the prayers take about half an hour. They go to the wheel a little at a quarter before nine. I attend to them on the wheel, except when called off to some of the other prisoners who are employed in other parts of the prison. The other turnkey generally takes my place when I am absent. At twelve I serve out the dinners to each ward, before they leave the wheel; at one they return to labour and continue until four, then to supper and are locked up at five. The prisoners use very bad language, they are checked for it and sometimes punished. The misdemeanants have no prison clothing, and they traffic with their food. I constantly

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take away drafts, and there is great difficulty in preventing them from marking the floors and forms for idle games. I go through the prison at night occasionally; they sometimes talk to each other after locking up. The chaplain goes twice a week through the prison. I have, when watch over the wheel, frequently to run off upon other duties, and then the labour is neglected. I was only absent a short time, when the five prisoners, now in solitary, made the noise at the wheel. The person who acted for me when I was ill allowed the gates of the cages to be opened, and they wanted the same to be done then, under the pretence of having no access to a privy. The keeper would not permit it, and they are dissatisfied. I think the placing partitions upon the wheel would be a great improvement. The men for trial find the day-rooms very irksome; they are very willing to do anything, but not so the men for sureties, who are among the worst in the prison. A few days since, we had to stop their dinners until they cleaned their room. The prison has no terror for them; one of them told me, on going out, that it was a house of corruption rather than correction; another, also a youth of this town, told me the same thing.

“Turnkey and Porter.—I was not at the wheel when the complaint was made of the men being locked in. I was not aware that the turnkey was absent at the time. We cannot occasionally help leaving them at the wheel alone, for we have to go about other business, and then they take advantage; they are never left but for a few minutes.

“Matron, wife of the keeper, salary 25*l.* Has the general superintendence of the females, and also looks after the stores. The women have behaved pretty well lately. Since the appointment of a female turnkey, they are left very little by themselves. It is a few weeks since the chaplain has been in that part of the prison, he goes there very seldom. We have now two female prisoners who cannot eat their allowance.

“Female turnkey, single woman, formerly in service, 12*l.* a-year and board, for which the keeper is allowed 10*l.* Resides in the prison; unlocks about half-past six in winter, and lets them down into the day-room to wash, then get their breakfasts and afterwards to chapel. The matron goes with them occasionally, but not on Sundays, I always do; they then go to work, washing and mending for the prisoners; they occasionally work for the keeper. Two or three times a day, never less than twice, I give them lessons in reading, making use of the Bible and elementary books. They make some progress. The chaplain never hears them read. He has, for the last two or three weeks, been here once a week with a tract. I have been here twelve months, and he has visited the females three or four times for the purpose of advising and talking to them. It would give me great pleasure if the chaplain would come and hear them. The prisoners are very well behaved.

“Keeper.—A prisoner occasionally works in the garden with the approval of the visiting justices. One of the cooks cleans the kitchen, and one of the turnkeys has occasionally the assistance of a prisoner to clean his room, which is in the interior of the prison. Thinks it would be better if half a pint of milk porridge in the mornings and half a pint of gruel in the evenings were taken from each prisoner's ration for the first six weeks of their imprisonment. The number of recommittals in the two years from October 1837 to October 1839 have been 39 males, two females.

“Surgeon.—I think the subtracting of half a pint of milk porridge and half a pint of gruel from the diet of those committed for one month would not be prejudicial. I see not the least objection to their taking their meals in their separate cells. I am quite satisfied that this prison is anything but a house of correction.

“T. R. Prisoner.—I am treated as well as I can expect in a place of this sort. I am in the garden the greatest part of my time. The chaplain was in the ward about five weeks ago. When I was first taken up, he had a long conversation with me, and noted down in a book. He generally comes once a week to give out tracts.”

Without ascribing any fault to the keeper, who is a most active and zealous officer, I am quite of opinion, that confinement in this prison is more likely to encourage than repress crime. On going through the wards I was struck at once with the ineffectiveness of the supervision over the prisoners; I recommend most strongly that another turnkey should be appointed, and that this additional officer should, in combination with the performance of other duties, act as schoolmaster. I advise that the diet should be diminished for short terms of imprisonment, subtracting, therefrom, half a pint of porridge in the morning, and the same quantity of gruel in the evening; also, to prevent trafficking, that the prisoners should eat their meals in their sleeping cells, and that gaol clothing should be provided for all classes; that some employment be found for the untried, for which they might be slightly remunerated in the event of acquittal, or no bill being found; that the tread-wheels be divided for separate labour, and that a water-closet be placed in the cages.\* I think the keeper should attend Divine service; I am aware that both the matron and himself are dissenters, but I consider his presence in the chapel obligatory as a point of duty. I recommend that a Sunday-school should be established for the prisoners. I fear that the Sabbaths are most unprofitably, if not corruptly spent. The frequent visits of the chaplain to all the wards of the prison are most desirable, and I trust they are only suspended by his unfortunate state of health. I consider the women's side of the prison to be greatly improved; the female turnkey appears to be a most valuable officer. I recommend the authorities to prevent the erection of any building against the prison walls, or the placing of scaffold poles or timber against them on the exterior, both practices being dangerous.

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NOTTINGHAM TOWN LOCK-UPS.

Nottingham.  
Town Lock-ups.

Inspected the lock-ups adjoining the house of correction, and found them clean and without a prisoner.

\* This has since been done.

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RETURN of Prisoners who have passed through the Police Lock-ups in the Town of Nottingham, in the Years 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839.

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	1835.		1836.		1837.		1838.		1839.	
	Males.	Females.								
Under 18 years of Age	66	10	62	9	75	8	89	9	120	25
18 and upwards . . .	403	118	656	107	656	104	496	92	551	82
Total . . . . .	469	128	718	116	731	112	585	81	671	107

DEBTORS' GAOL FOR THE HONOUR AND ADDITIONAL LIMITS OF THE LIBERTY OF PEVEREL AT RADFORD.

The miserable gaol appropriated to prisoners from this extensive jurisdiction, at Lenton, has ceased to be occupied, and the prisoners have been transferred to another dilapidated tenement in the vicinity, at Radford, which was formerly used as a poor-house. One advantage has undoubtedly been gained, that of its being no longer connected with a public house as was previously the case. The scene which presented itself at my entry into this prison was a curious one; the prisoners were five in number: one, an old woman 87 years of age, was huddled over the fire, two were playing at cards, another engaged with a Bible, and another at a loom. The beds were unmade, and the rooms in a disorderly condition. The women sleep in the part of the building occupied by the keeper, the accommodation for all is of the very humblest description.

RETURN of Prisoners in the Gaol for the Liberty of Peverel, on November 5th, 1839, with the Amount of Debt and Costs, and the Date of their Caption.

Names.	Amount of Debt and Costs.	Date of Caption.
	£. s. d.	
G. P. . . . .	24 4 6	30 July, 1839.
J. M. . . . .	18 1 2	5 August, 1839.
A. E. . . . .	20 5 8	22 July, 1839.
J. T. . . . .	18 16 2	16 July, 1839.
E. L. (Female) .	34 13 4	30 July, 1838.

During the last two years, 21 debtors imprisoned here have passed through the insolvent court, 17 have been relieved by the intervention of the Society for the Relief of Poor Debtors, by the payment of sums of from 1*l.* to 5*l.*, and two made their escape in 1838.

A new keeper and bailiff has been appointed; he states, that the prisoners are occasionally in the greatest distress, and dependent upon charity for subsistence. He gives the following case among many others which have occurred:—"W. C. was imprisoned here for a debt and costs amounting to 8*l.* 5*s.*; he was, with his family, totally destitute, and during his stay here was indebted to the keeper's charity for even food." He further says: "My experience almost leads me to suppose that the prisoners are put in here by attorneys, on the expectation of the intervention of the Thatched House Society in their behalf. I go to arrest many men who are in the most distressed condition, from whom it is utterly hopeless ever to expect a shilling. I have had also, in several instances, to pay for medical assistance to the prisoners out of my own pocket. I find them beds if they cannot afford to do so themselves. I have provided Bibles and tracts for them, and they make use of them, and a dissenting minister occasionally attends on Sundays at the instance of a lady in town." The keeper gives security in the amount of 300*l.* for the safety of the debtors. He appears an intelligent and humane man.

The maintenance of this prison devolves on Lord Middleton as steward of the Honour; and the merging of this anomalous jurisdiction into that of the several counties over which it extends, and its consequent abolition, would be a public benefit.

NEWARK.—BOROUGH GAOL AND LOCK-UP.

This small prison is used for the imprisonment of debtors and prisoners under examination. It was without an occupant on the day of inspection. The interior was not over clean.

NUMBER of Prisoners who have been imprisoned in the Borough Gaol at Newark, from October, 1837, to October, 1839.

Newark.  
Borough Gaol and  
Lock-up.

	Criminals.		Debtors.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
From October, 1837 to October, 1838 .	68	22	4	..
From October, 1838 to October, 1839 .	60	17	1	..
Total . . . . .	128	39	5	..

II.  
NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT.  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.

The establishment of a court for the recovery of small debts, comprising Newark and a large neighbouring district, whereby authority is given to imprison debtors in execution therefrom in this prison, renders it indispensable that there should be some further provision for their accommodation; the gaol, as it at present stands, is wholly inadequate, and also unfit for the purpose.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

LINCOLN CASTLE.—COUNTY GAOL.

Lincoln Castle.  
County Gaol.

Every part of this prison was extremely clean on the day of inspection. I annex a return of the prisoners confined here at the time.

RETURN of Prisoners in Lincoln Castle, 8th day of November, 1839.

No.	Name.	Committed.	Offence.	Sentence.	Total No.
1	E. P. .	1 July, 1837 . .	Stealing 500 pigeons	Transportation for 7 years	5
2	E. S. .	6 July, 1839 . .	Felony . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	
3	W. S. .	23 October, 1839 . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	
4	W. C. .	26 October, 1839 . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	
5	H. L. .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	
FOR TRIAL.					
1	T. C. .	19 July, 1839 . .	Burglary . . . . .	. . . . .	6
2	P. L. .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	
3	H. B. .	14 September, 1839 . .	Robbery. . . . .	. . . . .	
4	N. H. .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	
5	G. F. .	17 October, 1839 . .	Burglary . . . . .	. . . . .	
6	W. S. .	6 November, 1839 . .	Poaching; for re-examination.	. . . . .	
FEMALES.					
1	{Female Debtor}	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1
1	T. W. .	26 October, 1838 . .	Felony . . . . .	Transportation for 7 years	1
Male Debtors in Custody . . . . .					3
Total . . . . .					16

NAMES OF DEBTORS.

No	Name.	For what Sum.	When brought into Custody.	Upon what Process.	Charged in Execution.	For what Sum.	Remark.
1	R. S. .	£. s. d. 1211 18 4	28 March, 1834 . .	Exchequer . . . . .	. . . . .	£. s. d. .. ..	Contempt of Court.
2	H. C. .	..	9 September, 1836	Ditto . . . . .	7 September, 1836	68 12 6	..
3	M. E. .	..	22 March, 1839 . .	Queen's Bench	21 March, 1839 . .	10 7 0	..
4	R. W. .	..	29 April, 1839 . .	Ditto . . . . .	29 April, 1839 . .	28 14 1	..

There has been no variation of importance either in the discipline or management of this establishment since my last visit.

Under the head of health, the surgeon states, "That the health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. There have been two cases of sea scurvy, which, however, did not originate in the prison. He sees every prisoner twice a-week. There has been no case of death, or even a case of fever. The hospital remains in the same inconvenient situation, and I have no separate place where itch patients can be placed under treatment. The diet is certainly large, but I consider not too much; the labourers in this county are accustomed to eat considerable quantities of strong food, such as bacon, &c. I occasionally find the prisoners sent here from the houses of correction infected with cutaneous disease. A case occurred of the improper removal of a sick prisoner from the house of correction at Falkingham. This I noticed in the journal, July 6. "Examined E. S.; he is clean, but labours under a complaint from which I am of opinion he was not in a fit state to be removed here." This man is still here, he suffered from a tumour in the abdomen; great difficulty was experienced in getting him to climb the hill leading to the gaol. This circumstance is also referred to in the keeper's journal, July 12th, 1839. "It has been represented to me that E. S., a convict, arrived at this prison on the 6th of July in a state of great exhaustion, and upon examination by the surgeon a very extensive tumour was found in the heart, and altogether such a disordered state of health, that considerable danger was apprehended. Upon reference to the certificate of the master of the house of correction at Falkingham, I find his state of health is reported to be good, and that he has

been certified by the surgeon as fit to be removed." The prisoners were all well in health on the day of inspection.

The chaplain, independently of his ordinary duty in the chapel, has individual communication with the prisoners: he states, "The prisoners seem to take considerable interest in the books; there are many who could not read, and who have come out capable of reading a chapter in the Bible. The books are much less mutilated than formerly; I attend once a week about an hour and a-half, and see the prisoners separately. In several cases, where prisoners have been under sentence of death, I have been informed, as coming indirectly from them, that they would like to have the attendance of a minister of their own sect; but, upon personally referring to the individual, they have always expressed themselves satisfied with my attentions, and no dissenting minister has attended any of the executions that have taken place for 40 years. There is one prisoner, a catholic, at present attended by his own priest. When he first came in he attended chapel, saying he did not care, when it all tended to good, but directly the priest came, his attendance ceased. I also gave him the Church catechism, and he began to learn it until the priest came, when, upon my hearing the prisoners in a class, he directly left the day-room. The sacrament has been administered, and I think when prisoners will communicate it has a very beneficial influence upon their conduct in prison. I always satisfy myself that they are proper to receive it."

II.  
NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT.  
—  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
—  
Lincoln Castle.  
County Gaol.

*Extract from Chaplain's Journal.*

"January 24th, 1839. Visited this morning the prisoners in their respective cells, heard them read several portions of Scripture and found them much improved. The debtors very regular and orderly. February 28. Visited the prisoners in their respective cells and found them very attentive to the spiritual instructions given to them. The holy sacrament was administered in the chapel this morning to ————, officers of the prison, two convicts, and three prisoners for trial."

I examined the progress made by the prisoners in reading, under the direction of the officers, and was satisfied therewith.

The prisoners are employed in knitting caps and stockings, the material is provided by the county, and the articles disposed of out of the prison. There is generally a loss upon the transaction; the amount received for sales during the quarter ending October, was 4*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* The sums paid to the prisoners for their labour are allowed to be expended in tobacco, or other articles at their pleasure. The impropriety of this indulgence is illustrated by the following fact:—I. P., a boy of 15, was employed knitting stockings before trial, and was so quick at it that, upon an average, he would knit two pairs of stockings in three weeks, receiving ninepence a-pair, which he almost invariably laid out in three ounces of tobacco. The four prisoners for trial are now earning about 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week, which they expend in potatoes and tobacco. A debtor is employed as cook, who is paid at the rate of 1*s.* per day.

The amount received for articles made by the prisoners and sold during the year 1839, was 23*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* The proportion of earnings paid to them during the same period, 10*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

I examined the prison books, and found them neatly kept and correctly entered.

*Extract from Keeper's Journal.*

"F. M., a convict, has been complained of this day, by W. G. a convict, for being quarrelsome, abusive, and striking him, making use of oaths and very improper language. The under turnkey corroborates G.'s statement. I have ordered him to be placed in separate confinement, and on bread and water for three days."

*Magistrates' Order Book.*

"T. W., female convict, appearing to be in solitary confinement, and in low spirits and her health affected, ordered that the attention of the surgeon be specially called to her case; that she may, with consent freely granted, be admitted to the female debtors, to hear her read and see her write, not more than one hour daily.

"That the keeper may allow her to walk in the front grounds, with due caution, for not more than one hour daily."

A very proper book has been established for the entry of all persons' names who visit the prison, arranged under the following heads:—

Date.	Visitors' names.	Observations, if any.
Prisoners' visitors.		
Date.	Visitors' names.	Prisoners' visitors.
Remarks.		

Only three prisoners have been punished during the year for misconduct in prison, and these by close confinement on bread and water.

I have, in a former report, remarked the excellent regulation existing in this gaol, of appropriating a room for the debtors to receive their visitors, and thus keeping a variety of strangers from the interior of the prison and out of the view of the officers.

I regret that the very lamentable state of health to which the respectable keeper\* of this prison was reduced, prevented me from giving further extension to my inquiry. I have to notice in this gaol, as well as others, the great diminution in the number of debtors. At the period of my former visit, they amounted to 27, while at the present time there are but four; one of whom, for a contempt of the Court of Exchequer, has been in custody from the 28th of March, 1834.

With reference to the portion of the prison appropriated to criminals, I strongly urge upon the magistrates the propriety of providing each prisoner with a separate sleeping cell at night, instead of their sleeping together in threes, fours, and fives; the turnkeys have now to rise frequently to check talking. The constant presence of an officer in the day-room with

\* Since dead.

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NORTHERN AND  
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the prisoners for trial appears very desirable. They are now so placed as to defy all inspection, and the better inclined among them unprotected from the evil communications of the worse. I have before pointed out the inconvenient situation and defective accommodation of the infirmary. The permanent decrease in the number of debtors may, perhaps, afford the means of appropriating some other part of the building to this purpose. I have much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the respectability and zeal of the officers of this establishment.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF LINDSEY-AT-KIRTON.

House of Correction  
for the Division of  
Lindsey-at-Kirton.

Inspected this prison November 11th. The wards were in general clean. I noticed a want of fresh straw in the bedding; also that several of the cells were filled with such articles as lumber, onions, &c. Several of the prisoners were sleeping three together in a cell, while others were unoccupied. Upon going through the yards, the tread-wheel labour appeared to be very imperfectly superintended; the prisoners were turning round and lolling listlessly about. The females were engaged in washing on my entering the prison, and were afterwards removed to break stones. There has been little or no variation in the management of this prison since my last visit. The keeper states "that he sleeps about four nights a-week in the prison, and the other three in a house close by, where his family reside. He employs one of the prisoners to clean his shoes, and another (the cook) to clean his boots." The matron is, from age and infirmity, wholly incapacitated for the performance of her duties: her absence is but partially supplied by a female, her grandchild, a married woman, who resides in the prison. The females are not invariably attended by an officer of their own sex.

The treatment of debtors sent here from local courts of requests appears to be very stringent, and to differ little from those convicted of criminal offences. The keeper states, "The debtors are not searched on coming in, but are requested to deliver up their money, knives, and tobacco: if they refuse to deliver them, I should take them away. They are placed with the misdemeanants." There was only one in confinement on the day of inspection. The imprisonment of this description of prisoners in houses of correction appears very objectionable.

I find the following entry in the keeper's journal:—"This morning, on entering —'s sleeping-cell, and asking him how he was, I perceived him to be dead; he was not worse at bedtime, and had eaten his food all but the bread." The surgeon states, "— died during the night of Monday, August 26, 1839; he was imprisoned for having broken a window at Barton when intoxicated. I examined him on Saturday, August 24; he was then suffering from nervous fever; whether it arose from want of the stimulus of drink or want of food I could not, when I first saw him, positively determine, but, from what I observed on Sunday, when he was a little relieved, I do believe it arose from want of sufficient nourishment, and not from intoxication. On Monday he was not quite so well, but yet there was no indication of any sudden change. The inquest was held on Tuesday afternoon. I was not summoned to attend the inquest, or examined thereon." I cannot but remark that this appears a most extraordinary omission.

The chaplain's duties are performed in precisely the same praiseworthy manner as at my last visit. He states that the female prisoners occasionally attend chapel without an officer. The time spent by him daily in the prison depends upon the number of prisoners. I make the following extracts from his journal:—

"October 9.—Evening service. — and — absent; prisoners attentive; catechized the boys. — expresses himself very penitent, and is thought likely to be a better man if he gets better.

"Monday, October 2.— — died this morning very penitent.

"November 30.—Advised with Anne O. and her brother, a boy of six years of age; the latter totally ignorant, but the gaoler says 'old in sin.'

"December 10.—Advised with — (poaching). Sorry to find him resolving to follow the same conduct when he gets out, because, as he says, he was sworn to falsely.

"Jan. 24.— — behaved himself insolently while advising with him; reported him to the keeper.

"July 11.—Advised with —, on going out; wrote to his friends, who are very respectable, and got him restored to them.

"August 27.— —, a vagrant, died this morning; came in on Saturday, the 24th, unwell.

"Sept. 20.—Wrote to —'s friends, who are highly respectable, in his behalf, but his conduct has been so bad that they refuse further to notice him."

The female acting as matron occasionally instructs children in reading, but no systematic instruction of the prisoners is carried on.

The health of the prisoners during the last two years has not been marked by any important variation. The dumb woman who has been here ever since the year 1808 still remains; she has latterly been attacked by illness, but has rallied, and, in appearance, seems likely to last for years.

RETURN of Prisoners Sick and under Treatment, November 11, 1839.

No.	Names.	Disease.
1	L. — . .	Pneumonia and diseased liver.
2	O. — . .	Piles.
3	P. — . .	Scrofulous disease of the skin.
4	S. — . .	Gun shot wounds.

PRISONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN of the Number of Deaths which have occurred between October, 1837, and October 1839.

No.	Names.	Cause of Death.	Observations.
1	E. H. . . .	Consumption . .	H. died on Monday evening, October 22, 1838; his disease was brought on by intemperance.
2	J. W. . . .	Nervous Fever . .	Died during the night of Monday, August 26, 1839.

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NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT.  
—  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
—  
House of Correction  
for the Division of  
Lindsey-at Kirton.

RETURN of the Number of Cases of Sickness, or requiring Medical Treatment, with the Name of the Ailment, occurring in the House of Correction between October 11, 1838, and October 11, 1839.

1838.										
	Cases of Sickness.	Males.		Females.		Surgical Cases.	Males.		Females.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Dysmenorrhœa . . . .	..	1	1	Abscess . . . . .	1	..	1	..	
1	Amennorrhœa . . . .	..	1	1	Inflammation . . . .	1	..	1	..	
3	Intermittent fever . . . .	3	..	1	Stricture . . . . .	1	..	1	..	
4	Mixed fever . . . . .	2	2	3	Frostbitten . . . . .	3	..	3	..	
10	Nervous fever . . . . .	9	1	3	Sprain . . . . .	3	..	3	..	
1	Typhus fever . . . . .	1	..	1	Anchylosis . . . . .	1	..	1	..	
1	Scarlatina . . . . .	..	1	1	Sciatica . . . . .	1	..	1	..	
6	Scorbutic eruptions . . . .	3	3	1	Burn . . . . .	1	..	1	..	
1	Cutaneous eruption . . . .	1	..	2	Rupture . . . . .	2	..	2	..	
1	Gravel' . . . . .	1	..	1	Fracture . . . . .	1	..	1	..	
1	Influenza . . . . .	1	..	1	Dislocation . . . . .	1	..	1	..	
1	Indigestion . . . . .	1	..	3	Herpes . . . . .	3	..	3	..	
1	Fainting . . . . .	1	..	6	Boils . . . . .	3	3	3	3	
1	Puerperal convulsions . . . .	..	1	7	Toothache . . . . .	6	1	6	1	
1	Rheumatism . . . . .	1	..	2	Phymosis . . . . .	2	..	2	..	
6	Diarrhœa . . . . .	5	1	2	Carbuncle . . . . .	2	..	2	..	
1	Hæmoptysis . . . . .	1	..	1	Tumor . . . . .	..	1	..	1	
1	Hæmatemesis . . . . .	1	..	2	Wound . . . . .	2	..	2	..	
1	Dysentery . . . . .	1	..	27	Itch . . . . .	23	4	23	4	
7	Obstipatio . . . . .	4	3	1	Excoriations . . . . .	1	..	1	..	
23	Catarrh . . . . .	23	..	1	Chordee . . . . .	1	..	1	..	
1	Cynanche pharyngea . . . . .	..	1	5	Contusions . . . . .	5	..	5	..	
5	Cynanche tonsillaris . . . .	5	..	10	Ulcers . . . . .	10	..	10	..	
5	Enterodynia . . . . .	5	..	1	Hydrocele . . . . .	1	..	1	..	
4	Vertigo . . . . .	4	..	4	Venereal . . . . .	3	1	3	1	
5	Lumbago . . . . .	5	..	4	Gonorrhœa . . . . .	3	1	3	1	
1	Hepatitis . . . . .	1	..	1	Scrofula . . . . .	1	..	1	..	
94		79	15	93		82	11	82	11	
MIDWIFERY.										
8	Infirmity cases . . . . .	..	..	..	Pregnant . . . . .	..	2	..	2	
6	Slight indisposition . . . .	..	..	2	One child born. . . . .	..	..	..	..	
1839.										
	Cases of Sickness.	Above 15 Years.		Under 15 Years.		Surgical Cases.	Above 15 Years.		Under 15 Years.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	Enterodynia . . . . .	10	..	..	..	5	Rupture . . . . .	5	..	..
3	Idiotcy . . . . .	3	..	..	..	4	Filth . . . . .	3	1	..
1	Poison . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	Hydrocele . . . . .	1	..	..
1	Pleuritis . . . . .	1	..	..	..	8	Toothache . . . . .	7	1	..
24	Catarrh . . . . .	21	3	..	..	4	Ulcers . . . . .	3	1	..
3	Rheumatism . . . . .	3	..	..	..	18	Itch . . . . .	13	2	3
3	Cough . . . . .	3	..	..	..	1	Porriço . . . . .	..	..	1
13	Obstipatio . . . . .	6	7	..	..	1	Burn . . . . .	1	..	..
1	Spasms . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	Whitlow . . . . .	1	..	..
4	Cynanche tonsillaris . . . .	4	..	..	..	2	Tumor . . . . .	2	..	..
63	Carried forward . . . . .	53	10	..	..	45	Carried forward . . . . .	36	5	4

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

Return of the Number of Cases of Sickness, or requiring Medical Treatment, &c.—*continued.*

1839— <i>continued.</i>											
	Cases of Sickness.	Above 15 Years.		Under 15 Years.			Surgical Cases.	Above 15 Years.		Under 15 Years.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
63	Brought forward .	53	10	..	..	45	Brought forward .	36	5	4	..
1	Mumps . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	Mercurial ulcers . .	..	1	..	..
2	Cynanche pharyngea	2	..	..	..	1	Boils . . . . .	1	..	..	..
1	Lunacy . . . . .	1	..	..	..	3	Venereal . . . . .	3	..	..	..
8	Diarrhœa . . . . .	5	2	..	1	1	Frostbitten . . . . .	1	..	..	..
2	Lumbago . . . . .	2	..	..	..	4	Piles . . . . .	3	..	1	..
4	Nervous fever . . . .	3	1	..	..	1	Bronchocele . . . . .	..	1	..	..
2	Neuralgia . . . . .	1	1	..	..	1	Dislocation . . . . .	1	..	..	..
1	Variola . . . . .	..	1	..	..	2	Fracture . . . . .	2	..	..	..
2	Amenorrhœa . . . . .	..	2	..	..	5	Gonorrhœa . . . . .	5	..	..	..
7	Fever . . . . .	6	..	1	..	1	Sprain . . . . .	1	..	..	..
2	Worms . . . . .	2	..	..	..	2	Contusion . . . . .	1	1	..	..
4	Vertigo . . . . .	3	1	..	..	3	Wounds . . . . .	3	..	..	..
1	Sickness . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	Inflamed eyes . . . .	1	..	..	..
1	Gravel . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	Eruptions . . . . .	..	1	..	..
1	Boulimia . . . . .	1	..	..	..	2	Secondary syphilis . .	..	..	2	..
1	Remittent fever . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	Hæmorrhage . . . . .	..	..	1	..
1	Peripneumonia . . . . .	1	..	..	..	2	Neuralgia facialis . .	2	..	..	..
1	Indigestion . . . . .	..	1	..	..						
1	Fluor albus . . . . .	..	1	..	..	77		60	9	8	..
1	Tapeworm . . . . .	1	..	..	..						
1	Asthma . . . . .	..	1	..	..						
108		83	23	1	1	3	MIDWIFERY.				
						1	Pregnancy . . . . .	..	3	..	..
							Recent delivery . . .	..	1	..	..
							Labours . . . . .	..	2	..	..

Inspected the prisoners' food and found it good and wholesome.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Examined the books and found them correctly kept. The amount of profit on prisoners' labour in 1838 was 7l. 13s., average number 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; in 1839, 10l. 9s. 10d., average number 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ . I make the following extracts from the keeper's journal:—

Reports on Separate Prisons.

“ November 7, 1839.—This afternoon I received a note from ———, Esq., and one from the ———, and a statement, of which the following is a copy :

House of Correction for the Division of Lindsey-at-Kirton.

“ ‘ Faldingworth, October 25th, 1839.

“ ‘ William S., aged 50, says he left Kirton House of Correction on the 18th of October; his sentence was for 12 months, last month solitary. He says the place he suffered that month in was nearly dark; so dark that he had to grope about to find his food that was given him, and that the first day he did not find any. He complained to the keeper that he had taken a bad cold in being there, as the place was so damp. He says it brought on giddiness and violent swelling in his body.’  
(No signature.)

“ ‘ Medical Report on the above.—Nature of the disease—diseased liver and tympanitic state of the stomach and bowels.

“ ‘ This man is in a dangerous state; and, from his history of his case, I should fear there is but little chance for his recovery. I should recommend the board to allow him daily a little gin.’  
(No signature.)

“ In the Rev. C. M. G. Jarvis's note I find the relieving officer to say, that the food was let down through the ceiling, and when he found it, it was in a very bad state; he ought to have said, he had not any, for when I punished him on the 5th of August for insolence and refusing to cook, at nine o'clock he gorged himself with gruel so that he could not walk without blowing, like a person who had been running. I did not allow him dinner or supper; he had only, for the remainder of the day, his pound loaf and a can of water, and he only ate a part of this loaf; the remaining part he took into his ward on Tuesday morning, together with two whole loaves he had preserved whilst acting as cook. The statement of his sentence being twelve months, last month solitary, is a falsehood; neither was he one month in a cell of any kind. The only times I punished him were, on December 30, for quarrelling, nine hours in solitude; on the 3rd of March, no breakfast, for taking a bed-rug; and on the 5th of August, 11 hours in the dark cell, bread and water, for insolence and refusing to cook. He was not punished at any other time or manner; he was removed by me into the infirmary on the 11th of September.

“ On the 8th I attended upon ———, Esq., with the gaol books, to prove the falsehood of the above statement, as made by William S.”

I have ascertained the keeper's account of the transaction thus recorded to be correct.

In the discipline of this prison there is little to deter and less to reclaim the offender. The prisoners herd together in their day-rooms, and even when at labour are very imperfectly superintended. Some attempt should certainly be made to instruct them, especially those not sentenced to labour at the wheel. The appointment of a matron has become indispensable. I repeat my former recommendation that the prisoners should take their meals under the super.

intendence of the officers or in their sleeping-cells; that silence should be rigidly enforced, and every endeavour used to check the corrupting intercourse which must prevail. I am of opinion that the keeper, unless prevented by public duty, should always sleep in the prison. I annex a return of the number and distribution of prisoners on the day of inspection, and tables of the recommittals for the years 1838 and 1839.

II.  
NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on  
Separate Prisons.

RETURN of Prisoners confined in the House of Correction, at Kirton, on November 11th, 1839, with their Employments.

House of Correction  
for the Division of  
Lindsey-at-Kirton.

Ward.	Numbers.	Prisoners' Names.	When Committed.	When Convicted.	Offence.	At the Tread Wheels, or where employed.
..	1	D. W. . .	1808. . . .	1808. Oct. 11 .	Vagrancy . . .	Assisting to wash.
3	1	J. N. . .	1839. January 11	1839. April 12 .	Felony . . . .	Tread-wheel.
..	2	J. F. . .	May 1 . .	July 5 . .	Felony . . . .	Tread-wheel.
..	3	T. L. . .	May 1 . .	July 5 . .	Felony . . . .	Cook.
7	1	M. F. . .	May 11 . .	July 5 . .	Felony . . . .	Assisting to wash.
3	4	J. R. . .	June 28 . .	July 5 . .	Felony . . . .	Breaking stones in a solitary cell.
..	5	T. T. . .	. . . . .	July 5 . .	Felony . . . .	Sweeper in the reception ward.
2	1	J. D. . .	July 17 . .	Oct. 18 . .	Misdemeanor . .	Tread-wheel.
3	6	E. O. . .	August 5 . .	Oct. 18 . .	Felony . . . .	Breaking stones in a solitary cell.
7	2	E. P. . .	August 5 . .	Oct. 18 . .	Felony . . . .	The same on the south side.
3	7	S. H. . .	Sept. 23 . .	Oct. 18 . .	Felony . . . .	Tread-wheel.
7	3	A. G. . .	Oct. 3 . . .	Oct. 18 . .	Felony . . . .	Assisting to wash.
3	8	J. R. . .	Oct. 14 . .	Oct. 18 . .	Felony . . . .	At tailor's work in a bed cell.
2	2	T. T. . .	Oct. 15 . .	Oct. 18 . .	Assault . . . .	Tread-wheel.
6	1	W. B. . .	Oct. 21 . .	Trial . . .	False Pretences .	Not employed.
4	1	G. B. . .	Oct. 20 . .	Summary Conviction.	Vagrancy . . .	Tread-wheel.
5	1	N. H. . .	Oct. 25 . .	Trial . . .	Felony . . . .	Not employed.
4	2	J. M'D.	Oct. 29 . .	Summary Conviction.	Vagrancy . . .	Tread-wheel.
..	3	J. L. . .	Oct. 30 . .	. . . . .	Vagrancy . . .	Tread-wheel.
6	2	J. P. . .	Oct. 31 . .	. . . . .	Debt . . . . .	Not employed.
4	4	J. W. . .	Nov. 2 . . .	Summary Conviction.	Vagrancy . . .	Tread-wheel.
4	5	P. C. . .	Nov. 2 . . .	. . . . .	Vagrancy . . .	Tread-wheel.
5	2	C. B. . .	Nov. 7 . . .	Trial . . .	Felony . . . .	Not employed.
2	3	W. S. . .	Nov. 8 . . .	. . . . .	Poaching . . . .	Not employed.

TABLE of Recommittals to the House of Correction at Kirton, during the Years 1838 and 1839, specifying the Offences for which Prisoners were Recommitted.

No. 1.—Table, 1838.

Prisoners' Names.	Years when Recommitted.	Assaults.	Breach of the Peace.	Bastardy.	Coin, Base.	Cursing.	Debtors.	Deserters.	Felony.	Family Leaving.	False Pretences.	Game.	Misdemeanors.	Poor, Disorderly.	Prostitutes.	Vagrants.
W. G. . . .	1813, 1815 . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
R. J. . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2
J. A. . . .	1835 . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1
T. T. . . .	1835 . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
W. C. . . .	1836 . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
D. P. . . .	1828 . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
J. G. . . .	1836 . . . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
H. C. . . .	1834, 1835, 1836 . . . .	4	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
R. H. . . .	1834 . . . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
S. F. . . .	1830 . . . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
J. S. . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2
N. H. . . .	1836 . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	1
W. S. . . .	1827 . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
R. B. . . .	1836 . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
T. F. . . .	1832 . . . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
R. K. . . .	{1827, 1830, 1833, 1834, 1837 . . . . .}	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	6	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
A. N. . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2
J. N. . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2
G. C. . . .	1832 . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
R. A. . . .	1836 . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
D. R. . . .	1834 . . . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
M. R. . . .	1835 . . . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
M. S. . . .	1835 . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

TABLE of Reconvittals to the House of Correction at Kirton—continued.

No. 1.—Table 1838.

Prisoners' Names.	Years when Reconvittal.	Assaults.	Breach of the Peace.	Bastardy.	Coin, Base.	Cursing.	Debtors.	Deserters.	Felony.	Family Leaving.	False Pre-tences.	Game.	Misdemeanors.	Poor, Disorderly.	Prostitutes.	Vagrants.
J. K. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1
J. S. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2
J. P. . . .	1827, 1832, 1835	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
J. N. . . .	1835	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
G. H. . . .	1836	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2
L. H. . . .	1837	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2
W. S. . . .	1828, 1830.	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
J. R. . . .	1835	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
J. K. . . .	1837	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1
J. D. . . .	1836	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
C. H. . . .	1837	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
M. S. . . .	1835, 1837	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .
A. R. . . .	1837	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .
J. H. . . .	1837	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .
J. H. . . .	1830, 1836	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1
J. J. . . .	1833	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
M. J. . . .	1820	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .

No. 2.—Table, 1839.

Prisoners' Names.	Years when Reconvittal.	Assaults.	Breach of the Peace.	Bastardy.	Coin, Base.	Cursing.	Debtor.	Deserter.	Felony.	Family Leaving.	False Pre-tences.	Game.	Misdemeanors.	Poor, Disorderly.	Prostitutes.	Taxes Non payment.	Vagrants.
W. C. . . .	1834	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
W. G. . . .	{1829, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1837}	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	5	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
G. C. . . .	1829, 1834	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2
J. H. . . .	1834, 1836	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .
J. J. . . .	1833, 1836	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
S. H. . . .	1835, 1836	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
C. A. . . .	1837	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
J. N. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
W. W. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
M. M. . . .	1838	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2
R. K. . . .	{1825, 1826, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1832}	2	2	. . . .	. . . .	4	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
W. G. . . .	1829	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2
G. H. . . .	1835	2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
W. S. . . .	1832, 1834	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
C. G. . . .	{1825, 1828, 1834, 1837}	1	1	2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
A. R. . . .	1837, 1838	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	3	. . . .	. . . .
L. S. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2
M. N. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2
W. G. . . .	1833, 1836	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
W. H. . . .	1835	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2
J. G. . . .	1838	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
T. T. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
T. T. . . .	1837	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
J. D. . . .	1836, 1838	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	1	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .
H. B. . . .	1829	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
F. H. . . .	1838	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .
E. C. . . .	1834	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .
E. O. . . .	1824, 1833	2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
E. W. O. . . .	1835, 1837	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
R. W. . . .	1834	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2
S. W. . . .	1834	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF LINDSEY, AT LOUTH.

House of Correction for the Division of Lindsey, at Louth. This prison was inspected on the 19th of November. The sleeping cells were in general clean, but portions of the bedding were not. In the day rooms and yards, bundles of clothing, provisions, and rubbish were lying about; and amongst other articles I observed a file, knives, and seven loaves of bread, which were claimed by a prisoner as belonging to him. The condition of the vagrants appeared to be most deplorable; several were without shirts

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and shoes; some of them affected with the itch; all dirty, and together, and without the means of cleanliness being afforded to them. One boy infected with the itch was working on the mill, and another in the day room. When examined, with reference to this irregularity, the surgeon stated, "The itch patients are not separated from each other in any part of the building." One of the turnkeys states, "The felons and vagrants are together on the mill. Clean shirts are not issued. I have observed them most filthy when going to chapel. I have known men to catch the itch; one vagrant gives it another." Another turnkey says, "I have heard the prisoners complain of the vagrants walking with them, and being in the same room at work when they have had the itch. There are very few that have more than the one shirt on their back, and they have to go without until it is washed." The chaplain says, "The dirt and filth of the vagrants is almost intolerable." The matron states, "Great inconvenience is felt among the females for the want of gaol clothing; they are obliged to lie in bed until their linen is washed."

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NORTHERN AND  
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—  
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Separate Prisons.  
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House of Correction  
for the Division of  
Lindsey, at Louth.

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners confined in the House of Correction at Louth, in the County of Lincoln, on the 19th November, 1839.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted felons . . . . .	9	..	9
Convicted misdemeanours . . . . .	14	8	22
Summarily convicted for poaching . . . . .	3	..	3
For want of sureties to keep the peace . . . . .	1	1	2
Vagrants . . . . .	9	..	9
Debtors . . . . .	3	2	5
	39	11	50

*Diet.*—A new diet table has been drawn up, and the food is now cooked for the prisoners, a convenient kitchen having been erected for the purpose. The provisions are all supplied by contract.

The DIET TABLE for Prisoners in General.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday .	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	One quart of stew of heads and bones, &c., with half a pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same as breakfast.
Monday .	Same . . . . .	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	Same.
Tuesday .	Same . . . . .	Same as Sunday . . . . .	Same.
Wednesday .	Same . . . . .	Same as Monday . . . . .	Same.
Thursday .	Same . . . . .	Five ounces of beef, without bone, after boiling, one pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same.
Friday . .	Same . . . . .	One quart of broth from beef of yesterday, &c., half a pound of bread, with leeks or onions, and a quarter of an ounce of oatmeal for each prisoner.	Same.]
Saturday .	Same . . . . .	Same as Monday . . . . .	Same.

The DIET TABLE for Prisoners employed at the Tread-mill.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday .	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	One quart of stew of heads and bones, with half a pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same as breakfast.
Monday .	Same . . . . .	Same as Sunday . . . . .	Same.
Tuesday .	Same . . . . .	Same as Monday . . . . .	Same.
Wednesday .	Same . . . . .	Five ounces of beef, without bone, after boiling, one pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same.
Thursday .	Same . . . . .	Three-fourths of a quart of broth from beef of yesterday, &c., half a pound of bread, with suitable vegetables, and six ounces of flour made into a dumpling.	Same.
Friday . .	Same . . . . .	Same as Wednesday . . . . .	Same.
Saturday .	Same . . . . .	Same as Thursday . . . . .	Same.

*Health.*—There being no reception cells, the prisoners are, contrary to law, passed into their respective classes without being examined. The surgeon says, "I visit the prison three times at least during the week, but do not see every prisoner twice during that period. I attend corporal punishments. The diarrhoea still continues to hang about the building. Some of the prisoners it only affects for a few days, while it continues upon others during the

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whole of their stay. It is purely local. I do not see it in my private practice. When I first came, the buildings being only in part completed, ague was prevalent; that ceased, and now we have diarrhoea. We have had two cases of typhus. I think for very short sentences, such as six weeks or two months, but for not longer than three, the diet might be reduced." I consider that the prevailing diarrhoea is attributable to the watercourse which runs under the prison; a similar effect is produced from the same cause at Wakefield.

A RETURN of the Sick Prisoners in the House of Correction at Louth, in the County of Lincoln, 19th November, 1839.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	Length of Imprisonment.
1	J. B. . . .	24	Hæmoptysis . . . . .	Two years.
5	J. J. . . .	24	Ulcerated legs and diseased bones	Seven years' transportation.
3	S. C. . . .	28	Asthma . . . . .	One year.
4	R. G. . . .	43	Chronic diarrhoea . . . . .	Eighteen months.
5	G. K. . . .	53	Scrotal hernia . . . . .	Twelve months.
6	T. R. . . .	30	Vertigo . . . . .	Two years.
7	P. A. . . .	46	Scrotal hernia . . . . .	One month.
8	J. S. . . .	28	General dropsy . . . . .	Three months.
9	H. S. . . .	18	Deformed feet . . . . .	One month.
10	M. B. (female)	26	Chronic diarrhoea . . . . .	One year.

A RETURN of Deaths in the House of Correction at Louth, in the County of Lincoln, from October, 1837, to October, 1839.

No.	Name.	Disease.	Date of Decease.	Length of Imprisonment.	Remarks.
1	The child of J. S.	Convulsions .	11 April, 1838	. . .	Aged 6 weeks. Born in prison.
2	W. H. .	Diseased heart	2 Oct. 1838 .	For 14 days	Aged 65. In a state of utter exhaustion when brought in.
3	W. F. .	Pulmonary consumption.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Aged 21. Also in a state of extreme exhaustion when brought in.
4	C. S. .	Consumption and syphilis.	13 June, 1839	For 10 days	Aged 18. Found lying in the streets utterly exhausted.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The duties of the chaplain are restricted to two services on the Sabbath, and prayers twice during the week. He says, "I only see the prisoners individually on their committal; I do not see them afterwards, or often hold general intercourse with them. I invariably attend the sick, making a point of inquiring who are unable to attend chapel. I am not aware of a single instance of a prisoner's requesting to be attended by a minister of his peculiar persuasion. There is no systematic instruction of the prisoners, they occasionally teach each other. They still mutilate the books, but I think not so greatly as they used to do. The sacrament is administered four times a-year; my practice is, that after I have explained the catechism, which I do shortly and very practically; I tell them, if any wish to receive the sacrament, to come to me on the Saturday, and then I refer to the man's character and behaviour in prison, and require to know what his thoughts and feelings really are on the subject."

*Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.*

"June 2. Caroline S. Saw her second time June 9; again third time June 11; again fourth time June 12. Died about four o'clock in the morning of the 13th, of vaginary phogydemic ulcers. Her death was to me most sudden, for the surgeon had told me she might live a month. This poor creature left a very indistinct impression on my mind as to her really penitent state and sensibility. She wished to see me, because she 'liked to hear me;' sometimes she wished to die, and sometimes not. Committed when in the last stage of lues venerea; quarrelling with her food ordered by the surgeon; sent for me on the 7th of June; had been about 19 months living an abandoned life; professed sorrow.

"June 16. R. F., from A—, labourer, married; wife ran away and left him two years ago. Since that time addicted to drink and bad company. Has no family. Had been joined to a class in the Wesleyan Society for nearly four years; deserted them; dare not look his old friends in the face. Far from ignorant; intelligent and conscious of having led an infamous life latterly; never confirmed; has received sacrament in Methodist chapel.

"October 9.—Examined five prisoners previous to receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

"December 16.—A man attending a travelling bazaar; tolerably dressed; one of the most impudent fellows ever seen; ignorant as a brute; was at school one year; travelling about latterly; never confirmed; does not know what sacrament of Lord's Supper means. This man presented himself for admission to the sacrament. In my remarks to the others, I advised him to reconsider the matter, and defer it for the present. His conduct in waiting on people in the bazaar (ladies) was indecorous. Convicted and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

"W. R., from , near ; married; children go to church; confirmed; once received the sacrament four years ago, 'because he wanted to be as good as he could, and thought he should die; has not received it since; don't like mixing with great folk at the sacrament.'"

I annex a most valuable and interesting statistical table of the religious profession, degree of education, and intelligence of each prisoner during the last four years, compiled by the chaplain.

TABLE showing the Religious Profession, Degree of Intelligence and Education of the Prisoners in the Louth House of Correction, for the Division of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, for the Years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899.

Division.	Louth House of Correction, Division of Lindsey, Lincolnshire.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		Total of Males for four Years.	Total of Females for four Years.	Grand Total for the four Years.	Remarks.
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.				
No. 1. Religious Instruction. What?	Number of prisoners examined, soon after committal, in Christian knowledge . . .	165	27	201	39	181	42	203	69	750	177	927	The 1st Class, under "Religious Instruction," is ascertained by oral examination on the essential and leading doctrines of Christianity.
		106	17	115	25*	112	28	112	37	445	107	552	
Appendix to No. 1.	Partially instructed in Church of England catechism, or in some other elementary summary of Christian knowledge . . .	59	10	84	14	69	14	91	32	303	70	373	The 2nd Class can be stated only for the most part conjecturally, or at best indefinitely. Not one prisoner in twenty can render a rational account of his creed, or whether he be of any creed.
		47	11	46	7	58	14	51	26	202	58	260	
No. 2. What sect or otherwise . . .	Professing to be members of the Church of England . . .	109	16	73	18	73	17	89	30	344	81	425	The 3rd Class may be supposed to be correct upon the principle, that persons do not gratuitously tell falsehoods. The same remark applies to the Appendix of No. 3; and to the writing of the 4th Class,—the account of the reading of which class is given from actual hearing.
		19	7	35	6	40	11	45	10	139	34	173	
No. 3. Place of worship. What and when . . .	Professing no particular sect . . .	37	4	91	15	68	14	69	29	265	62	327	The 6th Class is matter of observation.
		71	14	76	13	68	12	86	22	301	61	362	
Appendix to No. 3. Ditto . . .	Occasionally going to a place of worship on the Sunday . . .	76	13	86	16	85	20	64	25	311	74	385	The 3rd Class may be supposed to be correct upon the principle, that persons do not gratuitously tell falsehoods. The same remark applies to the Appendix of No. 3; and to the writing of the 4th Class,—the account of the reading of which class is given from actual hearing.
		16	2	37	10	28	10	53	22	134	44	178	
No. 4. General Education . . .	Confirmed . . .	42	5	55	17	68	17	62	29	222	68	290	The 3rd Class may be supposed to be correct upon the principle, that persons do not gratuitously tell falsehoods. The same remark applies to the Appendix of No. 3; and to the writing of the 4th Class,—the account of the reading of which class is given from actual hearing.
		15	..	12	3	27	7	18	3	72	13	85	
No. 5. . . .	Receive sacrament, occasionally, in the places of their respective religious communities, or who have received it only once or twice before committal . . .	12	..	47	6	48	8	47	15	154	29	183	The 3rd Class may be supposed to be correct upon the principle, that persons do not gratuitously tell falsehoods. The same remark applies to the Appendix of No. 3; and to the writing of the 4th Class,—the account of the reading of which class is given from actual hearing.
		68	8	54	17	72	14	84	26	278	65	343	
No. 6. . . .	Neither read nor write, or only in the most superficial manner . . .	85	19	98	16	61	20	72	28	316	85	401	The 3rd Class may be supposed to be correct upon the principle, that persons do not gratuitously tell falsehoods. The same remark applies to the Appendix of No. 3; and to the writing of the 4th Class,—the account of the reading of which class is given from actual hearing.
		32	6	15	2	20	2	21	1	88	11	99	
No. 6. . . .	Received sacrament in Louth House of Correction . . .	11	1	40	1	25	3	26	11	102	16	118	The 3rd Class may be supposed to be correct upon the principle, that persons do not gratuitously tell falsehoods. The same remark applies to the Appendix of No. 3; and to the writing of the 4th Class,—the account of the reading of which class is given from actual hearing.
		16	1	28	4	37	12	38	17	119	33	152	

\* Two men not examined; of whom one had not been, and was not afterwards, fully committed; the other was perfectly deaf.

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*Labour.*—The tread-mill, as described in a former Report, is situate at an inconvenient distance from the prison, and is built against the boundary wall. The officer who overlooks the men at labour stands outside of the sheds, which are closed with iron bars in front, and sees only the backs of the prisoners, and in such a situation as to render it impossible for him to prevent conversation on the wheel. The prisoners appear to amuse themselves, while employed, with scratching and defacing the boards, which are covered with initials and figures. The payment of a penny a-day for their labour still continues. The keeper purchases grain for the mill, and pays the division for grinding; the flour is retailed at the gate of the prison by the wife of the turnkey. The earnings accruing to the prisoners and the division for the four quarters from October, 1838, to October, 1839, are stated to be,—

	Prisoners.			Division.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
First quarter . . . . .	4	10	3	1	12	3
Second ditto . . . . .	7	18	4	4	13	4
Third ditto . . . . .	5	15	8	5	0	10
Fourth ditto . . . . .	5	13	5	4	9	1

The keeper says, "The grinding of grain at the tread-wheel is no profit to me; I shall lose by it this quarter."

The prisoners are also permitted to lay out any money they may have upon them on coming in, in the purchase of cotton for knitting caps. One of the turnkeys states, "I got some cotton last night for a man. I paid for it out of my own money. I have not told the governor, though I think he knows of it, as it is a week ago since it was talked of. The prisoners occasionally sell the caps to one another, and when they receive the wheel money, leave the amount out of it. I have known them to give them away, and it might be for handkerchiefs or bread, as they have left no money to pay for them when they went out. The female prisoners are employed in washing and mending; and for the former purpose are taken out from their wards to the lodge, where they are exposed to communication, and left without the presence of a female officer."

*Punishments.*—The cells used for solitary confinement are below ground, damp, dark, and unfit for the reception of any human being. These wretched places are 9 feet by 6 feet, and 7 feet by 6 feet, each 7 feet 10 inches in height. They open into two small yards, one 6 feet by 6 feet 10 inches, the other 8 feet by 4 feet 8 inches. They are situate in the building called the old prison. The keeper says, "One female in the summer was confined there two nights and two days. I should not think of taking her there but in the height of summer." These cells are in such a situation as to prevent any prisoner from being heard by the officers. One of the turnkeys says, "If a man or woman were taken ill in the solitary cell at night, I don't know how they are to make themselves heard. Occasionally women are placed there." The punishment of whipping, when inflicted, is ordinarily from 20 to 25 lashes. The surgeon is always present, and interferes when the skin is on the point of being broken.

A RETURN showing the Number of Punishments for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

Solitary Confinement.				Irons.	Remarks.
Six Hours each.	Twelve Hours each.	Twenty-four Hours each.	Three Days.	Three Hours.	
33	4	7	1	1	1 case of punishment for 14 days of solitary confinement, by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions; 9 whippings, by order of ditto.

*Books.*—Examined the books and found them generally correct, the last entry in the keeper's journal, dated October 26th, 1839, a month ago.

*Extracts from Keeper's Journal.*

"May 30, 1839.— —, confined six hours in a separate cell, for taking money out of the pocket of a prisoner, while on the tread wheel.

"August 6.— —, confined 24 hours in a solitary cell, for throwing a knife at the head of, and fighting another prisoner.

"August 10.—Mary —, confined three days in a separate cell, for twice using improper language in the chapel, destroying part of the bedding, and repeated insolence to the matron.

"August 14.— —, confined 24 hours in a separate cell, for sending a written communication out of prison unknown to me. Same day, —, confined six hours in a separate cell, for conveying the same to a vagrant at the wheel the day before his discharge.

"September 23.— —, confined six hours in separate cell, for holding communication with the above prisoners, and generally with —. Removed to the cell with handcuffs, which were kept on for three hours, for insolently refusing to go when I ordered him into the cell, and violently resisting the turnkeys."

*Debtors.*—This house of correction is subjected to the inconvenience of receiving debtors from a court of requests; the establishment being devoid of any proper accommodation for

this description of prisoners, and their treatment differs little, if anything, from that of the criminals. On the day of inspection there were two female debtors, one 66, and another 60 years of age; one of them in a state of imbecility. The matron states, "We had a female debtor here a short time since, 91 years of age, who was quite childish; she remained here for 80 days, and had only the prison allowance."

*Discipline.*—A new keeper and matron have been appointed since my last visit, in the place of the two superannuated persons who then held these offices. There appears to be every disposition and sufficient ability in the new officers to do their duty; and I trust that when some of the deficiencies are supplied, the discipline of this prison will be of a very different character to what it is at present. The most indispensable requisites to cleanliness and health, such as reception cells, bath, disinfecting apparatus, and clothing, are all wanting; and the most loathsome cutaneous disorders prevailing in all parts of the prison. The vagrants are placed by themselves in the old prison, at a considerable distance from the new buildings, where they are left night and day without the presence of an officer, which I consider ought not to be the case. The tread-wheels are so inconveniently situated as to render it impossible to prevent communication between the prisoners while engaged in labour; and being at a distance of 70 yards from the prison, the marching of the prisoners to and from the mill in a body is not without danger. I strongly recommend their removal to the sheds erected for the purpose at the ends of the airing-yards, and their being partitioned for separate labour. A prisoner acts as cook; he cleans the keeper's knives and forks; and the gate connecting the cook-house with the keeper's dwelling is left unlocked, which ought not to be the case. One of the turnkeys states, "The cook goes into the kitchen at seven; he cleans the keeper's shoes and knives; he goes into the house to put the knives into the latter. The door of the cook-house is kept open, and he can go out of the yard backward and forward. The keeper's female servant occasionally goes there. A female prisoner is occasionally employed to wash and scour about the keeper's house. The cook goes to his cell at the same time as the other prisoners, and attends chapel." Another turnkey replied, in answer to a question, "The door of the cook-house is always open to the house, and the girl goes there occasionally; she might, certainly, if inclined, carry on an intimacy with the cook." I think that prayers should be read daily; that the chaplain should visit prisoners in solitary confinement, and that some attempt should at least be made to instruct the most ignorant. The keeper, from having been previously master of a school, might very beneficially turn his attention to this valuable point of discipline. I recommend that the surgeon should comply with the Gaol Acts, and examine every prisoner before classed, and also see every prisoner twice during the week. Also that a washhouse should be erected in the airing-yard adjoining the female wards, and the inconvenient practice of taking the women out to wash at the lodge be discontinued. I think that the diet might be diminished for prisoners sentenced to less than three months' imprisonment. A set of new rules and regulations for the government of the prison are much required.

The salary of the keeper has been fixed at 150*l.*, with coals, candles, and the use of the garden; that of the matron at 20*l.*

Having called the attention of the visiting justices to the defective state of this prison, I have much satisfaction in appending the following communication from the keeper.

"SIR, "House of Correction, Louth, December 16th, 1839.  
"I beg leave to enclose the returns you directed to be made by the surgeon and myself on the day of your recent visit here, and I have the pleasure to inform you, that the visiting magistrates, in compliance with your suggestions, have given the following orders:—

"That a bath be erected. Reception-rooms to be made. Itch wards to be prepared. Fumigating apparatus to be procured. Sufficient clothing to be found for the prisoners; I believe a uniform dress will be adopted.

"That the chaplain strictly comply with the Act. He now reads prayers daily, and visits the classes alternately.

"That the surgeon shall examine the prisoners before passed to the wards, and make a general inspection in compliance with the Act. This is now done, but the surgeon has resigned.

"Also a recommendation to the next quarter sessions to cause a more commodious infirmary to be made, and a new washhouse to be built in the yards used by the females.

"I am, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,  
"\_\_\_\_\_ Keeper.

"To Captain Williams,  
"Inspector of Prisons."

#### LOUTH.—BOROUGH LOCK-UPS.

The municipal authorities of this borough have erected a new lock-up, and ceased to occupy the wretched places formerly appropriated for prisoners in custody under charge. The new building adjoins the town-hall, and consists of lodgings for the superintendent of police, three cells for males, and one for females. They are provided with water-closets, and well adapted for their purpose. They were clean and neat on the day of inspection, and without a prisoner.

Louth.  
Borough Lock-ups.

#### *Dimensions of Cells and Rooms.*

*Male Cells.*—Cell No 1, 9 ft. 4 in. by 6 ft. 8 in., height 9 ft.; cell No. 2, 6 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. 7 in., height 9 ft.; cell No. 3, 6 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 7 in., height 9 feet.

*Female Cell up Stairs.*—6 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft. 2 in., height 9 ft. 4 in.

*Station House.*—10 ft. 11 in. by 5 ft. 9 in., height 8 ft. 10 in.

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SPILSBY.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF LINDSEY.

On the day of my visit, the interior of this prison was unexceptionably clean; the bedding neatly folded, and every part manifesting the attention paid by the keeper and officers to order and neatness.

A RETURN of the Prisoners confined in the House of Correction at Spilsby, in the parts of Lindsey, and County of Lincoln, on the 20th day of November, 1839.

Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial . . . . .	3	..	3
Convicted felons . . . . .	6	3	9
Convicted misdemeanors . . . . .	2	1	3
Summarily convicted for poaching . . . . .	1	..	1
Ditto ditto misdemeanors . . . . .	..	3	3
Ditto ditto for vagrancy . . . . .	4	1	5
Debtors . . . . .	3	..	3
	19	8	27
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT.			
At the tread-wheel . . . . .	11	..	11
Sick . . . . .	..	1	1
Nurse . . . . .	..	1	1
Wardsman . . . . .	1	..	1
Cook . . . . .	1	..	1
Washing, making, and mending prisoners' shirts, &c. . . . .	..	6	6
Debtors . . . . .	3	..	3
Prisoners for trial . . . . .	3	..	3
Total . . . . .	19	..	27
No allowance of extra food, or other remuneration, is made to the cook, or to any other prisoner.			

Since my last visit a regular dietary has been introduced and a cook-house erected, which has tended much to the increased cleanliness of the day-rooms and considerably abridged the traffic for provisions. The grinding of grain at the tread-wheel on account of the keeper has also been discontinued. A new surgeon has been appointed, and a sub-officer; the latter in the place of one discharged for misconduct. These are the only changes which have taken place since my last visit.

DIET TABLE for Prisoners in general.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday . .	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	One quart of stew of heads and bones, &c., with half a pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same as breakfast.
Monday . .	Same . . . . .	One quart of oatmeal pottage, with half a pound of bread.	Same.
Tuesday . .	Same . . . . .	Same as Sunday . . . . .	Same.
Wednesday . .	Same . . . . .	Same as Monday . . . . .	Same.
Thursday . .	Same . . . . .	Five ounces of beef, without bone, after boiling, one pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same.
Friday . . .	Same . . . . .	One quart of broth from beef of yesterday, &c., half a pound of bread, with leeks and onions, and a-quarter of an ounce of oatmeal for each prisoner.	Same.
Saturday . .	Same . . . . .	Same as Monday . . . . .	Same.

DIET TABLE for Prisoners employed at the Tread-mill.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday . . .	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	One quart of stew of heads and bones, with half a pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same as breakfast.
Monday . . .	Same . . . . .	Same as Sunday . . . . .	Same.
Tuesday . . .	Same . . . . .	Same as Monday . . . . .	Same.
Wednesday . . .	Same . . . . .	Five ounces of beef, without bone, after boiling, one pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same.
Thursday . . .	Same . . . . .	Three fourths of a quart of broth from beef of yesterday, &c., half a pound of bread, with suitable vegetables, and six ounces of flour made into a dumpling.	Same.
Friday . . . .	Same . . . . .	Same as Wednesday . . . . .	Same.
Saturday . . .	Same . . . . .	Same as Thursday . . . . .	Same.

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I am of opinion that this dietary might be very safely reduced for all prisoners sentenced to no longer than three months' imprisonment. The surgeon, in reply to my inquiries, states, "The diet is more than they require; I frequently find prisoners suffering from indigestion. I think the quantity of gruel too great; the liquid nature of the food is detrimental to digestion. I think, as far as the bread goes, there is more than required; every meal might be reduced; but, at dinner, I should like to see it replaced by potatoes."

The present surgeon was appointed the 27th of October, 1837, and receives a salary of 40*l.* per annum for attendance and medicines. He states that he examines prisoners before they are classed, and, in compliance with the Act of Parliament, sees every prisoner twice during the week. The health of the establishment has been in general good. The most prevalent disorders are, itch, gonorrhœa, and syphilis; colds are also frequent, which is attributable to the draught at the tread-wheel. There has been no epidemic nor a single case of typhus. He attends corporal punishments. The itch patients are separated from the others; their treatment seldom exceeds four days. Scarcely any prisoners come here from the house of correction at Louth but what some have the itch. Three girls came here with it from that prison a short time since, and are here now. There is but one prisoner on the sick list (a female), with diseased lungs, and there is little hopes of her recovery.

The surgeon's journal is regularly kept, and arranged under the heads of name, diseases, observations. In consequence of the surgeon stating that the prisoners sent from the house of correction at Louth were frequently infected with the itch, I examined one of the prisoners sent in this condition, who, in answer to my inquiries, state, "When I went into Louth prison, there were three women of the name of —; they were all broke out on the body when I went in. I told them it was the itch, and they said it was not; they had been talking to the matron about it, who said it was not. The doctor did not see them. I began to break out like them, a short time after I came in. Three more girls came in after me, and broke out in the same way. The doctor never saw any of us. The two girls, — and —, they came later into the prison, about a month before sessions; they broke out, and we were all so when we came here: I am now cured, and the others are nearly so. I was examined here by the surgeon, and immediately treated for it."

RETURN of Deaths, with the Surgeon's observations thereon, which have occurred in the House of Correction at Spilsby from October, 1837, to October, 1839.

Death.	Disease.	Age.	Length of Imprisonment.
Mary Peacock . .	Diseased lungs . .	32, about . .	3 calendar months.

She was committed as a vagrant on the 12th of July, 1837; was afterwards held by the surgeon's certificate as incapable of leaving the house, from the disease, of which she died on the 29th of October, 1837. She was a woman of weak intellect, having been previously imprisoned five times for the same offence.

Death.	Disease.	Age.	Length of Imprisonment.
Name unknown . .	Diseased lungs . .	30, about . .	14 days.

He was committed as a vagrant on the 31st of August, 1838; was afterwards held by certificate as being incapable of leaving the house, from the disease, of which he died on the 17th of October. He was found in a ditch in the parish of Wainfleet, on the sea coast, having eaten all the grass within his reach. When brought into this prison he was in the greatest state of exhaustion from the privations he had endured; all his excretions had passed involuntarily, which had excoriated the parts with which they had come in contact; he was in a most miserable situation. After getting him thoroughly cleaned, I endeavoured to obtain, by suitable diet and medicine, a reaction in the system, the establishment of which caused the disease to manifest itself in its true character, as one of tubercular consumption; he gradually sunk, and died. He never spoke after his committal, therefore it was impossible to ascertain his history, although the governor was very assiduous to obtain it.

RETURN of Sick in the House of Correction at Spilsby, November 21, 1839.

Name.	Disease.
Marianne P. . . .	Diseased lungs.

The chaplain, with reference to this female, apparently in the last stage of disease, says, "I have seen the sick female this morning, and learn from her that she left her home at — in consequence of disagreeing with her step-mother; and having learnt that she would meet with employment at —, she went to the factory there, and worked till her health failed her; and on returning home, having had 2*s.* 6*d.* given her by the overseers for that purpose, her means and strength failed her at Spilsby; she applied to the constable, who took her before a magistrate, and she was, from motives of compassion, committed as a vagrant for one month."

I have no doubt that this female, and the wretched human being found in the dreadful condition described in the return of deaths, were both sent to the house of correction from the most benevolent motives, and that every comfort was most liberally provided for them there; but I am of opinion that the union poor-house would have been a much more fitting receptacle for them than a prison.

The chaplain performs divine service on Sundays at nine, and remains in the prison on that day till between twelve and one, conversing with the prisoners; on Fridays he goes through the wards and sees all the prisoners, and exchanges the books. The sacrament is administered four times a-year. He states, "I always inquire into the characters and motives of those who put themselves forward to receive it; I invariably find the men committed for trial are the most desirous of communicating, and my idea is that they do so for the purpose of bringing me forward to speak well of them while in prison; the same individuals do not come after conviction, which leads me to this idea. The officers attend divine service, and the governor and matron communicate. I never recollect an instance of a prisoner signifying a wish to be attended by a minister of his particular persuasion. I do not think the discipline of the prison

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is felt by the prisoners : they live well, and, being agricultural labourers, they do not feel the tread-wheel so irksome as manufacturers ; solitary confinement is seldom inflicted by sentence, and rarely exceeds a fortnight ; a prisoner when so sentenced is placed in one of the ordinary sleeping-cells."

The chaplain's journal is regularly kept, and contain entries of duties performed, such as—  
"10th November.—Read the morning and evening prayers, and preached a sermon ; morning service commenced at nine, and the evening service at half-past one o'clock."

Inspected the food for the prisoners, and found it of most excellent quality. The provisions are contracted for, and the keeper checks the quantity and approves of the quality when delivered, but has no concern with the payment of the bills.

I examined the prison books, and found the entries neatly made, and posted up to the present time.

*Extracts from Keeper's Journal.*

"Jan. 26, 1838. ————— a felon prisoner, made his escape by getting on the roof of the Court House, and letting himself down by means of the curtains supplied him by ————— (keeper's servant.)

"Feb. 28. Recovered ——— (the above prisoner) who made his escape on the 26th ultimo, and who was apprehended on the 24th instant at Hull, by the police of this town.

"March 10. ——— (the above prisoner) was discovered attempting again to escape, having wrenched off the bucket handle, which, by heating in the fire, he had straightened, and with it had made a hole through the cell wall into the day room second story, and had nearly got through the wall of the day room, when he was again secured and put in irons.

"Sept. 30. The prison was unlocked at half past 6 A. M., and in 15 minutes it was discovered that ———, a misdemeanant, was missing from his ward, and on making search, it was found he had got over the airing yard wall, and secreted himself in an angle formed by the privy. He was immediately secured and placed in solitary.

"Oct. 17. A person, name unknown, committed on the 31st of August by the ——— for 14 days for vagrancy, and who has since been held under the surgeon's certificate, died.

"March 4, 1839. ——— a prisoner for debt, visited by ———, by order of a magistrate.

"Sept. 9. ——— a prisoner for debt, was visited by ——— his wife by order of a magistrate.

"Oct. 9. ——— a vagrant, whose time expired this day, showed symptoms of insanity, of which I informed a visiting magistrate, who desired me to act under the certificate of the surgeon, who examined and declared him not insane, but labouring under a delusion which does not prevent his taking care of himself."

A RETURN of the Number and Description of Punishments inflicted for Prison Offences in the House of Correction at Spilsby, in the parts of Lindsey, and county of Lincoln, from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838.

Three prisoners were confined solitary two days each, and one prisoner three days, for refractory conduct ; one prisoner three days, for indecent behaviour at chapel ; and three 24 hours each for refusing to work.

Also a Return of the Number and Description of Punishments inflicted for Prison Offences committed in the aforesaid House of Correction, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

One prisoner was whipped for *repeated maliciously* breaking the prison windows ; and one was whipped for *repeated* outrageous refractory conduct.

Two prisoners were confined three days each for indecent behaviour at chapel ; one prisoner was confined twice, 48 hours each time, and twice, three days each time, for repeated refractory conduct. One prisoner was confined three times, three days each time, for repeated refractory conduct ; two prisoners were confined three days each, one prisoner was confined 48 hours, six prisoners were confined 24 hours each, and three prisoners were confined 12 hours each, for refractory conduct."

Debtors are sent to this House of Correction from a jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts. Their treatment is nearly the same as that for prisoners committed for trial. Their friends are only permitted to see them once during the week, on Mondays, and that by order of a magistrate ; they are not permitted to introduce extra food or beer, and are locked up at the same hour as the criminal prisoners. The keeper states "the greatest number of debtors at one time to have been fourteen, and that only four females have been committed in a period of thirteen years ; that they are generally agricultural labourers ; that they have occasionally complained of the early hours of going to bed during the winter months, but that the visiting magistrates have not thought proper to extend the time."

The abundant diet, light labour, unchecked communication, and the absence of any attempt to interest the better feelings, or occupy the thoughts of the ignorant and guilty, if they do not directly encourage crime, have undoubtedly but little or nothing of a repressive tendency. The character of the offences for which prisoners are generally committed to this house of correction are not ordinarily of a very serious nature, nor are the terms of imprisonment of long duration. I recommend, therefore, that the convicted prisoners should take their meals separately in their cells, and remain there in the intervals of labour ; that the untried should do so in the presence of an officer ; that the diet should be lowered for all prisoners except debtors, whose terms of imprisonment should not exceed three months ; that an officer qualified to instruct the prisoners in elementary knowledge should be engaged to perform this necessary duty in conjunction with other offices that may be required of him ; his principal attention being directed to the untried prisoners, and those not sentenced to hard labour, who now pass their time in unbroken idleness.

I am of opinion that the employment of the keeper's servant as a sort of sub-officer in the prison is improper ; this man states his duty to be to help the turnkey to unlock, to assist in carrying the breakfasts round to the prisoners, and to attend to the cow-house and garden. He sleeps at the end of the passage leading to the cells ; has four shillings a-week, and board.

The debtors occasionally assist in the garden, and a prisoner cleans the keeper's boots and knives and forks. The individual previously performing the double duty of turnkey and servant was discharged for assisting in the escape of a prisoner. The office and duty of attending upon prisoners should be quite distinct from that of a menial. In most instances where I have found such assistance resorted to it has been the source of irregularities, either of improper familiarity with the prisoners, the introduction of forbidden articles, or the favouring of escapes.

I recommend that the tread-wheel should be partitioned for separate labour.

The condition of the debtors in this prison affords another instance of the inconvenience of committing such a class of prisoners to an establishment devoted to the purposes of penal discipline. Their treatment I consider to approximate too closely to that of criminals, particularly in permitting them to see visitors but once a-week, and then only by order of a magistrate. This and other regulations I conceive might be relaxed without injury to the discipline of the establishment.

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#### HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT BOSTON, FOR THE DIVISION OF HOLLAND.

House of Correction  
at Boston, for the  
Division of Holland.

The magistrates for the parts of Holland have entered into a contract with the Town Council of Boston for the use of their gaol for county purposes, as a temporary arrangement. This has enabled them to abandon the wretched and inconvenient premises used as a Bridewell at Skirbeck; the officer in charge there being allowed a pension of 30*l.* per annum. Some alterations have taken place, and others are in progress, to increase the accommodation and security of the prison. The ceilings of the cells in the upper story and of the bath have been strengthened, the trees close to the exterior wall have been cut down, and the wall raised; an extra room for the keeper, with a kitchen and washhouse, are also building. Prisoners whose sentences at sessions are for a longer period than three months are not usually detained here, but sent to the house of correction at Spilsby. I have much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the improved condition of this establishment under the new keeper. On the day of inspection, the interior was unexceptionably clean, the bedding in the cells neatly folded, and there was an appearance of order and regularity, which was not the case when under other superintendence. The number and distribution of the prisoners at the period of my visit were as follows:—

##### No. 1 DAY ROOM.

###### *For Trial.*

W. C., age 25, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences.  
W. J., age 38, charged with stealing an umbrella.

##### No. 2 DAY ROOM.

F. H., age 14, stealing a penknife.  
J. C., age 12, ditto ditto.  
B. C., age 16, ditto ditto.  
B. D., age 10, ditto ditto.

##### No. 3 DAY ROOM.

###### *Vagrants.*

J. R., age 28.  
H. L., age 36.  
W. G., age 35.  
R. C., age 59.

##### No. 4 DAY ROOM.

E. B. H., age 39, want of sureties.  
A. L., age 28, ditto ditto.  
J. J., age 17, disorderly apprentice; one month hard labour.  
J. J., age 23, trespass in search of game; three months' imprisonment, and to find sureties.

###### *Debtor.*

T. W. From Small Debt Court for 80 days.

###### *Females.*

##### No. 1 DAY ROOM.

L. P., age 60, want of sureties.  
M. F., age 31. For trial, charged with stealing a shirt.  
A. S., age 21, idle and disorderly; 14 days' imprisonment.  
A. D., age 24, breaking windows; one calendar month's imprisonment.  
M. W., age 24, refractory pauper; three months' imprisonment reception cell.  
A. P., age 29, for trial; charged with stealing two pair of sheets; waiting for surgeon's examination.

###### *Male.*

T. P., age 48, husband of the above; for trial on the same charge.

*Diet.*—The keeper is allowed at the rate of 6*d.* a-day for providing and cooking the prisoners' food. He states that occasionally a profit accrues to him in the transaction, which is decidedly contrary to law. I examined the provisions and found them of most excellent quality.

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*Diet.*—Sunday, bread 20 oz., meat 8 oz., cooked, without bone; 1 lb of potatoes, 2 pints of gruel.

Monday and Friday, 18 oz. of bread, 1 lb of potatoes, 1 pint of soup made with vegetables and the meat liquor, 2 pints of gruel.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 18 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, 3 pints of gruel.

Thursday, 18 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, 1 lb. of potatoes, 2 pints of gruel.

The dinners are served on wooden trenchers, the prisoners dining in their respective day-rooms

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The salary of the chaplain is 26*l*. per annum. He is master of the Grammar School, and has a living in the neighbourhood, where he performs two services on the Sabbath. The duty performed in the prison consists of his attending there at six o'clock on the Sunday evenings and reading prayers to the prisoners. He says, "I do not attend in the week; if any body expressed a wish to see me I should certainly come. I was chaplain while the gaol was under the Borough, and have been so for 15 years; have never administered the sacrament during that time, or ever been asked to do so."

*Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.*

"December 10, 1837.—Prayers and sermon in the chapel. Eight prisoners, all well behaved, except G. G., who made frequent attempts to hold conversation with another behind him.

"January 28, 1838.—Six o'clock, evening prayers and sermon in the chapel. Six prisoners, five male and one female, conduct orderly.

"The gaoler was absent through indisposition, and to my question whether any one would officiate as clerk, they all answered that they could not read.

"April 29.—Six o'clock, came to do the duty in the chapel, but found it impossible to proceed in consequence of a drunken man just brought in making so much noise and attempting to commit suicide. There is no attempt made to instruct the prisoners; the keeper occasionally, when he sees any one well disposed, gets them to teach the others. Bibles and prayer-books in each room."

*Health.*—The prisoners are all examined by the surgeon and passed through a warm bath previously to being classed, and are seen by him once a week. He also visits prisoners when in solitary confinement. The health of the prisoners has been good; there has been no case of typhus: the most ordinary ailments are itch, syphilis, and gonorrhœa. The surgeon's journal is well kept, and contains entries of treatment, and orders for extra diet. I make the following extracts:—

"Turnkey, May 20, 1838.—Visited the gaol at the request of the keeper, and found that — had cut the first joint of the first finger of the right hand off.

"October 11, 1838.—Sent for to a deserter from the 98th regiment, and found him with last joint of the fore finger of the right hand cut off, dressed the same.

"August 26, 1839.—Visited J. C. (female) committed from —, suffering under insanity, ordered her to have a companion. Declines food, talks incessantly about her children and her husband's cruel conduct. Every attention is paid to the personal cleanliness of the prisoners."

*Labour.*—The only labour is the tread-wheel, of which the machinery is defective, and, from the want of another officer besides the keeper to superintend the men at work, is little more than the name. The prisoners have also been occasionally employed in picking oakum.

*Books.*—Examined the books and found their entries regularly made. The register is arranged under the following heads:—

No.	When committed	Name	Age	Stature	Complexion	Where born	Single or Married	No. of Children	Profession	By whom committed	Crime	When tried	By whom	Original Sentence	Present Sentence when carried into execution	Degree of Education	Remarks.
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*Extracts from the Keeper's Journal.*

"October 26, 1838.—W. W. and J. H., under sentence of transportation, made their escape over the prison wall between six and seven in the evening."

*Note.*—These prisoners were retaken and brought back upon the 11th of November; this happened previous to the appointment of the present keeper, a constable being in charge of the gaol.

"November 15.—T. H. C. put in irons for attempting to make his escape by breaking the bricks out of his cell into the chimney.

"July 13.—Mr. —, the Roman Catholic priest, visited A. L."

*Discipline.*—This prison is undoubtedly superior in every respect to the building previously occupied as such at Skirbeck, and will answer the temporary purposes to which it is applied, until the magistrates have decided either to erect a new prison in the neighbourhood or to commit to the House of Correction at Spilsby. The latter I should think preferable, rather than add to the already too numerous small establishments in this county. Penal discipline can never be administered so conveniently and effectually as when on a large scale; and I am persuaded this would have been found to be the case, had one central and capacious house of correction been erected instead of the six at present used and maintained by the county.

I have adverted, in a former Report, to the insecurity of this gaol, from its being unprovided with the ordinary defence of a boundary wall. If it is to be permanently appropriated to the purposes of a prison, this defect should be supplied. I recommend that the unsightly and useless trench before the tread-wheel should be filled up. I consider another male officer indispensable for carrying on the duty. Divine service on the Sabbath is, according to the provisions of the 4 Geo. IV. cap. 64, to take place between the hours of nine and five in the day. The chaplain should also, I think, visit the prison at least twice a week.

The duties of the keeper and matron appear to be efficiently performed. The construction of the prison is in itself an obstacle to the establishing of any effective discipline.

*Return of Officers and Salaries.*

*Keeper.*—Age 36, salary 80*l.*, formerly serjeant in 7th hussars.

*Chaplain.*—Salary 26*l.*, master of Grammar School; incumbent of a parish in the neighbourhood of Boston.

*Surgeon.*—Salary 21*l.*, including attendance, midwifery, and medicines.

*Matron.*—Wife of the keeper, salary 20*l.*

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BOROUGH LOCK-UPS, BOSTON.

A new lock-up has been constructed adjoining the market, which, if not supplying all that can be expected, is very superior to the incommodious one formerly used. The lock-up consists of two rooms of the following dimensions:—

No. 1, 12 feet by 6 feet, 16 feet in height.

No. 2, 12 feet by 6 feet, 10 feet in height.

They were clean on the day of inspection. No register of the persons who have passed through these lock-ups has been kept, up to the day of inspection, but I am assured this will be done in future.

Borough Lock-ups,  
Boston.

The Borough of Boston in } A Return of the Number of Prisoners who have passed through the  
the County of Lincoln. } Police Lock-up at Boston, in the County of Lincoln, in the years 1838  
and 1839.

No regular entry having been kept of persons confined in the lock-up prior to November, 1839, a correct account cannot be furnished, but the numbers confined during that and the following month, amounting to 40, are considered to be about an average number during the same space of time, and therefore the whole number confined in the years 1838 and 1839 would be 480. In consequence of the above omission, the ages and sex of the prisoners cannot be supplied. During the months of November and December, 1839, the male prisoners were 34, and females six, in which numbers only four males were under the age of 18.

B. KENWICK,  
Town Clerk.

Boston, January 8, 1840.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF HOLLAND, AT SPALDING.

The interior of this prison was clean on the day of inspection, and contained the following number and description of prisoners.

House of Correction  
for the Division of  
Holland, at Spal-  
ding.

*House of Correction, Spalding.*

DISTRIBUTION and Employment of Prisoners confined in the above Prison, November 29, 1839.

Offences.	Number of Male Prisoners in Custody.
For trial . . . . .	3
Convicted felons . . . . .	10
Ditto misdemeanours . . . . .	2
Summarily convicted of misdemeanour . . . . .	1
Debtors . . . . .	6
	22

Distribution of Employment.	
At the tread-wheel . . . . .	11
Wardsman . . . . .	1
Pumping water, washing airing courts, &c. . . . .	4
Debtors . . . . .	6
	22

Offences.	Number of Female Prisoners
Convicted felons . . . . .	4
Ditto misdemeanour . . . . .	1
Summarily convicted of misdemeanour . . . . .	1
Debtor . . . . .	1
	7

Employment of Females.	
Washing and sewing . . . . .	7
	7

Total number of Males and Females . . . . . 29

Twenty-two male prisoners were sleeping in separate beds and cells.

Two females in separate cells.

Five females in a large room.

On going through the yards, I observed the men talking on the wheel, and under no direct superintendence. In one room a prisoner was amusing himself with composing ribald verses, with which he had covered several slates. He was immediately brought before one of the magistrates, who happened to be present, and severely admonished.

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ding.

Little or no variation has taken place in the management or discipline of this prison since my last visit.

Under the head of health, I find that there has not been a single death, or a case of epidemical disease. The surgeon states, "I do not see the prisoners before they are classed; they are not placed in reception cells previously, neither does he see every prisoner twice a-week. I only examine those prisoners who are referred to me by the keeper. The general habit of the prisoners is to constipation; there is very little tendency to diarrhœa. I have every reason to believe that the resorting to opium and tobacco among the humbler classes is on the increase. I observe dyspepsia to increase much in those parts where the people are addicted to these drugs. The quantity of opium taken in this parish is great. I am in alternate quarters surgeon to the poor, and have considerable acquaintance with their habits. In cases where the habit has been confirmed, I have reduced the quantity to half at once; and ultimately, if the period of confinement was beyond three or perhaps six months, they did without it entirely. They have left the prison very thankful." The surgeon's journal contains entries of his visits, &c.

I have to regret that the temporary absence of the chaplain prevented me having personal communication with him on the subject of his duties. In reply to queries subsequently put to him, he states:—

"I perform Divine service, with sermon, on Sundays, and attend in the prison about an hour once a-week, and oftener when required, in case of severe illness or other emergency. On no occasion have I felt it quite proper to administer the Sacrament. I do not see the prisoners individually, but visit them in the day-rooms, when I deliver out religious tracts and explain their purport, at the same time taking occasion to question them on what they have previously read, and encouraging them to consult me when they meet with anything they do not understand. Of late I have visited those in solitary confinement, and it would seem that in this situation their minds are more readily disposed to admit religious impressions. The prisoners are provided with books and tracts from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and on the whole it may be said that they take an interest in the perusal of them. When any of them express a desire for elementary instruction, I furnish them with books for that purpose. There is generally some one in the day-room who will assist them in learning to read and spell, and sometimes I find they make considerable progress."

*Catalogue of Religious Books and Tracts in the House of Correction, Spalding.*

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| <p>Bible and Prayer Book, in the day-rooms.<br/>Mann (Bishop) on the Gospel.<br/>Sellon's Abridgment of Holy Scripture.<br/>Bishop Andrews' Devotions.<br/>Horne on the Psalms.<br/>Lewis's Church Catechism explained.<br/>The Balm of Gilead.<br/>Burkitt's Help and Guide.<br/>Crossman's Introduction to Christian Religion.<br/>Melmoth's Great Importance of a Religious Life.<br/>Pious Parishioner Instructed.<br/>Peers's Companion for the Aged.<br/>Bishop Wilson's Select Sermons.<br/>Extracts from Bacon's Works.<br/>Horne's John the Baptist, &amp;c.<br/>Slade's Lessons.<br/>First Miscellaneous Reading Book.<br/>Explanation of the Collects.<br/>First, Second, and Third Reading Book.<br/>Charity School Spelling Book.<br/>Curate of Mersden.<br/>Loss of the Kent.<br/>James Talbot, or God sees me.<br/>Select Stories.<br/>Colliery Tale.<br/>Cottager's Wife.<br/>Divine Songs.<br/>Parley the Porter.<br/>Sorrowful Sam.<br/>Diligent Dick.<br/>The Touchstone.<br/>Onesimus, or the Runaway Servant.<br/>History of Mr. Fantom.<br/>The Beggarly Boy.<br/>Young Midshipman's Grave.<br/>Soldier's Funeral.<br/>History of Charles Jones.<br/>Joseph in Prison.<br/>Joseph Delivered out of Prison.<br/>New Christmas Tract.<br/>The Sunday School.<br/>Hester Wilmot.<br/>Noah's Flood.<br/>Look at Home.<br/>Happy Waterman.<br/>Good Mother's Legacy.<br/>The Two Shoemakers.</p> | <p>New Thoughts for the New Year.<br/>Daniel in the Den of Lions.<br/>General Resurrection.<br/>The Judgment Day.<br/>Explanation of the Ten Commandments.<br/>Tawney Rachel, or The Fortune Teller.<br/>Black Giles, the Poacher.<br/>The Death of Christ.<br/>Mary Wood, the Housemaid.<br/>Tom White, the Postilion.<br/>Shepherd of Salisbury Plain.<br/>The Lancashire Collier Girl.<br/>Faith and Duty of a Christian.<br/>Manual of Family Prayers.<br/>Ditto of Private Devotion.<br/>Exposition of Lord's Prayer.<br/>Christian's Daily Devotion.<br/>Friendly Reproof and Advice.<br/>Church Catechism.<br/>Cottage Conversations.<br/>Scripture Catechism.<br/>Companion to the Altar.<br/>Christian Thankfulness.<br/>Resolutions respecting Religion.<br/>Diligence for both Worlds.<br/>Christian Monitor.<br/>Christian's Way to Heaven.<br/>Cottager's Religious Meditations.<br/>Country Clergyman's Advice.<br/>Law's Serious Call.<br/>Cottage Readings, first and second series.<br/>Prophecies relative to the Messiah.<br/>Bishop Porteus's Evidences.<br/>Cottager's Friend.<br/>Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week.<br/>Scripture the Guide of Life.<br/>Essay on the Knowledge of Religion.<br/>Life and Character of St. Peter.<br/>Potation for Lent.<br/>Meditations and Prayers for the Sick.<br/>Kind Caution to Profane Swearers.<br/>Chief Truths of Christian Religion.<br/>Questions and Answers on the Elementary Books.<br/>Christian Method of Educating Children.<br/>Sermon on Funeral of William Baker.<br/>Unkind Daughter, &amp;c.</p> |
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Listener Detected, &c.  
 The Gamester.  
 Nature and Use of the Bible.  
 Christian Guide to Plain People.  
 Thoughts for the Labouring Classes.  
 Village Conversations on the Offices of the Church.  
 Day of Adversity.  
 Self Examination.  
 Daily Preparation for Death, &c.  
 Easy Hymns.  
 Select Prayers for Young Persons.  
 Unfruitful Fig-Tree.  
 Awful Case of Drunkards.  
 Questions and Answers on the Prophecies.  
 Historical Questions.  
 Preparation for Death.

The Poorhouse Penitent.  
 Prevailing Intercessor.  
 First Steps to Catechism.  
 Testimony of the Prophets.  
 Nature and Duty of Public Worship.  
 Duty of Private Worship.  
 Scripture Types fulfilled in Jesus Christ.  
 Father's Gift.  
 Explanation of the Apostles' Creed.  
 Mourner comforted.  
 Friendly Visit to the House of Mourning.  
 How to discern the Spirit of Christ.  
 Selections from the Fathers of the Church.  
 Abijah, an Example for Youth.  
 Advice to Young Women going to Service.  
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 NORTHERN AND  
 EASTERN DISTRICT.  
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 House of Correction  
 for the Division of  
 Holland, at Spalding.

I examined the provisions and found them of excellent quality. The practice of allowing the prisoners to cook their own food in the day rooms is still permitted to continue, and, as might be expected, is the source of constant irregularities. No order is observed at meals, and the prisoners consume or dispose of their food as they please. The keeper states—“There is no gaol clothing, and they traffic for food with each other with articles of dress, such as handkerchiefs. I am satisfied that nothing would more conduce to the establishment of better order in the prison than serving out a regular and cooked diet, and providing each prisoner with gaol clothing.”

I inspected the books, which I found in an improved condition, being regularly entered and posted up to the time of inspection. A new and comprehensive register has been established. I examined the bread and found it of good quality. The beef is supplied by contract, and the baker is paid for the bread according to the average price of wheat in the market; he also agrees to keep the tread mill in constant employment, and pays at the rate of 5s. 4d. per quarter for grinding.

I make the following extracts from the keeper's journal, as illustrative of the state of this prison:—

“From information I have received relative to ———, I find that he consumes a loaf of bread, weighing 3lbs., at one meal, and when it occurs that beef and bread are given out the same day, he will devour his week's allowance of beef also. I have, in consequence, caused his food to be cooked for him in another room, and delivered to him at proper hours.\*

“January 3d, 1838.—The total number of prisoners this day are 23, of which number, 18 males and 2 females, attended chapel. Absent one female to nurse her child, one male, sick, and ———, who refused to attend. The conduct of the prisoners good, and no complaint. The turnkey absent, with leave, at nine A.M., to be absent for the day.

“October 17th.—This day the miller and occasional turnkey took the following debtors, ——— and ———, to remove some ashes from the prisoners' cells to the ash bin, situate between the main boundary wall and dwarf boundary wall, abutting on the Bourne turnpike-road, when, after removing two or three scuttles of ashes, the two men jumped over the dwarf wall and ran away.

“February 13th, 1839.—This morning, at seven o'clock, delivered to each prisoner his proper quantity and quality of bread. At eight o'clock the men were let down to the mill-yard to commence their work for the morning. ——— and ——— returned to me each their loaf of bread, complaining that it was not fit for eating, and requesting that it should be changed. I told them that the case would be reported to a visiting magistrate. I took one of the two loaves, and the baker attended me to the magistrate to answer their complaint. The magistrate paid the baker for one-half of the bread, and declared he should eat it at his own dinner, and also directed that the bread should not be returned to the men until they asked for it. At 12 o'clock they asked for their bread, and the magistrate's directions were strictly attended to.

“February 13th, 1839.—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, ——— and ———, visiting justices, visited the prison, when ——— complained that he had not any shoes to his feet. The magistrates ordered that he should be immediately supplied with proper shoes; when this occurred, I was conveying convicts to Woolwich. On my return to the prison, the turnkey informed me of the circumstance, and that he had also provided the prisoner with a pair of good shoes. At the time the prisoner made the complaint, he had a most excellent pair of half-boots concealed in the day-room.”

RETURN of Punishments inflicted for Prison offences.

From Michaelmas 1837 to Michaelmas 1838	. . . . .	63
,,          1838          ,,          1839	. . . . .	48

The punishment ordinarily inflicted is close confinement in a dark cell on bread and water.

Prisoners under sentence of solitary confinement, which has in no instance exceeded 14 days, are placed in a light cell, or day room, with fire. They attend Divine service on the Sundays, but are only allowed half a quarter loaf, with water, for their daily food.

Debtors from the Courts of Requests are under the same rules as the criminal prisoners, being locked up at the same hour; they are permitted to purchase food and one pint of beer daily, in addition to the prison ration. The keeper states—“That they are searched on coming in, and are decidedly an obstruction to the regular discipline of the prison, and he has every reason to think that the number of this class of prisoners will increase, from the facility it affords them of taking the benefit of the Insolvent Court; that their doing so

\* This fully establishes the impropriety of the present mode of issuing uncooked provisions to the prisoners, and the exercise of no control over their meals

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subjects him to great inconvenience, from being obliged to attend at Lincoln with those prisoners who are taken before the court from the house of correction, the expense of their travelling being defrayed by the county."

Average number of debtors for three years, ending Michaelmas 1836, 45.

Average number of debtors for three years, ending Michaelmas 1839, 41.

Greatest number of debtors at one time, 16.

I have only to renew my previous recommendations to the magistrates, that the windows, front and rear of the prison buildings, be furnished with blinds, and every means employed to prevent communication between the male and female prisoners; that a distinction be made between female debtors and the untried and convicted of the same sex—the present practice of placing them together is in direct opposition to the provisions of the Gaol Acts; that a gaol dress be provided for all classes of prisoners; that their food be cooked and served to them at regular hours, and their meals taken under the superintendence of the officers; that the tread-wheel be partitioned for separate labour; that the duties of the chaplain be extended by a more frequent performance of Divine service both on the Sabbath and during the week, and an increased number of visits for the purposes of individual communication and instruction. Two services on the Sabbath I consider to be indispensable in every establishment of this sort, particularly where the prisoners are permitted to herd together, as here, without any direct superintendence or restraint upon their intercourse.

The following communication has been received by me from the keeper since my visit.

"Captain Williams' suggestion relative to the bread being delivered to prisoners daily, commenced 26th November last, has produced a good effect."

*Copy of Orders from Magistrates' Journal.*

"Nov. 26, 1839.—Ordered, in reference to the recommendation of the Inspector of Prisons, Captain Williams, that Mr. East the builder, do give in a plan and estimate of constructing and fitting up a kitchen for the general purposes of the gaol in the situation now used as a coal yard.

"WILLIAM MOORE, V. J."

"Jan. 7, 1840.—Ordered by the Court that the gaoler do provide clothing for all the criminal prisoners, both male and female, committed to the house of correction at Spalding; and that the same be used by the prisoners during the period of their imprisonment, subject nevertheless to the orders of the visiting justices, and the authorized rules and regulations for the government of the prison.

"By the Court,

"JNO. R. CARTER, Clerk of the Peace for the said Parts."

FALKINGHAM.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF KESTEVEN.

The interior of this prison was unexceptionably clean and orderly on the day of inspection.

DISTRIBUTION and Employment of the Prisoners, November 23, 1839.

Offences.	Number of Prisoners in Custody.		
	Males.	Females.	
For trial . . . . .	2	6	
Convicted felons . . . . .	8	1	
Convicted Misdemeanours . . . . .	2	..	
Summarily convicted for poaching . . . . .	1	..	
Ditto ditto assaults . . . . .	2	..	
Ditto ditto misdemeanour . . . . .	7	1	
Want of sureties . . . . .	2	..	
Summarily convicted for vagrancy . . . . .	3	..	
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT.</b>			
At the tread-wheel . . . . .	16	..	
Picking junk . . . . .	8	6	
Infirmary . . . . .	1	..	
Sweeper . . . . .	1	..	
Cook, &c. . . . .	1	..	
Washing, sewing, and cleaning . . . . .	..	2	
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	
Name of Sweeper and Cook.	Offence for which imprisoned.	If in Prison before.	For what Offence.
T. S. . . . .	Assault . . . . .	Not once . . . . .	..
C. C. . . . .	Convicted felon	Ditto . . . . .	For robbing a garden.

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Of the eight female prisoners, three for trial were together in one ward; in another, three for trial, and one misdemeanant. The convicted felon remains in his cell a portion of the day, and then is let down into the day room, those for trial taking his place. The prisoners all sleep in separate cells. I have to record but few alterations in the condition of this prison since my last visit. The females' airing yards, as suggested, have been much improved by closing the interstices between the iron railings, and securing them from observation. The matron when absent from the prison procures the attendance of a female to take her place. The salary of the keeper has been increased 20*l.* per annum.

The chaplain having tendered his resignation, another has been appointed, and the two turnkeys have also been changed. Several of the irregularities noticed in my former report still continue, as shown in the following evidence of the officers. The porter, describing his duties, states: "In the morning I ring the bell and unlock the front door and the wards; the other turnkey sees that the prisoners come down regularly into the day rooms, while I unlock the cells. We then come round to the yards, and see that the prisoners wash themselves. In a quarter of an hour we ring the bell and get them on the tread-wheel. The other turnkey attends the mill while I go to my lodge and get my breakfast; after that I attend to the wheel, while the other turnkey breakfasts. At nine the men are taken off and get their breakfasts. We serve out two lbs. of bread in the morning; they eat it as they please. The turnkeys remain in the passages to prevent them from talking. From half past nine they wait till one—are allowed half an hour for dinner—go on mill again till half past four, and from then they remain in the day-rooms until a little before six, when they are locked up. We then walk in the passages to hinder them from talking. The tread-wheel is sometimes left without an officer for a short time; it is impossible to stay there all the day in the cold. The prisoners complain of the shortness of the diet; many of them eat all their bread by dinner. The prisoners still go outside the walls with an officer. The greatest number I recollect at one time has been five, cutting the dandelions to improve the grass; at other times one or two, and occasionally three. One man, a felon, takes care of the keeper's horse, and is in the keeper's kitchen; he is at work doing jobs there after the rest are locked up, sometimes till nine o'clock, and sometimes later, when the keeper has been to Skeaford. The latest hours to which this prisoner has been up have been one or two o'clock in the morning. This has happened three or four times since I have been here. On these occasions we lock him in the kitchen. ———, a female prisoner for a misdemeanour in service, has been in the kitchen at the same time with the male prisoner. I have seen this female in the house at seven, after the others were locked up. I have been here since last April." Another turnkey states: I reside in the prison near the men. The tobacco pipes in the room are mine. The sweeper, a prisoner, comes into my room to sweep it. I have not missed either tobacco or pipes. I do not think I shall be able to stand the watching at the mill, it is so cold. I have only been appointed six weeks. I go to bed at 10. The prisoner who is in the keeper's house sleeps in the large infirmary. I am gone to bed some time before he goes. The keeper is sometimes very late in coming home from Skeaford. I have known the prisoner to have sat up as late as 12 o'clock twice during the last five weeks, he then goes to attend to the keeper's horse outside the prison; I have been outside the walls with two prisoners, cleaning the moat. The men for trial leave their clothes below in the day rooms, and their beds are made for them."

Under the head of health, the surgeon states:—"The diet is insufficient for long terms. I should think another meat day would be an improvement. Cases of scurvy occur here, which is a very rare disease in this county; I attribute the number of cases of debility noted in my journal entirely to the diet. I have occasionally said to the keeper, You may take such and such men outside who were suffering from debility and scurvy. It is a very curious circumstance that the females seldom or ever suffer here from debility. I do not see the prisoners twice every week, nor every prisoner before he is classed." The average number of prisoners during the year 1838 was 34; cases of debility noted in the surgeon's journal, in the year 1839, the average numbers were 29; cases of debility, 17. The amount paid for prison diet for 1839, was 23*l.* 9*s.* 6½*d.* Extra allowance by order of the surgeon, 15*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

*Extracts from Surgeon's Journal.*

"November 10, 1837.—Mary B—— has been an opium taker for the last ten years; she is now, owing to its having been discontinued, unable to eat, drink, or sleep: ordered to take a little, and gradually lessen the dose.

"March 15, 1839.—J. M—— in a state of stupor; 1 p. m., still insensible; the powers of life seem to be gradually declining. Motions pass off involuntarily; half past 5 p. m., seems sinking; he is totally insensible to all external attentions. Two men may sit up with him for the night, for which the governor may allow each bread and cheese and a pint of ale.

"M. ———, aged 44 years, was found in his cell this morning by the turnkey in a state of insensibility. I saw him early, and found him insensible and slightly convulsed; prescribed for him at 10 a. m. I again saw him, he continuing much the same; he is comfortably lodged in the infirmary; up to last night he was in his day ward, and was prescribed for and dieted as a case of debility.

"Saturday, March 10.—N—— died this morning, quarter before ———, of an attack of serous apoplexy. Dixon and the governor were with the patient when he died. His friends at O—— were made acquainted with his situation, from whom he received two visits.

"Friday, 19th July.—Early in the morning, about 5 o'clock the 19th, R—— died in his sleeping cell; he has been for some time ailing, and has had such allowances as ale, meat, and brith. He was at all times a weakly, imbecile person, and supposed by some, who knew him well, to be a semi-insane person. He seems to have laboured under a chest affection, for, on the 18th of January, he first came on the sick list. He remained out of gaol a month, when he was again recommitted."

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## FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

RETURN of Deaths in Her Majesty's Gaol, Folkingham, Lincolnshire, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When committed.	Date of their deaths.	Imprisonment.		Remarks.
						Mths.	Days.	
1	J. M.	44	Serous apoplexy	27 November	16 March.	3	20	A convicted felon, and sentenced to three months hard labour.
2	R. B.	36	Chest affection	21 March.	19 July . .	4	..	He was also the subject of a cancerous affection of the lower jaw; he was sentenced to six months hard labour.

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The present chaplain has only been appointed a few weeks; he resides four miles distant from the prison. He states he has as yet confined himself to the performance of the same duties as his predecessors. He has caused all the prisoners to be assembled in the chapel three times a-week for divine service, including Sundays; and he afterwards occasionally visited them in their wards, distributing books among them, and making such remarks as seemed best suited to their several cases and characters. No attempt has yet been made to instruct the prisoners.

The labour to which the male prisoners are subjected is the tread-wheel and picking coir; they are also employed in whitewashing the prison, and other internal work. Both officers and prisoners at the tread-wheel are much exposed from the want of shelter from the weather. The females work for the prisoners and pick coir. During the winter months the intervals of labour between meals are restricted to half an hour.

I examined the books; the keeper makes no entry in a journal of the occurrences which take place in the prison. I conceive it highly necessary he should do so, and be enjoined to be most minute in so doing. I recommend to the magistrates an increase in the diet to prisoners for long terms, also that the bread should be served out in portions twice or thrice a-day. I consider that the interval of half an hour is too short for dinner, looking at the debility which is prevalent among the males, and observing that it does not extend to the other sex, and therefore perhaps in some degree attributable to the combined causes of the low diet and hard labour. I recommend that the surgeon should be directed to comply with the gaol acts, and examine every prisoner before he is classed, and also see every prisoner twice during the week. Also that prayers should, in conformity with the provisions of the gaol acts, be read every morning by the chaplain, the keeper, or some other person, as appointed. That the chaplain should frequently visit the prisoners in their wards, and have individual conversation with them, and that he enter in his journal full particulars of the same, together with any observations as to the effect of the discipline upon the prisoners. That a supply of books and tracts be provided, and that under his direction some competent person be appointed to instruct the prisoners, particularly those committed for trial, or not sentenced to hard labour. The Sundays might be more directly devoted to the teaching of the convicted. I consider the absence of the keeper every Monday to attend the petty sessions at Sleaford, as the source of great irregularity, a prisoner being kept up not unfrequently till the middle of the night to attend to his horse, outside the prison, on his return. The employment of prisoners in any shape outside the walls of the prison, as is occasionally the case, I conceive to be improper and dangerous. I recommend that there should be gaol clothing for the whole of the prisoners; it is requisite to health and cleanliness, and prevents the introduction of improper articles into the prison. I consider the frequent visits of the visiting justices to this establishment would be beneficial.

Since my inspection I have received the following communication from the justices:—

“ SIR,

“ *Willoughby House, Grantham, 10th December, 1839.*

“ The Clerk of the Peace has laid before me and other visiting magistrates for the parts of Kesteven, your Report of the 23d November last, relative to the state of the house of correction at Folkingham, and I am instructed to answer the Report as follows:—

“ The surgeon will be immediately consulted, and his advice taken in order to ascertain what diet is necessary, and whatever he recommends will be adopted.

“ The food to prisoners is ordered to be given twice in the day.

“ The prisoners will not be allowed to leave the gaol in future.

“ It appears to the visiting magistrates indispensable for the keeper of the house of correction to attend the petty sessions with prisoners, as often as occasion requires: and it rarely happens that any case occurs to keep him past three o'clock, and he ought not to be out later than five in the evening, and he is now warned to be at home early.

“ The visiting justices see no objection to female prisoners assisting to cook or doing any drudgery in the prison, but when the law forbids it, a servant must be provided for the purpose.

“ Prayers and a sermon on Sundays, and in addition prayers twice in the week being read to the prisoners by a clergyman of the Church of England. The visiting justices do not consider that the gaoler's reading prayers, in the manner pointed out by the Report, would be attended with any beneficial effects, and therefore they do not think it necessary to direct the gaoler to perform this ceremony.

“ The chaplain is directed to keep a book, and remark on any occurrences that take place.

“ The surgeon shall have directions to see and examine each prisoner, immediately on his entering the prison.

“ It does not appear to the visiting justices that the work has been oppressive on the wheel, but if the surgeon suggests any alteration in the time, his directions shall be attended to.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

“ *Captain Williams, Inspector of Prisons.*”

CHARLES ALLIX.

## LINCOLN.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I have very great satisfaction in reporting a considerable amendment in the state of this prison. The wards were extremely clean, the bedding and furniture neatly arranged, and every part of the establishment exhibited marks of increased attention and care.

The prisoners were classed and distributed in the following manner:—

*No. 1 Day-room.—For trial at sessions.*

G. H., stealing plank.  
J. T., refractory pauper.

*No. 2 Day-room.—Convicted of felony at sessions.*

J. W., stealing from a warehouse. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.  
J. S., robbing his employer. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.  
G. R., stealing lead. Twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

*No. 3 Day-room.*

G. J., stealing a watch. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.  
J. P., stealing saucepans. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

*Females convicted at sessions.*

A. L., stealing a trunk. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.  
L. W., robbing in a house of ill fame. Ten years' transportation.  
A. B., stealing shoes. One month's imprisonment with hard labour.

*Sick in Separate Cell.*

T. S., stealing handkerchiefs (second conviction). Seven years' transportation.

The personal cleanliness of the prisoners has been provided for; they are now furnished with soap, towels, and complete clothing.

A cook-house has been erected for cooking the prisoners' food, and a dietary established on the following scale:—

Breakfast, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel; dinner, four days,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of boiled meat without bone; the other three days of the week, soup made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with oatmeal; bread,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. daily. The gruel is made in the proportion of one pint of oatmeal to six of water.

I am of opinion that this diet is too abundant, particularly for prisoners sent for short terms; and I find the following entries in the keeper's journal corroborative of this being the fact:—

"Sept. 3, 1839.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of bread not consumed in No. 7 ward, where there are three women.  
"Sept. 4.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of bread not consumed in No. 7 ward."

The keeper states, that whenever he finds the food lying unconsumed in a ward, he suspends the issue of the next day's allowance until the former is eaten. The turnkey cooks the prisoners' food.

The remuneration allowed the surgeon is 25*l.* a-year for attendance and medicines. He sees all the prisoners twice during the week, and the sick as often as necessary; he examines all prisoners before they are classed. He states, "I am much inconvenienced for the want of an infirmary. There has been no epidemical disease, nor a single death. The prisoners are very subject to constipated bowels; and the addition of a small quantity of vegetables to the present diet would, I think, be beneficial. After being here for a few months, I am satisfied the prisoners suffer in health, which I attribute to the want of ventilation and the monotony of the diet."

## RETURN of Sick Prisoners in the City Gaol, Lincoln, November 8, 1839.

—, enlargement of the integuments of the knee.  
T. S. (convict), chronic disease of the ankle.\*

The number of prisoners under medical treatment from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838, was 66, 10 of which were cases of itch; from 1838 to 1839, 40, of which 7 were cases of itch.

The surgeon's journal contains entries of the treatment of the sick, and occurrences connected with the performance of his duties. I make the following extracts:—

"Nov. 12, 1838.—Two o'clock afternoon. Examined two men who have been this morning brought from the lock-up, and are both suffering from extreme cold, having had nothing to lie upon except the bare boards. To go to bed, and have a plentiful supply of gruel and hot bread and milk.

"Feb. 5, 1839.— made an attempt to cut his throat; he has made two incisions across his throat, but to no dangerous extent. He has never had any apprehension of insanity, and answers my questions now clearly. It will be necessary to have some one with him, that he may be narrowly watched.—Seven o'clock. Has greater symptoms of inflammation of the trachea; have further examined the wound, and find it is nearly into the trachæa.

"Feb. 8.— is doing well."

The chaplain receives a salary of 25*l.*, and performs divine service and preaches a sermon once on the Sabbath, reads prayers on Wednesdays, and visits the prisoners generally twice a-week, or oftener, as circumstances may require. He always sees prisoners in solitary confinement. He states, "I have been chaplain for 11 years; the prison is so much improved

\* The last prisoner was discharged from the prison six months ago, and during his former stay attempted suicide. He was sent from this prison into the county hospital, and two or three days after being discharged from thence, committed the theft for which he is under sentence of transportation, and is not in a condition to be removed.

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as to be scarcely recognizable as the same place. The number of juvenile prisoners are but few. The male prisoner now under sentence of transportation can read, but very imperfectly; from his own account, he seems to have had a distaste for it throughout his life."

*Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.*

"April 26, 1838.—Spent upwards of an hour with the prisoners generally; the number increased to 17 by the committal of a boy named —, who, after being six years in the national school, says he cannot read at all distinctly or fluently.

"— acknowledges that he has been in the habit of attending public-houses, especially the —, on a Sunday afternoon.

"—\* flatters himself that no one saw him put the poison in the kettle, and consequently he is secure; hence arises, I imagine, his indifference.

"December 11.—Visited this morning most of the prisoners, and not agreeably surprised to find an old acquaintance, —, once more returned, making his fourth appearance this year, chiefly for drunken quarrels.

"Jan. 19.—Visited several of the prisoners, among whom the woman —; though she can repeat the Belief, would have fain persuaded me that she knew not what it was to be a Christian.

"Jan. 24.—Visited this morning. Had a long conversation with the woman —, who seems indisposed to discourse upon spiritual matters, and feigns ignorance of what, there is no doubt, she is tolerably well acquainted."

No regular system of instructing the prisoners is pursued; the keeper and matron, however, occasionally teach the boys and females to read, and the prisoners are supplied with Bibles, Prayer-books, and the requisites for elementary instruction.

Since my last visit a regular set of prison books have been introduced, including keeper's, chaplain's, and surgeon's journals, debtors' register, prisoners' property, disbursement, and provision book; the entries in which have been regularly made to the present time.

The provisions are supplied by contract. I inspected the articles of food, which, with the exception of the oatmeal, were of good and wholesome quality.

*Abstract of Expenditure from September, 1838, to September, 1839.*

	£.	s.	d.
Prison diet . . . . .	122	6	6
Clothing . . . . .	10	15	7
Bedding . . . . .	10	18	11
Straw . . . . .	3	0	0
Extra allowances, by order of the surgeon . . . . .	0	15	11
Wine . . . . .	0	1	0
Fuel . . . . .	30	8	0
Soap . . . . .	3	12	2
Candles, oil, and gas . . . . .	14	1	11
Stationery . . . . .	1	3	6
Salaries . . . . .	190	0	0
Removing transported convicts, which is or will be repaid by the Treasury . . . . .	47	15	6
Sundries . . . . .	74	8	4
	509	7	4
Repairs to the gaol, not included in the above . . . . .	38	0	4
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£547</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>

*Present Establishment and Salaries.*

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper . . . . . Salary . . . . .	85	0	0
Brushes . . . . .	5	0	0
	90	0	0
Chaplain . . . . .	25	0	0
Surgeon . . . . .	25	0	0
Turnkey, with a daily ration . . . . .	40	0	0
Matron . . . . .	10	0	0

The number of punishments for offences within the prison from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839, was 40; all stoppages of food.

I have, in a former Report, described the faulty construction of this prison, and the impossibility of preventing communication between all classes and both sexes of prisoners as long as it remains in its present form. The present keeper, a most active and vigilant officer, finds this to be the case. There is but one day and one sleeping-room allotted for all classes of females, including debtors. The women are employed in knitting or in washing for the prisoners. The matron says, "There are no means of separating the unhealthy or unfilthy women from the others; there was one who remained five days in bed under treatment for filth in the same room with them; they complained of it very much. Sick women have also been there for several days; we had 13 women on one occasion, and 10 or 11 several times. Out of the 13, nine were for trial; we had six for trial at the last sessions; debtors untried and convicted are all together. I recommend most earnestly to the magistrates and municipal authorities the immediate consideration of the most effective and readiest means of providing the separate accommodation insisted upon by Act of Parliament for these distinct classes of prisoners.

\* Any reference to or question of the guilt of a prisoner previous to his trial, I consider to be improper.

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rection.

Debtors and prisoners for trial have both a moral and legal right to object to being associated with those convicted of crime.

I find that great irregularity arises from the visits of strangers to the convicted prisoners not being subject to the usual salutary restrictions; they are allowed once a-week, between the hours of ten and twelve and two and four, to see any person who may choose to call for the purpose, and may do so on any other day of the week by a magistrate's order. The keeper states, "that in nine cases out of ten, visitors come for the mere gratification of curiosity, and not unfrequently for improper purposes. Four women came at different times to see the man now under sentence of transportation, and they inquired for him at the gate by four different names." The matron states, "This afternoon two women of the town came to see the female convict; two had previously been admitted, and a third is now requesting admission."

I recommend that the tread-wheel be divided into compartments for separate labour. I consider the addition of another male officer to the establishment as indispensable in carrying on the ordinary duties of the prison; in that case something like effective supervision might be established over the prisoners at the wheel; and he should be qualified to act as schoolmaster, and be engaged in the instruction of the prisoners, under the direction of the chaplain. It appears to me essential that divine service should be performed twice on the Sabbath; the greater portion of that day is now spent in idleness and contaminating intercourse. The want of a cell for refractory prisoners is much felt; it is indispensable for the maintenance of order, and something of the sort must be provided, if only of a temporary nature. I again recommend the defective construction of this prison and its inadequacy to give effect to the rules and regulations prescribed by Act of Parliament, to the serious consideration of the municipal authorities.

GRIMSBY BOROUGH GAOL.

Grimsby.  
Borough Gaol.

This prison was clean and without a prisoner on the day of inspection. It remains in precisely the same state as when last visited. The accommodation for debtors is very indifferent, and particularly so for females, whom it would be difficult to extricate in case of accident from fire, to which the buildings, from their materials, are exposed.

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners, distinguishing Males from Females, and Debtors from those on Criminal Charge, who have passed through the Borough Gaol at Grimsby from October, 1837, to October, 1838, and from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

		Total in each Year.
On criminal charges and misdemeanours, from October, 1837, to October, 1838—		
Males . . . . .	66	
Females . . . . .	9	
	—	75
Debtors—		
Males . . . . .	8	
Females . . . . .	2	
	—	10
		— 85
On criminal charges and misdemeanours, from October, 1838, to October, 1839—		
Males . . . . .	44	
Females . . . . .	9	
	—	53
Debtors—		
Males . . . . .	8	
Females . . . . .	..	
	—	8
		— 61
Total number in the two years . . . . .		146

GRANTHAM.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Grantham.  
Borough Gaol and  
House of Cor-  
rection.

This small prison was clean and orderly at the period of my visit. The prisoners confined there at the time were,

*Males.*

1. M. D., age 18, sentenced to one year's imprisonment.
2. T. R., 15 days, } Summary convictions.
3. J. B., one month, }

*Female.*

4. F. C., age 18, stealing from her mistress, sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

I regret to state that no attempt has yet been made by the municipal authorities to afford the consolations of religion to the inmates of this prison. No minister ever enters within the

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rection.

walls; nor even is this lamentable deficiency ever attempted to be supplied by the keeper reading the prayers of the Established Church. Upon questioning the female prisoner, a servant girl, who had been confined there for a year, she stated that, although very desirous of having the attentions of a clergyman, she had never seen one during the whole term of her imprisonment, or even had the offer made her of being read to by any individual from the scriptures.

The female prisoners are employed in washing and mending; the males sentenced to hard labour are worked upon the tread-wheel, but as they are left, during a great portion of the time, without any other supervision than the wife of one of the officers, the labour is but nominal; indeed they furnish evidence of its being so by employing themselves while so engaged in cutting their names and defacing the woodwork. The turnkeys, two in number, are police officers in the borough, and are so engaged in attending to their duties without the prison, as to be of little use within.

The keeper is allowed 6*d.* a-day for the maintenance of the untried, and 4*d.* for the convicted; for this, he states that he provides each convicted prisoner with 1 lb. of bread daily, half a peck of potatoes, 1½ lb. of meat, five pennyworth of oatmeal and salt weekly, and that he increases the quantity to the untried in proportion to the allowance. The prisoners cook their own food.

One escape was effected by a prisoner sentenced to a year's imprisonment, occasioned by the dangerous practice, alluded to in a former report, of permitting the prisoners to fetch water from without the prison. This is now done by the officers. The practice of ironing refractory prisoners to the bull-ring has been discontinued. The books are very imperfectly kept. This prison is wholly unfit for the purposes of corrective discipline, the confinement within the walls is the only restraint; and looking at the continual intercourse and idleness which prevails, and the absence of any attempt to awaken the inmates to a moral or religious sense, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion but that vice is much more likely to be fostered than checked by imprisonment here. I recommend the authorities, as bound by law, to appoint a chaplain; to contract with the magistrates for the division of Kesteven for the lodgment of all convicted prisoners in the House of Correction at Falkingham, and to cause a set of rules and regulations to be drawn up for the government of the prison. A great inconvenience also results from there being no supply of water.

Upon representing the indifferent state of this gaol to the municipal authorities, it was stated that they labour under peculiar disadvantages; that the borough as now constituted contains only a population of 5,000, and is unable to support the expenses of an efficient separate jurisdiction; that the intention was to extend the boundary to the adjoining and intersecting townships of Little Gonersby and Spital Gate, with a population of 4,000; but, from the circumstance of the Boundary Act not having passed the Legislature, this desirable junction has not been effected.

RETURN of Prisoners who passed through Grantham Gaol in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838, and the Number tried at each Borough Sessions during the same period.

	Males.	Females.
Total prisoners . . . . .	15	5
Of these there were, on summary conviction . . . . .	9	..
	—	—
	6	5
	—	—
Of these were tried—		
At Michaelmas sessions . . . . .	2	..
At Christmas sessions. . . . .	..	..
At Easter sessions. . . . .	..	..
At Midsummer. . . . .	3	4
	—	—
	5	4
At assizes . . . . .	1	1
	—	—
	6	5
	—	—

Like Return for the year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	Males.	Females.
Total prisoners . . . . .	22	8
On summary conviction . . . . .	10	4
	—	—
	12	4
	—	—
Of these were tried—		
At Michaelmas sessions . . . . .	1	..
At Christmas sessions. . . . .	4	3
At Easter sessions. . . . .	3	0
At Midsummer sessions . . . . .	2	1
	—	—
	10	4
At assizes . . . . .	2	..
	—	—
	12	4
	—	—

The buildings adjoining the prison, and occupied as a vagrant-house, under the charge of the keeper, are now appropriated as a lock-up. The following prisoners were in custody there on the day of inspection:—

W. H., age 14, suspicion of felony;  
 R. S., age 17, ditto;  
 J. O., age 14, disorderly.

These prisoners were separate from each other.

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 House of Cor-  
 rection.

STAMFORD.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Inspected this prison, and found it generally clean and orderly.

RETURN of Prisoners in Stamford Gaol and House of Correction, when inspected November 25, 1839.

Name.	How lodged in each Room at Night.	Offences.	Terms of Imprisonment, &c.
<b>MALES.</b>			
E. B. . .	Alone . . .	Embezzlement . . .	12 calendar months' imprison- ment, and hard labour.
W. F. . .	Ditto . . .	Receiving stolen goods . .	18 months ditto.
L. R. . .	Ditto . . .	Violent assault and cutting constable.	7 months ditto.
W. B. . .	Ditto . . .	Assault, want of bail . .	For trial.
E. C. . .	} Together . . .	Stealing iron . . . . .	6 months' imprisonment, and hard labour.
J. L. . .		Embezzlement . . . . .	2 months ditto.
P. C. . .	} Ditto . . . . .	Assault on constable . .	1 month ditto.
P. G. . .		Ditto . . . . .	Ditto ditto.
F. E. . .	} Ditto . . . . .	Stealing various goods . .	Acquitted on the ground of insanity.*
C. K. . .		Stealing a great coat . .	For trial.
J. J. . .	} Ditto . . . . .	Stealing two books . . .	Ditto.
C. W. . .		Assault with intent to rob	Ditto.
<b>FEMALE.</b>			
E. M. . .	{ Night and Day in Women's Ward }	Unlawful pawning . . .	{ 2 calendar months' imprison- ment, and hard labour.
Total 12 males, 1 female.			

There has been no death since my last visit; a surgeon attends when required, but does not inspect the prisoners as required by the Gaol Acts. There is no chaplain, or any attempt made to instruct the prisoners beyond providing the wards with books. No matron or other female appointed to attend upon the female prisoners; the keeper's wife does so generally, but the turnkey is permitted to do so occasionally. The prisoners remain in the day-rooms till eight o'clock in the evening. There is no gaol clothing. The prisoners are allowed 6d. daily to expend in provisions, which they cook for themselves. The turnkey goes round in the morning, and takes down on a slate what each requires; and the articles are purchased in the town. The turnkey does not reside in the prison. The keeper's books are very well kept. I make the following extracts from his journal:—

" April 23, 1838.—R. M., for climbing on top of the lobby in the gaol yard, and using bad language; put into solitary confinement on bread and water only.

" May 20.—The division doors of the wards left unlocked by the turnkey. I saw G. go through.

" May 21.—On remonstrating with G., he gave in a statement of several irregularities in the turnkey's conduct. On Tuesday 1½ pint of rum had been thrown over the wall to the prisoners, while the turnkey was in the yard, and he did not report the circumstance. When the prisoners were locked in the day-room of that yard in the evening before going to bed, they were very noisy. G. says they went to bed drunk, and he told the turnkey they were so; but he never reported it. The turnkey says he never saw the rum. G. says the turnkey has brought him in a book with more than 200 blank leaves in it with a pencil to make notes, and has taken and brought him notes without reporting them. The turnkey admitted taking in the book. The foregoing reported to the magistrates, and the turnkey ordered to be paid off.

" On a representation from the prisoners that 4d. per day was too small an allowance of provisions, the magistrates, having taken the matter into consideration, ordered an increase of 1d. per day.

" November 24.—Prisoners' allowance increased to 6d. per day by order of the magistrates.

" Sunday, January 6, 1839.—E. B., a misdemeanant, found in felous' day room, having got over the division wall; shut in solitary confinement until bed-time.

\* This man's malady appears to be very trifling; he is quite harmless, and has manifested no symptoms of insanity during his confinement. His delusion was the imagining himself authorized to take possession of the pulpits in the churches, which he did.

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" March 19.—C. K., for assaulting A. W., put in solitary confinement two days.  
" March 30.—A. W., for getting over division wall, two days' solitary confinement.  
" April 28.—C. K. and J. C., for getting over division wall into misdemeanants' yard, put into close confinement."

The turnkey says, " We put two men to the crank-wheel at a time; they are on for an hour, and then go to the day room; then we put on two more, and go through the whole number. It takes me an hour every day to purchase the provisions they want. Sometimes two or three of them mess together. They are compelled to spend the whole amount of the allowance daily. They go to the crank as soon as they have washed in the morning. They get up at eight o'clock in the winter." The keeper says, " The untried and the convicted must necessarily, on some occasions, be together for want of proper accommodation. There is but one room for all classes of females; we had on one occasion five, and were compelled so to place them that they could not fail of communicating with the male prisoners. We are obliged to sleep the prisoners two in a bed from not being supplied with bedsteads. The number of prisoners is much on the increase, which, among other causes, I attribute to the establishment of a more effective police. On the 11th of October, 1838, there were one female and three male prisoners; on the 11th of October, 1839, the numbers were, females one, males 13; showing an increase of ten."

The corporation of Stamford had a grant of a gaol, &c., by charter, 21st Edward IV., and the present prison was rebuilt in 1821, at an expense of 3,000*l.* The elevation consists of three stories, divided into 16 apartments, four on a floor; the end rooms on each floor above the ground floor are 11 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft.; the others 10 ft. 4 in. by 8 ft. 9 in. The four rooms on the ground floor, or day rooms, are each 11 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft. There are three yards, one for females, 25 ft. 8 in. by 21 ft. 6 in.; one 30 ft. 9 in. by 16 ft. 6 in.; the other 46 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. On part of the east, and part of the north, the prison adjoins a house, garden, and premises in the tenure of Miss Low, belonging to the Marquis of Exeter. On other parts, on the east and south, it adjoins a yard, &c., occupied by Messrs. Hurst, common carriers, also belonging to the Marquis of Exeter. On part of the west is a building, part of the last-mentioned premises; and on the remaining parts of the west and north by the town-hall, &c., a part of which comprises the house of the keeper. The limited area and inconvenient construction of this prison render it wholly inadequate to carry into effect the regulations prescribed by the Gaol Acts. The fast increasing number of prisoners will compel the municipal authorities to provide further accommodation; and I am of opinion that it would be preferable to build a new gaol or house of correction upon a more convenient site. Looking at the idleness, want of order, and vicious intercourse which are allowed to prevail in this prison, unmitigated even by the performance of Divine worship on the Sabbath, I have no hesitation in saying, that imprisonment there can only tend to make bad men worse.

I have conferred with the mayor and magistrates, and recommended to them the appointment of a chaplain, and other measures to bring this prison somewhat more in conformity with legislative provisions. I have also endeavoured to impress them with the necessity for taking some further steps for its permanent improvement.

BOROUGH POLICE LOCK-UPS.—STAMFORD.

Borough Police  
Lock-ups.

There are two small lock-ups and station-houses used by the police; one is situated in the Market-place, the other in St. Martin's.

The lock-up in the Market-place consists of two cells and a room for the police. The cell for males is 11 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft., and 9 ft. 10 in. high; the one for females is 10 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft., and 8 ft. 9 in. high; the room for the police, leading to the men's cell, is 11 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft., and 9 ft. 10 in. high; they are all on the ground floor. The cell appropriated for male prisoners is dark, wanting in ventilation, and most offensive, from its vicinity to a sewer, and I consider it most unfit for the confinement of human beings, however temporary their detention. Three boys were in custody in one apartment, and a fourth in the other, at the time of my visit. The greatest number of prisoners confined here at one time during 1839, were six males and three females; and the total during the year, males 168, females 39. The lock-up at St. Martin's consists of a room for the police, and one cell on the ground floor 11 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in., and 7 ft. 3 in. high. The accommodation here is but indifferent; the prisoners, especially the females, can communicate with persons in the street. The greatest number of prisoners confined here at one time, in 1839, were males 3, females 2; the total during the year, males 19, females 7. Neither of these lock-ups were so clean as they ought to have been. The superintendent of police states, " That the smell from the privy and sewer in the High-street station-house and lock-up is most dreadful. The usual average number of prisoners in custody on a Monday morning is about three. The prisoners while in custody are subsisted at the rate of 5*d.* a-day. That crime is increasing in the town, and principally in lads between 16 and 17 years of age. That the borough gaol and house of correction do not deter offenders. That the greatest number of prisoners in custody are at the times the fairs are holden."

I have previously stated that I consider the High-street lock-up and station-house, in its present condition, as unfit for occupation; and I strongly recommend its removal or improvement to the municipal authorities.

YORKSHIRE.—EAST RIDING.

BEVERLEY.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I visited this prison on the 13th of November, and subsequent day. I annex a return of the number and employment of the prisoners confined there at the time.

A RETURN of the Offences, Number, and Employment of Prisoners in custody in the House of Correction at Beverley, on the 14th of November, 1839.

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MALES.					
Offence.	Number in Custody.	Distribution and Employment.	Number employed.	Name.	Employment.
Felons for Trial . . .	4	Treadmill . . . . .	22	Johnson H.	Sweeper.
Misdemeanants, ditto	..	Breaking chalk stone .	1	William S. .	Attending the mill and supplying it with chalk stone.
Felons convicted at Sessions.	19	Oakum making . . . . .	22		
Misdemeanants ditto .	9	Sweeper . . . . .	1		
Ditto summarily convicted.	5	Supplying the mill with chalk stone.	1		
Game Laws . . . . .	..	Hospital . . . . .	2		
Bastardy . . . . .	..	In solitary cells for prison offences.	1		
Vagrants . . . . .	14	Pumping . . . . .	1		
Deserters . . . . .	..	Joiner . . . . .	1		
Re-examination . . .	..	Receiving cells. . . .	1		
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>53</b>		<b>53</b>		
FEMALES.					
Felons for trial . . .	5	Sewing . . . . .	4	Frances F. .	Cook.
Ditto, convicted at Sessions.	2	Oakum making . . . .	6	Sarah B. .	Ditto and sweeper
Misdemeanants summarily convicted.	..	Knitting . . . . .	4		
Vagrants . . . . .	9	Cooks and sweeper . .	2		
Re-examination . . .	..				
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>16</b>		
<p>NOTE.—The well which supplies water for the purpose of making whiting was under repair; otherwise 18 of the prisoners returned as all employed in making oakum would have been on the tread-mill. Two male felons for trial were locked up in their sleeping cells at the time the Inspector visited the prison, workmen being engaged in altering the room where they are usually employed.</p>					

Every part of the establishment was in most excellent order on the day of inspection. The wards, bedding, and persons of the prisoners were clean and neat. Since my last inspection, various alterations have been made in the discipline and buildings, and others were still in progress, for the purpose of conforming to the provisions of the recent Act for the better ordering of prisons. The cells for refractory prisoners have been much improved; the damp formerly noticed has been obviated by boarding and raising the floors; and a better ventilation has been obtained. Reception cells and a bath-room have also been provided. In the mess-rooms the benches have been placed laterally, and upon an inclined plane, by which additional facility is given for inspection. One of the mess-rooms is being divided, for the purpose of separating the untried from those convicted, but not sentenced to hard labour.

The female prisoners have been removed from their former inconvenient situation to one of the wings of the new prison; the matron and under-matron are also provided with apartments there. A stove and pipes for heating the cells on one side of the wing with hot water have been erected, but not with the desired result. I found the thermometer standing at 68° near the stove in the lower story, while in the upper one the heat was scarcely perceptible.

Among other improvements, I find that clothing has been provided for every prisoner on committal; that the practice of putting females to labour on the wheel has been discontinued; that the surgeon sees all prisoners twice every week, and before they are classed: the schoolmaster's instruction has been extended to all classes, and the females completely secluded from the male prisoners. The cooking for the prisoners is done by the women;

who place the messes outside their ward, always accompanied by the matron, and which are not allowed to be taken away until they have retired to their part of the building.

Several changes have taken place in the officers of the establishment, of which the most important is the appointment of a new governor, occasioned by the decease of the former. The present governor was one of the principal officers in the house of correction at Wakefield, and a more proper selection could scarcely have been made.

A RETURN of the Officers of the House of Correction at Beverley, April 27, 1840.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.			Emolument.
				£.	s.	d.	
Thomas Shepherd . . .	26	Governor . . . . .	January, 1838	250	0	0	£5 per cent on the sum collected for the sale of whiting, which for the year ending Michaelmas 1839, amounted to £21. 15s. 7½d. Residence, coals, garden and field.
The Rev. W. Hildyard . .	49	Chaplain . . . . .	July, 1820. . .	100	0	0	None.
Thomas Sandwich . . .	48	Surgeon . . . . .	„ „ „ „ „	*80	0	0	Ditto.
Robert Hickson Cass . .	21	Schoolmaster . . . .	October, 1839.	20	0	0	Ditto.
Mary Ann Cartwright . .	56	Matron. . . . .	January, 1823	36	4	0	House and coals.
Sarah Pearson . . . . .	49	Assistant matron . .	Nov., 1839. . .	..	..	..	Ditto. This person is engaged as an occasional assistant at the rate of 10s. per week.
Christopher Greensides .	26	Turnkey . . . . .	April, 1838 <sup>6</sup> . .	60	0	0	House and coals.
Abraham Lockham . . .	44	Ditto . . . . .	January, 1821	54	12	0	Ditto.
Robert Ward . . . . .	25	Watchman. . . . .	Nov., 1839. . .	54	12	0	None.
Mark Pounder . . . . .	26	Ditto . . . . .	January, 1840	54	12	0	Ditto.
Francis Greensides . . .	28	Guard or monitor . .	July, 1839. . .	52	0	0	Ditto.
Earlsman Duncan . . . .	46	Ditto, and chapel clerk	Nov., 1837 . . .	58	0	0	Ditto.

\* Medicines included in the Surgeon's salary.

The routine of the discipline, as at present established for the different classes of prisoners, is as follows:—

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**Convicted.**—The bell rings at a quarter to seven (November), and the officers immediately station themselves in the passages to prevent communication, and the unlocking takes place. Each prisoner, on his cell being unlocked, proceeds in single file to the tread-wheel, preserving a distance of ten yards from each other. They wash at the mill one at a time during the rest from labour—towels, soap, combs, and water being provided at each end of the mill passage. At eight they go to breakfast, the same distance from each other being maintained on all occasions; at half-past eight to chapel, where prayers are read by the governor; at a quarter to nine to the mill, where they work till 12. One hour is allowed for dinner. They return again to the mill at one, where they remain till half-past five; then to supper, and are locked up at six.

**Untried Prisoners.**—The untried are let out at the same time as the convicted, and descend from their cells to a room where they are employed in picking oakum. They go out one by one into the yard to wash, and are kept wholly apart from the convicted at chapel, work, and meals. They are allowed to take exercise for half an hour daily after dinner, and also, in case of acquittal, or no bill being found, are paid at the rate of 3d. a day for the work performed by them while in prison.

On Sundays the prisoners are not unlocked until a quarter before eight; they wash in the yards under the superintendence of an officer. They then breakfast and remain in the mess-rooms until 10 o'clock, when they go to chapel, and return to dinner at 12. In winter, afternoon service commences at one, the reading of prayers and catechising occupying three quarters of an hour. They are marched back again to the mess-rooms, where passages from the scriptures are read to them by the keeper, or one of the officers. They sup at four, and retire to their bed-cells at five.

**Females convicted.**—The convicted women work together at sewing, picking oakum, or hair, and knitting, in one of the passages leading to the bed-cells. They take their meals in their cells, and are allowed half an hour's daily exercise in the yards.

**Untried.**—The untried are wholly confined to their cells, and are allowed the same exercise as the convicted. The women all attend chapel together.

Each officer makes a daily report in writing to the keeper, upon the general conduct of the prisoners, independently of noting instances of misconduct in individuals.

The chaplain states that "a school has been regularly established for one hour daily during the winter, and two in summer; the usual method is to read a chapter in the scripture, and then to question the prisoners as to their understanding the passages. Three times a week he attends for an hour each time to catechise, hear the prisoners read, and examine what progress they have made under the schoolmaster; he also reads to the prisoners while engaged in picking oakum, who seem greatly interested in his doing so; but the labour at the wheel prevents his

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extending it to all the prisoners. Thinks the system of discipline works well, but that the length of sentences is injurious to the health of the prisoners who are sent for long terms. Has administered the sacrament occasionally; five or six prisoners communicated just previous to the last October sessions; exercises his discretion as to who shall receive it. Each prisoner is provided with a Bible and Prayer-book, and tracts from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The officers attend Divine service; the discipline is certainly much better enforced, and with fewer evasions, than formerly. I had one instance where I thought the prisoner was reformed. It was that of a boy named —, whose father was most respectable, having a situation in one of the government offices. This boy was imprisoned here for felony. He attracted my notice, and I wrote to his friends and received an account of his former course of life, which was bad. His uncle, before his discharge, sent 2*l.* to clothe him, and said that, in spite of his misconduct, he would get him a situation. I took as great and perhaps more pains with him than if he had been my own son. When he left the prison, he came down to me, and I prayed with him, and counselled him, and furnished him with the means of getting to —, where his uncle resided. From the sensibility he manifested, and the assurance he gave me, I had every hope that he would have gone there direct; about three months afterwards, to my grief and astonishment, I saw him pass by my window as a vagrant. I am satisfied that a felon may be reclaimed, but a vagrant is almost a hopeless case."

The chaplain's journal is confined to the entry of duties performed by him in the prison.

RETURN of the Prisoners who have died in the House of Correction at Beverley between Michaelmas, 1837, and Michaelmas, 1839.

	Name.	Age.	Date of admission into Prison.	Date of Death.	Number of Days in Prison.	Disease.
1838	D. C.	24	1837. October 25.	1838. January 24.	91	Fatuity from chronic inflammation of the brain.
	G. C.	56	1838. March 23.	April 14.	22*	Inflammation of the pericardium and lungs.
	H. C.	20	June 14.	Dec. 16. 1839.	185	Pulmonary consumption.
1839	W. H.	35	Sept. 10.	January 19.	131	Inflammation of the lungs and pericardium.
	J. P.	41	Sept. 29.	August 29.	334	Pulmonary consumption.

\* This man was sentenced at the York assizes to be imprisoned in this house of correction, and was confined in York Castle before he came here.

RETURN of the Prisoners in the Hospital on the 14th November, 1839.

Name.	Date of admission into Prison.	Date of admission into the Hospital.	Disease.	Remarks.
T. A.	1839. August 27.	1839. October 26.	Burn . . .	This man is of weak intellect, and was in a room by himself, and sat with his back so close to the fire that he burnt himself.
J. R.	Nurse . . .	..	None.	

The general health of the prisoners, since my last visit, has not been altogether satisfactory. Diseases of the lungs and diarrhoea have been of frequent occurrence. The surgeon states, "I think that the deaths of the five prisoners cannot be traced to anything arising from the discipline; when the weather is severe, those for long terms are predisposed to inflammation of the lungs. I attribute the cases of diarrhoea, noticed in my journal, as arising from the potatoes in the diet. I am of opinion that the health of the prisoners generally fails towards the close of the first year. We have very many cases of pneumonia in the winter. A *post mortem* examination was made in all the cases of death. The soldier, J. P., took his imprisonment greatly to heart; he had a cough at first. I am frequently obliged to alter the diet after 10 or 12 months imprisonment. Out of the prison, pulmonary disease is most common, occasioned by the extreme humidity of the atmosphere. The general habit of body among the prisoners is to looseness; diarrhoea is most prevalent in the early part of the spring."

The entries in the surgeon's journal are capable of being very beneficially extended, by inserting the particulars and his observations on each case, independently of other particulars required by the recent Act for the better ordering of prisons.

I examined the prisoners' food and found it of wholesome quality. I also inspected the prison books, which have been entirely remodelled, and several new ones added. The book for the entry of fines is arranged under the heads of Date | Name | By whom Committed | Offence | Penalty | Costs | To whom paid | Date of Payment.

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FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

*Keeper's Journal.—Extracts.*

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" July 20th.—Anne J—, 69 years of age, committed as a vagrant; attempted to cut her throat with an old knife a few minutes after entering the prison. I informed the visiting justices the following day.  
" May 4th.—G. R—, a felon, attempted to escape this morning by breaking through the wall of his sleeping cell and attempting to get up the chimney in an adjoining room.  
" October 26th.—T. C—, who is labouring under disease, was confined in a room where there was a fire. The officer, on visiting him this afternoon, found his jacket and shirt, and also his back, burnt. From the hole in the jacket and shirt, and from the mark on his back, it appears that he has been sitting against one of the bars of the stove. I put another prisoner in the room with him to take care of him."

The entries in the various books are correctly and neatly made. The bills for prison expenses are laid before the visiting justices for examination, and discharged monthly.

EXPENDITURE from Michaelmas to Michaelmas in the Years

	1838.			1839.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Prison diet for the year . . . . .	251	0	0	413	0	3
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon . . . . .	2	8	2	6	18	8½
Male and female clothing and bedding . . . . .	26	18	1	54	0	5
Straw . . . . .	3	17	6	4	19	6
Soap . . . . .	7	2	0½	6	18	11½
Gas, oil, and candles . . . . .	16	12	8	22	10	9
Fuel, and carting the same . . . . .	65	17	0	133	16	3
Stationery, book, and printing . . . . .	20	6	1	16	13	11½
Washing and cooking . . . . .						
Allowed prisoners for work done for the prison	13	1	9	3	4	6
Removing prisoners to take their trial at the assizes or sessions . . . . .						
Removing transported convicts . . . . .	4	2	0	10	4	0
Paid for prisoners as per contract . . . . .						
Repairs in and about the prison, and altera- tions . . . . .	184	6	1	307	4	8
Taxes and rates . . . . .	30	2	9½	29	5	0
Sundries not mentioned above . . . . .	38	12	0½	20	1	10
	664	6	2½	1,028	18	9½
Salaries . . . . .	726	8	10	759	14	4
	1,390	15	0½	1,788	13	1½
Deduct earnings (net) . . . . .	217	6	2½	212	3	1
Total . . . . . £	1,173	8	9¾	1,576	10	0½

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners confined in the East Riding House of Correction, showing the Daily Average, &c.

Years.	Number of Prisoners received in the Year.	Average Number confined daily in the Year.	Total Cost of Diet in the Year.	Weekly Cost of Diet for each Prisoner.	Total Cost of Clothing and Bedding in the Year.	Total Amount of Prisoners' Earnings in the Year.	Amount received for the Maintenance of the Borough Prisoners in the Year.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1838	305	43·54	251 0 0	0 2 2½	30 15 7	235 7 8½	None.
1839	364	55·44	413 0 3	0 2 10½	58 19 11	233 18 8½	The Borough contribution to the County Rates.

The untried prisoners are employed picking oakum, for which, in case of acquittal or no bill being found, they are remunerated at the rate of 3d. per day; the convicted at the tread-wheel crushing chalk for the manufacture of whiting, a source of considerable profit to the establishment. The prisoners on the wheel labour for 8½ hours daily, with a rest of 10 minutes out of each half hour.

The ordinary punishments for prison offences are stoppage of a meal, or solitary confinement. The small number of punishments, not exceeding five a week upon a daily average of 55·44 prisoners, is a pleasing proof of the mild but still efficacious manner in which the discipline is enforced. I make the following extract from the punishment book, showing the number inflicted and the character of the offences, for a period of two months:—

EXTRACTED from the Punishment Journal from the 1st August, to the 30th September, 1839.

Date.	No.	Name.	For Trial.	Con- victed.	Offence.	Punishment.	By what Officer reported.
<b>1839.</b>							
Aug. 2	1	D. B.	..	1	Refusing to work . . .	Solitary 3 days .	E. Duncan.
" "	2	S. K.	..	1	Ditto . . . . .	" 1 day .	Ditto.
" "	3	S. A.	..	1	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.
" 3	4	W. R.	..	1	Stealing bread . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	John Ward.
" 7	5	J. R.	..	1	Ditto . . . . .	No supper . . . .	Ditto.
" "	6	S. A.	..	1	Motioning, and going out of the rank.	Solitary 1 day .	E. Duncan.
" 10	7	M. A.	..	1	Neglect of work . . . .	No supper . . . .	The matron and go- vernor
" "	8	S. A.	..	1	Disorderly in the ranks, and not going to his proper work-room.	Ditto . . . . .	A. Lockham.
" "	9	T. J.	1	..	Talking . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.
" 11	10	J. M.	1	..	Taking another prisoner's bread.	Ditto . . . . .	C. Greensides.
" "	11	J. H.	..	1	Disobeying orders, and being disorderly.	Ditto . . . . .	A. Lockham.
" 13	12	S. J.	1	..	Idle at work . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	The matron.
" "	13	S. A.	..	1	Disorderly, and giving his bread away.	Ditto . . . . .	John Ward.
" 17	14	M. H.	..	1	Neglect of work, and talking.	Solitary ½ day .	The matron.
" 20	15	J. R.	..	1	Motioning, and taking another prisoner's bread.	" 1½ day .	John Ward.
" 22	16	A. W.	..	1	Talking . . . . .	" 1 day .	The matron.
" "	17	S. J.	1	..	Talking in her cell . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.
" 23	18	J. R.	1	..	Talking . . . . .	No supper . . . .	C. Greensides.
" "	19	G. M.	1	..	Disorderly at mess, motioning and laughing.	Ditto . . . . .	E. Duncan.
" 25	20	J. S.	..	1	Communicating by writing.	Solitary 3 days .	The governor.
" 27	21	W. R.	..	1	Breaking his pot (second time.)	No supper . . . .	C. Greensides.
Sept. 4	22	J. B.	..	1	Talking, shouting, &c. . .	Solitary 1 day .	Ditto.
" 6	23	W. D.	1	..	Idle at work, laughing, and communicating by signs.	No supper . . . .	E. Duncan.
" "	24	R. N.	1	..	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.
" "	25	M. A.	..	1	Talking, and laughing in chapel.	Solitary 1 day .	John Ward.
" "	26	A. W.	..	1	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto.
" 14	27	T. C.	..	1	Very disorderly at work .	Ditto . . . . .	E. Duncan and C. Greensides.
" "	28	J. S.	..	1	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto, ditto.
" 17	29	J. W.	..	1	Disorderly at work, and looking about.	No supper . . . .	John Ward.
" 18	30	J. H.	..	1	Talking . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	The governor.
" 24	31	J. T.	..	1	Insolent to the officer . .	Solitary 1 day .	John Ward.
" 25	32	J. R.	..	1	Stealing bread . . . . .	No supper . . . .	F. Greensides.
" 26	33	J. T.	..	1	Insolent to the officer . .	Solitary 3 days .	John Ward.
		Total .	8	25			

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners committed to this House of Correction, the Number Punished, and the Average Number in Custody from Michaelmas, 1836, to Michaelmas, 1839.

	1837.	1838.	1839.
The number received into custody . . . . .	195	305	364
The number punished . . . . .	164	278	261
The average number in custody . . . . .	38·3	43·54	55·44

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The zeal and intelligence of the present keeper has been well directed since his appointment to the perfecting of the establishment under his charge, and I have great satisfaction in reporting its generally improved condition. The testimony of the officers and prisoners is corroborative of this being the case. One of the turnkeys states, "I am chiefly over the prisoners before trial; there never was much talking, but there is now less than ever." The mill watch says, "I am sure there is very little communication going on. A prisoner is never left without an officer. If any thing can be a warning, this ought; they have only liberty to do nothing. No punishment will do good to some of them. I often attend the school, and think there are three or four who are really religiously inclined." Another officer states, "No prisoners now work in the garden, or are employed by any of the officers. I think there is very

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little communication going forward between them. They may occasionally exchange a word, but hardly possible without an officer seeing them. The prisoners generally consider that the prison is much harder than before." The matron says, "It was very difficult to keep the women to silence; I am constantly there; they cry occasionally now, but we have some who have been here twice or thrice; they go but to return, being prostitutes from Beverley. I have no time to attend to the instruction of the females. The chaplain occasionally hears some of them read. The cells are very close; many a time when I have opened them it has quite taken away my appetite. Four women with syphilis were locked up in separate cells; it made me quite ill to attend upon them. They have all half an hour's exercise."

Prisoner Thomas G., age 24, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, expiring on the 1st January, 1840, says,— "I was very poorly last year; the doctor gave me milk; I think I am stronger, but it seems too the thoughts of going out for if I attempt to lift up anything I cannot do it, and feel pain all through my back. I come from ————. I had a father living when I came here; he was almost a pauper; he had his rent paid by the parish. I am a sawyer, but shall not be able to work when I get out. I rest very poorly; my cell is not cold, but my feet are always cold. Thinking about my situation distracts my mind. A very deal of difference in this prison since I have been in here, much stricter. I don't know that I have spoken a word to a prisoner, and scarcely to a turnkey, I don't know when. I did not know my letters when I came here. I have lost a finger since here, it was always troubling me, being injured by an old accident. I am able now to make a few nice lessons in writing. If I was not so down in mind I should do better. There is no chance of talking here. Suppose we were to make a motion to a prisoner, we should be found out, and sent into solitary. The other man who is here with me for the same thing is better off than me; he has a good father and mother. I do not know where he is going to when out. We are just the same as if we knew nobody in the world. When I first came in here, I thought it was a good living, but it soon broke me down."

Prisoner J. R., under the same sentence, for the same offence as the above prisoner. He says,— "I don't know my age; I have learnt to read a little since here, and to write my own name. I have had diarrhoea, and been taken off labour by the doctor, who ordered me rice. I am now taking care of an old man in the hospital. Since I have been here the prison is strangely altered; it is a deal stricter. There used to be a good bit of talking when I first came here, but there is no chance of it now. I want very much to let my father and mother know when I am liberated."

Looking to the increased severity of the discipline of this prison, and its effect upon the health of those prisoners sentenced to long terms, I recommend the justices to relax the regulation which allows no convicted prisoner to receive visits or letters from his friends, except in cases of dangerous illness, to be certified by the surgeon. I consider the occasional visits of relations, and the intercourse of letters, might, under proper restrictions and reservations, be permitted to prisoners whose terms exceed nine months, and whose conduct has been such as to merit the indulgence. I am of opinion that half an hour's exercise during the day for the untried, both male and females, is considerably too short a time for this indispensable relaxation. I consider that it should be extended from an hour and a half to two hours daily.

The allowance of five per cent. to the keeper upon the profits accruing from the labour of the prisoners is contrary to the provisions of the recent Act for the better ordering of prisons, and I recommend its discontinuance.

I consider both the chaplain's and surgeon's journals as susceptible of great improvement, by the insertion of observations and occurrences in their respective departments. I recommend the justices to draw up rules and regulations for the government of the house of correction, to be submitted to the secretary of state.

I subjoin returns connected with the number of recommitments, education, &c., both previous and subsequent to the introduction of the system of silence in this prison; affording the means of comparing results.

NUMBER of Prisoners in Custody in the Beverley House of Correction, on the 1st of October, during the Years

1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		*1835.		1836.		1837.		1838.		1839.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
52	10	33	11	63	14	65	18	54	10	54	3	44	7	30	10	43	7	48	10

\* The Silent System introduced into this Prison, October, 1835.

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TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners committed to the House of Correction at Beverley, and the per Centage recommitted during the following Years.

TABLE No. 1.				TABLE No. 2.			
Years previous to the introduction of the silence system.	Total number committed.	Total number re-committed.	Per centage.	Years previous to the introduction of the silence system.	Total number committed.	Total number re-committed.	Per centage.
1833	470	59	12.55	1833	470	11	..
1834	515	81	15.7	1834	515	44	..
1835	361	77	21.49	1835	361	59	..
Total . .	1,346	*217	16.12	Total . .	1,346	*114	8.46
Subsequent to the introduction of the silence system.				Subsequent to the introduction of the silence system.			
1836	270	56	20.74	1836	270	11	..
1837	195	37	18.97	1837	195	10	..
1838	305	61	20.	1838	305	30	..
Total . .	770	*154	20	Total . .	770	*51	6.62

\* This number includes all prisoners who have been recommitted to this prison, although it is 10, 15, or 20 years since some of them were in custody for their first offence. It is impossible for any person to form an opinion of the effect of the silence system on criminals, from tables of recommitments which are calculated in the same way as the above; because only 51 out of the 154 who are put down as recommitted, in the last three years, have returned to this prison since the introduction of that system of discipline.

\* The first total, 114, contains only those prisoners who have been committed to this prison, and who have returned within the three years previous to the introduction of the silence system. The second total, 51, contains those prisoners who have been committed, and who have returned within the three years, subsequent to the introduction of the silence system, which shows that the recommitments have been less by nearly a quarter.

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A TABLE showing the Education of all Prisoners committed to this House of Correction, and the proportion of such who have been previously imprisoned, in the following Years.

Years.	Committed. Unable to Read or Write.		Recommitted. Un-able to Read or Write.		Proportion.		Committed. Able to Read or Write im-perfectly.		Recommitted. Able to Read or Write im-perfectly.		Proportion.		Committed. Who have been well Educated.		Recommitted. Who have been well Educated.		Proportion.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1836	95	20	28	1	29.4	5.	117	17	26	..	22.2	..	21	..	2	..	9.5	..
1837	46	14	9	1	19.5	7.1	103	19	21	3	20.7	15.8	13	..	2	..	15.4	..
1838	93	24	19	4	20.4	16.6	135	30	27	5	20.	16.6	23	..	6	..	26.	..
1839	70	34	17	10	24.2	29.4	213	41	46	6	21.5	14.6	6	..	1	..	16.6	..

BEVERLEY.—BOROUGH GAOL.

This prison was unexceptionably neat and clean at the time of my visit. It contained but one prisoner, a debtor from the court of requests for a debt of 5*l.*, committed for 100 days.

The keeper states "there to have been two or three trifling felonies in the borough during the last year; the greatest number of prisoners at one time were 22; that by way of pre-caution at the time of the fairs and races, all wandering prostitutes and other suspicious characters are apprehended and not discharged while they last."

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners, Male and Female, who have passed through the Borough Gaol in the years 1838 and 1839, distinguishing Males from Females.

	1838.	1839.
Male Prisoners . . .	345	265
Female Prisoners . . .	74	74
Debtors, Male. . . .	22	19
„ Female . . . .	1	3
Total . . . .	442	361

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Borough Gaol.

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II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT. Reports on Separate Prisons. Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR TOWN AND COUNTY.

Inspected this prison on the 13th of November and subsequent days. I subjoin returns of the number, description, and distribution of the prisoners at the time.

RETURN of the Number and Description of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction at Kingston upon Hull, November 13th, 1839.

Table with columns for MALES, EMPLOYMENT.—MALES, FEMALES, and FEMALE PRISONERS. Lists categories like 'For trial', 'Convicted Felons', 'On the tread-mill', etc., with corresponding counts.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in different Wards at night.

Table with columns for MALE PRISONERS and FEMALE PRISONERS. Sub-columns include Cells, Prisoners, and In each Cell. Lists ward numbers and prisoner counts.

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RETURN of the Prisoners employed as Wardsmen and Wardswomen on November 13, 1839.

Names.	Offence.	If in Prison before.
G. A. . . . .	Assault . . . . .	Never.
T. B. . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Never.
S. L. . . . .	Rogue and Vagabond . . . . .	Never.
E. J. . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Never.

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RETURN of the Number of Prisoners under Punishment for Refractory Conduct on the 13th of November, 1839.

Description of Punishment.	Sentenced November 13.	Sentenced on previous Days.
Refractory Cells, on bread and water . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Other Punishments . . . . .	. . . . .	5
		9

The interior of this prison was clean at the time of inspection, with the exception of the part appropriated to male debtors. In one of the debtors' sleeping-cells was nearly a cart load of rope, easily available for the purposes of escape, stored there for the purpose of being re-manufactured by one of the prisoners. Tools of a dangerous nature were also lying carelessly about. On the Sunday, when I attended divine service in the prison chapel, but one debtor was present; and on going into their day-room, the fumes of tobacco, though forbidden by the regulations, were strongly perceptible. Two weekly publications, entitled "Cleave's Penny Gazette" and "The Odd Fellow," were lying on the table. On the criminal side of the gaol and house of correction, two prisoners were in many instances sleeping in the same cell and bed, contrary to law. One prisoner under the revenue laws I found in a cell by himself, making a fancy mat, which, upon being questioned, he said was for the governor. On going past the cook-house (most inconveniently placed under the governor's apartments), I observed a male prisoner employed in carrying provisions, and a female at work cleaning the stairs, without any officer over them. The matron, upon being questioned, stated, "that being the sole female officer over 30 women, it was impossible for her to do otherwise." A room has lately been erected close to the tread-wheel, where those prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are employed picking oakum. The prisoners are left there entirely to themselves, just to do as much or as little work as they please, without the supervision of an officer. I regret to state, that I consider this establishment to have been in no ways improved since my last visit.

The appointed chaplain was absent, from protracted illness, at the period of my visit; but his duties appear to be well performed by the reverend gentleman officiating for him. Prayers (a selection from the Liturgy) are now read daily; and on Sundays, two services, with a sermon. The chaplain states, "I see every prisoner by himself, and advise and lecture them privately. I spend from two to three hours daily in the prison. There is no schoolmaster, or any regular system of instruction. I have imposed as a task on almost all the boys who could read, the Ten Commandments, and the Duty towards God and Neighbour. I see prisoners in solitary confinement. I am of opinion that the boys would be better separated from the adults. Everything done in the prison is communicated from one to the other. When I come to perform evening service on the Sabbath, I often notice great numbers of strangers who come to spend their Sundays with the debtors. Some of the prisoners have asked to be attended by ministers of their own persuasion, and no difficulty is thrown in their way. The governor attends divine service on the Sundays, but not on other days. The females are in chapel without an officer. I was obliged to stop in the middle of the service on one occasion on account of the noise made by the females, and to say that, if they did not behave otherwise, I must report their conduct to the governor." I make the following extracts from the chaplain's journal:—

"August 24.—Read the prayers; lectured M. on his brutal conduct to his daughter-in-law. He boldly said he was as innocent as the child unborn of 'any bad intercourse' with her. Set the threats of God before him; he softened, and admitted she had had a child to him, for which he had done penance.

"Sept. 7.—Read the prayers; showed J. T. that smuggling was clearly a breach of God's commandments, and that he must expect God to vindicate his rights and laws in his own way. He had admitted there had no luck attended him since he dealt in such goods."

The governor and chaplain have also established another journal, in which they enter such further particulars and observations as may result from their intercourse with the prisoners, arranged in the following manner:—

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Name.	Governor's Remarks.	Chaplain's Remarks.
E. H. W. .	For trial, committed April 24, 1839, age 23; read and write well, for stealing a watch, six sovereigns, two half ditto, and a quantity of silver. Born at Bremen. Cigar maker.	Begged to be allowed the use of a German Bible. I did not perceive anything in our conversation that would induce me to consider him old in crime, but on the contrary, this seems to have occurred from a momentary impulse to provide himself with a little money in a strange land, where the chance of detection deceived him. June 7th, wrote in German to his uncle, in which he says he had intended to go from Hull to London, but God declared otherwise for his character.
M. B. . .	Rogue and vagabond, committed May 9, age 21; read and write well. Born at Preston. Has been convicted of felony, and imprisoned 12 calendar months.	A hardened being; confesses, however, that she has sinned against light and knowledge; she wept much, but I suspect rather from the fear of temporal punishment than from sorrow for sin.
J. I. . . .	Stealing a pilot coat, sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Butcher. Read and write well. Born at Hull.	I spoke to him of the evils which thoughtless and wicked children bring both upon themselves and their parents; he wept much, and said that he had maintained his mother nearly ten years, who is much distressed on account of his confinement. Interrogated him on the meetings held by young persons of both sexes in public houses on Sunday mornings; he never attended them, but knows some that did. But he had often attended the public dances, where people went in caps, and came away with hats, instead of their own caps.
E. F. . . .	For trial; committed July 11, for stealing a flannel petticoat; age 33. Can read and write. Indulges in opium.	Seems in a most degraded state of mind, probably from taking opium. Scarcely <i>compos mentis</i> , has some feeling of her present wretched state, but little religion, as if she would like to dream out her existence.
H. M. . . .	Rogue and vagabond, committed August 30, with intent to commit a felony, age 19. Read and write imperfectly. Born at Doncaster. Single woman; 1 calendar month.	A Roman Catholic; admits she has been very far from following the directions of her priest: she wept much, intends to conduct herself better if ever she gets out of this place; recommended the perusal of the 20th chapter of Exodus.
H. S. . . .	Stealing apples, committed August 30, age 22. Read and write well. Born at Hull; three calendar months; previously convicted of felony.	A hardened sinner, and I suppose would pick the magistrate's pocket while he passed sentence upon him if he had the address. He thinks faith and an acknowledgment of his sin will save him! —pointed out the folly of such a hope to him.
M. W. . . .	Idle and disorderly, committed September 10, behaving in a riotous and indecent manner in the street, &c. Age 20, born at Hull. Can read; previously convicted as idle and disorderly, and for felony.	Seems to have had a religious education, but declined answering any questions which I proposed to her on religious subjects; advised her how she might escape future punishment. She listened as if there were a strange under-current of feeling, but whether of disbelief of what I denounced to her, or from a fear that it might be true, I could not discover.
J. B. . . .	Idle and disorderly, committed September 13, begging; lately at Beverley House of Correction. Age 50, read and write imperfectly; born at Wespport, Ireland. One calendar month; charged with writing on the shutters in Cross-street, and mentioning people to read his productions. On hearing the charge, he requested in audible terms permission to leave the town.	A downright predestinarian; asserts his utter inability to do otherwise than God appointed; he says those who made him what he is, must answer for it, he can't help it. Has spent the most of his life in gaol.
M. W. . . .	Idle and disorderly, committed October 9. Prostitute, age 28, read and write imperfectly. Born at Hull.	Denies living as a prostitute, but was taken in the company of one, and therefore charged as being one too. Seems sensible of the danger of neglecting to keep the Sabbath day holy. Not ill informed on the subject of religion. Knows the better way, and pursues the worse.

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I consider this journal as very creditable to both parties.

The surgeon does not comply with those most necessary provisions of the Gaol Act— of examining prisoners before classed, or seeing every prisoner, debtor or criminal, twice during the week. The surgeon states, "Since the last inspection, we have been visited by typhus fever; it was confined to the male prisoners; there were eight cases; some suffered very materially and were dangerously ill, but no deaths ensued. The disease lasted for a fortnight. Every possible precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease. From the want of an infirmary, we were obliged to lay the men in their own cells, without fire or ventilation. Fever was generally epidemic in the town at the time, but in the prison it was of an aggravated character. With respect to the women, I think the tread-wheel defeats its own object; about one-half of them apply to be excused on medical grounds when they come in, and generally obtain their object, one way or another. We have had two or three hurt by falling off, and probably intentionally. I visit occasionally prisoners in solitary confinement. Sometimes cases of slight fever have occurred, and I have had to take them out."

RETURN of Prisoners under Medical Treatment, November 13, 1839.

Twenty-eight prisoners are now under treatment, viz. :—

Name.	Disease.
Charles T. . . . .	Consumption.
Maria W. . . . .	} Ulcers.
A. M. . . . .	
Margaret M. . . . .	
Mary A. R. . . . .	} Rheumatism.
Elizabeth M. . . . .	
Sarah M. . . . .	
J. W. . . . .	Diseased bladder.
J. O. . . . .	} Venereal disease.
J. I. . . . .	
James W. . . . .	
J. C. . . . .	Asthma.
G. A. . . . .	} Coughs and colds.
J. T. . . . .	
Daniel R. . . . .	
Edward D. . . . .	
J. H. . . . .	
Phillip D. . . . .	} Dyspepsia.
— L. . . . .	
— G. . . . .	
— C. . . . .	
— C. . . . .	} Fever.
T. H. . . . .	
John W. . . . .	
M. P. . . . .	} Itch.
J. I. . . . .	
George E. . . . .	} Diarrhœa.
A. M.'s child . . . . .	

I examined the prisoners' food, and found it of good and wholesome quality. The dietary, I consider, might with great propriety be somewhat abridged for boys, women, and prisoners for short terms. It is on the same scale as at Beverley, where the discipline is well maintained, and where the mental and physical inflictions are more intense, and under which the human frame requires more support. In this prison the prisoners frequently do not eat their allowance: on one occasion, six loaves of bread were found in the possession of one man, concealed under his bed.

GENERAL DIET FOR PRISONERS.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday . . .	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	One quart of stew of heads and bones, &c., with half a pound of potatoes.	Same as breakfast.
Monday . . .	Same . . . . .	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	Same.
Tuesday . . .	Same . . . . .	Same as Sunday . . . . .	Same.
Wednesday . . .	Same . . . . .	Same as Monday . . . . .	Same.
Thursday . . .	Same . . . . .	Five ounces of beef without bone after boiling, one pound of potatoes.	Same.
Friday . . .	Same . . . . .	One quart of broth from beef of yesterday, and half a pound of bread, with leeks or onions, and a quarter of an ounce of oatmeal for each prisoner.	Same.
Saturday . . .	Same . . . . .	Same as Monday . . . . .	Same.

To those prisoners who work, the addition of half a pound of bread to dinner on Tuesday, and six ounces of flour made into a dumpling, to dinner on Friday.

## FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

## DIET FOR PRISONERS EMPLOYED AT THE TREAD-MILL.

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	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday . . .	One quart of oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread.	One quart of stew of heads and bones, with half a pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same as breakfast.
Monday . . .	Same . . . . .	Same as Sunday . . . . .	Same.
Tuesday . . .	Same . . . . .	Same as Monday . . . . .	Same.
Wednesday . .	Same . . . . .	Five ounces of beef without bone, after boiling, one pound of potatoes, and half a pound of bread.	Same.
Thursday . . .	Same . . . . .	Three-fourths of a quart of broth, from beef of yesterday, half a pound of bread, with suitable vegetables, and six ounces of flour made into a dumpling.	Same.
Friday . . . .	Same . . . . .	Same as Wednesday . . . . .	Same.
Saturday . . .	Same . . . . .	Same as Thursday . . . . .	Same.

The provisions are contracted for by public tender, and paid for quarterly.

## ACCOUNT OF PRISON EXPENDITURE from October 9, 1838, to October 9, 1839.

Total cost of prison diet . . . . .	£.	s.	d.
Clothing . . . . .	761	8	6
Bedding . . . . .	162	11	9
Straw . . . . .	35	0	0
Wine and beer for sick . . . . .	8	17	6
Fuel . . . . .	2	5	6
Soap . . . . .	91	14	6
Candles and oil . . . . .	10	6	0
Stationery and printing . . . . .	10	7	0
Rates and taxes . . . . .	52	11	6
Governor's salary . . . . .	27	17	3
Chaplain . . . . .	160	0	0
Surgeon . . . . .	100	0	0
First turnkey . . . . .	60	0	0
Second turnkey . . . . .	60	3	0
Taskmaster . . . . .	65	3	0
Watchman . . . . .	50	0	0
Matron . . . . .	54	12	0
Removal of convicts . . . . .	21	0	0
Repairs and alterations . . . . .	24	4	10
	166	2	6
	1,923 18 10		
Profit of labour . . . . .	£291	10	5
Military prisoners . . . . .	18	9	6
Fines paid by prisoners . . . . .	17	1	1
	327 1 0		
	£1,596 17 10		

I examined the books, and, with trifling exceptions, found them as at my last visit. I make the following extracts from the keeper's journal:—

"Nov. 22.—No reports yesterday of the male prisoners. Spoke to Roronna B. on using impertinent and improper language; she promised amendment, and that she would leave the town when discharged from the prison.—Sarah W., who has been 10 times committed to prison for breaking windows in the workhouse, committed for a month, exhibited a singular taste before the magistrates—would rather be six months on the tread-wheel than one day out.

"Dec. 4.—Mary S., on being searched by the matron; had about her person one cap stolen from Eliza B., one cap-border, with lace, belonging to Sarah B., and two bonnet-ribbons, the property of Eliza G. Sent into solitary three days.

"Jan. 2.—The governor would earnestly impress upon the magistrates the necessity of establishing a school in the gaol. The governor extremely regrets the number of juvenile offenders at present in confinement, and the imperfect state of prison discipline, that there should be any intercourse between them and the adult prisoners. The governor has found that the punishments within his power are inefficient for the better regulation of those whose early education and habits have been so neglected by their parents.

"June 1.—Joseph C., committed for breach of military law, was reported in the morning for talking. After dinner he struck D., the wardsman, in the day-room, stating 'he would give him something to report him for.' Placed in solitary, and the visiting justices informed of the assault."

*Evidence of Officers.*

Turnkey—age 35; married; two children; lives at the gate; salary, 62*l.*; clerk in chapel, 3*l.* 3*s.*; formerly in the first regiment of Life Guards—states, "Part of my duty is to attend to the distribu-

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tion of the meat. I am perfectly aware that there is a great facility to communication between the male and female prisoners. I have been in the kitchen with the females employed there, without the matron, and have felt most unpleasantly at being so situated. The skilly-man has the opportunity of speaking to the women. We have had men who have been detected, and sent back again to their labour for doing so. The skilly-man may have been in 20 times without our seeing him. I have frequently checked the men, while walking in the yard, for looking and smiling at the women when they were bringing the meat to the window. I have gone into the oakum-picking room occasionally; there is no officer placed there to superintend, nor is any regulated quantity given the prisoners to pick; as long as they continue at work it is sufficient. There is no proper person to give an answer at the gate, and people are frequently sent into the interior of the prison, and have the means of communicating with the prisoners before they see us. A female prisoner comes to the lodge to wash and scour, and a man also, occasionally, to trim the lamps—this is another person's duty, but he is not able always to attend to it. On a Sunday afternoon I have turned out from 50 to 60 visitors, who come to gaol to spend their time with the debtors instead of going to church. We took an account of the number of persons who came to the outer gate, which is left in charge of a woman, for two or three days, and they averaged 500 daily. There has been an attempt at escape from there: a female prisoner, who had not been above a couple of hours in the gaol, came down in her bonnet and shawl, and attempted to impose upon the woman there as being a visitor, but was luckily detected. The beds are not of a sufficient size for two prisoners; they complain of this being the case. The men in the oakum-room are men for trial, want of sureties, and fines, and are left the entire day without an officer."

Taskmaster: A room has been provided for picking oakum near the tread-wheel; it is badly ventilated, difficult of getting to, and entirely out of the sight of any officer. They are not required to pick any regulated quantity, and they average about a pound daily. Communication takes place all through the prison. I find tobacco among them occasionally; but we cannot trace how it gets in. I have searched a prisoner since inspector was here, and found nearly half a pound of negro-head tobacco sewed in his trousers; he was employed as a cleaner. I have heard prisoners say, who had been in almost every gaol in England, that they were better here than in any other, the vagrants in particular. There are too many prisoners together in the mess-rooms; one-half of them we cannot see; and as for trusting wardens, I would not trust one; we have been invariably deceived, and found them out either before or after they left. The numbers are now so great that they only labour at the wheel half an hour out of each at the mill—half an hour's rest instead of a quarter. They deceive the magistrates as to wanting clothing; they sell their stockings for bread to those going out, and then complain of being without, and are supplied. I have known prisoners go out with five or six pair of stockings, one over the other.

Matron states "her salary to be 21*l.* per annum, and perquisites, arising from the sale of bones, &c., &c. A female prisoner is allowed to go into the governor's house, to help in washing, ironing, and cleaning; and another for the same purposes, twice a week, to the lodge. I have also a female prisoner in my house as a servant. Great inconvenience arises from the want of gaol clothing; the women are obliged to lie in bed until cleaned. They come in almost naked, and we have in many instances to purchase second-hand clothing for them. The number of women in the cooking-house is from two to three, and others are employed at washing in the adjoining room. I select those who are the best workers; there are only two washing to-day. It cannot be avoided, but that communication takes place between the men and females. We read every dinner-time; I read to them, or they read themselves. I think the tread-wheel does them no good; one has been slightly hurt in the foot since last inspection. The women mend and make the prisoners' linen. I have a son, aged 18, who lives with me in the female prison. I am not aware that the magistrates are acquainted with this being the case. I have been here 11 years."

"Turnkey, age 32, formerly serjeant of Hull police; salary 5*l.*; receives 3*l.* in addition for trimming and providing oil for the lamps burnt in the prison. He states, 'At times a prisoner cleans the lamps for me, when I am overpressed with business. I am married and have a family; reside at the gate; my wife does the duty of porter one day, and the other turnkey's wife the other, taking it alternately. We came here with the understanding that our wives were to attend to the gate. When visitors come to the debtors in visiting time, they let them through after searching the baskets, and one of us is at hand below to receive them. I believe tobacco does come in. That which is among the convicted prisoners is supposed to be brought by persons who come to purchase the whitening. The skillymate, who carries the gruel out, can talk to the women. I recollect one of the women wrote to a soldier, and gave it to the skillymate to carry to him, which he did. It is a bad thing the women being so near the men; they will look, and by chance they may see them when passing. Prisoners are allowed, if they do not eat their bread in the mess-room, to carry it away and eat it at another time.'"

"Keeper.—I comply with the Gaol Acts as to visiting the cells, &c. I go through the passages between 10 and 11 at night. I have occasionally heard some of the prisoners praying while going round. One man in particular I recollect hearing say, 'O Lord have mercy upon me, for I have no friend left but you.' I read a sermon to the females occasionally on the Sunday afternoon, in which they appear to take great interest."

In further proof of the intercourse taking place between prisoner of both sexes, I subjoin copies of letters which have been found upon them at different times:—

No. 1.

Letter from without to a Male Prisoner, from a Female, sent through the Skillyman.

"FRIEND,—This comes with my respects to you; I hope you are better than you have been. I have sent you half a pound of tobacco, and hope you will in Joy yourself. Keep your harte up, your time is growing short. Wright a few lines and give them to the swill man, and I will fetch them, and let me know how you like your freash man. I will make you laugh when you com oute. I will tell you \* \* \* \*"

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No. 2.

From a Female Prisoner to a Soldier of the Rifle Brigade, confined under sentence of a Court Martial.

" You strait bonny lad, for you I'm very sad; if you and I can but agree, wen you do get your liberty, if of the rifles you are tired, your discharge I'll buy. Before that fatal gun be fired twenty sovereigns in bright gold you shall have at your command; so pray do you no more desert, if you do you'll break my heart. The time is fast approaching wen you and I shall meet, and we shall have our liberty, and that is very sweet. One kiss from your sweet lips is my desire to cool my heart, for it is on fire.

" Please to send an answer by the bearer with speed."

No. 3.

From the same to the same.

" DEAR GEORGE,—You surprise me mutch in telling me you have not received what I sent you, but I am afraid I have some false friend. I think this will be the last I shall send you wile I am hear, but at the same time I should like to know your mind. Beleave me I know I have don wrong, and that neather of us as comed hear for our good conduct; but I trust with God's blessing that I shall not comit the same error again. Dear George, I am afraid when you get out you will seese to remember me; but beleave me you never will find one that loves you with a purer Affection than I do. Do not think me forward in wrighting so plane, but this is no place of delacacey, and I know it is not proper to address you in such plane tirmes; but I wish you to be as candid as I am, and if you mean aney thing honorable you will be outside, or at my mother's. She lives opsite Rains, the porter's. My time hear is out the 26 of Diesimber. Do not deceve me, but tell me if your Affections is mine—and Beleave me when I Subscribe Myself Yours Respectfully, &c.,

" MARY ANN M—"

" N.B. Pleas to let me know your intentions, for I cannot be happy untill I do.

" Yours, &c., " M. A. M."

RETURN of the Number and Description of Prisoners who have been committed to the Gaol and House of Correction for the Town and County of Kingston-upon-Hull, during the understated Years.

Table with 6 columns: Category, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839. Rows: Debtors, Gaol, House of Correction, and a total row.

RETURN of Recommittals during the undermentioned Periods.

Table with 3 columns: Offences, From Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838, From Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839. Rows: Felonies, Misdemeanants, Vagrants, Assaults, Disobedient Apprentices, and a total row.

RETURN of Punishments for Offences within the Prison.

	Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Solitary cells . . . .	160	28	13	2
Stoppage of food . . .	670	60	130	7

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The discipline of this prison is merely nominal, nor can it be expected to be otherwise, while defects continue unremedied and deficiencies unsupplied. I have again to press upon the authorities the impropriety of leaving the exterior gate in charge of a female. The increased number of female prisoners renders it quite impossible for the matron to discharge her duties without the assistance of a turnkey. I recommend that the surgeon be directed to comply with the Gaol Acts, and see prisoners before they are classed, and also twice during the week. To put a stop to the continual intercourse between the male and female prisoners, I suggest the removal of the cooking and washing apparatus to the women's prison adjoining their tread-wheel; also that the iron railing at the extremity of their airing-yards be boarded up. It is impossible to maintain the requisite health, cleanliness, or order, in an establishment of this description, unless regular clothing be provided for each prisoner on coming in, and taken back into store on his or her discharge. The tawdry frippery in the possession of some of the females at the period of inspection was quite disgusting in a penal establishment, independently of such articles being made the circulating medium for exchanging food, &c. There is a considerable deficiency in the necessary supply of bedding; in several instances two prisoners, contrary to law, were sleeping in the same bed. The great increase in the number of prisoners makes a further provision for their accommodation, and additional officers for their superintendence, indispensable.

I strongly advise that the numerous delinquent boys be separated from the men, and placed under the charge of an officer. The appointment of a schoolmaster is much required, who might also undertake this duty along with that of instructing the adults. The payment of money for labour done at the wheel, the employment of prisoners as wardsmen and in the services of any of the officers, being contrary to law as well as subversive of penal discipline, should be discontinued. The retail trade of whiting, carried on in the interior of the prison, gives great facility to the introduction of improper articles. I consider that it would be very desirable to enter into an agreement with some party to take the whole quantity manufactured in the prison at a price, and under stipulations for its convenient delivery; this would save the trouble and complexity of the numerous accounts kept of this transaction, and conduce materially to the discipline and security of the establishment. Upon looking over these accounts, I find one individual, between January and September, 1839, came no less than 40 times to the prison for small quantities of whiting. The residence of the matron's son in the female prison I consider irregular, especially as I believe it to be without the sanction of the magistrates; under any circumstances I recommend his removal.\* The debtors ought, I think, to be prevented from introducing any large or unwieldy quantities of articles for work or manufacture, nor should they be permitted to exercise trades which require the assistance of tools dangerous in a prison. The lights in the debtors' ward should also be extinguished at a certain hour. I think it would be found beneficial if the prison were closed against the admission of visitors on the Sabbath.

The introduction of gas into the prison, instead of the present ineffective mode of lighting, would be a great improvement.

I must be understood as not attributing the defects of this prison to neglect in the officers, but rather to the want of a sufficient number of them for the necessary superintendence of the prisoners.

The town of Kingston-upon-Hull has the advantage of a most admirably conducted and effective police force; but I fear that a great proportion of the public benefit which ought to arise out of their zeal and activity is neutralized by the defective state of this penal establishment.

I subjoin the examinations of some of the juvenile offenders, imprisoned there at the period of my visit, and which, I believe, describe pretty truly the cause and origin of their addiction to criminal pursuits.

*Examination of Prisoners.*

"Tommy J—, age six years, committed for seven days for begging. Father a weaver, has six children, the eldest 13. 'Brother has been here 9 or 10 times for begging. I went out to beg this morning, as we had no victuals. Mother whipped me for bringing no bread home. I had only got a halfpenny and some potatoes to-day when caught. I got once as much as sixpence. I once went to school in my own country (Sligo), and used to see the priest. It is nine months since we left Ireland; we live better here. I sometimes get beer at a public-house; I ask for a drink, and they by chance give me a little beer. I begged the trousers I have on. Mother has a bad leg, and father is digging potatoes. I never stole anything. I should go to hell if I did; to heaven if good. God dwells in heaven with angels. I have had nothing to eat this morning; I go out every day with my bag.'"

\* The matron's son has been removed.

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[This child had only been committed on the morning of my visit; he was almost naked, and had a small scrip in which were some broken potatoes he had just begged. He was very intelligent.]

"William F—, age nine and three quarters. Felony. Father a shoemaker, working in Hull. Mother employed binding shoes. 'Father gets 25s. a week; he was born in Hull. I have one little brother, a baby. Father goes to church regularly. I had no clothes, and father would not buy me any more, because I always destroy them. I went to day school for nearly three years. At — school boys won't learn anything; there are boys put over them to teach who cannot read themselves, and send us before the masters for not knowing what they could not tell themselves. Mother would not let me go there any longer, after being there 16 months, when I did not know one letter from 'other. The boys had bits of iron to point to a letter, and used to hit us with it if we could not tell the letter, and then they also told the master, who punished us again, believing all they said. They used to put us into a place where they keep the coals, and keep us all day sometimes for punishment. I then went to — and learnt something there. I went to the Catholic school for a week. Mother did not know it was a Catholic school, nor did I for a day or two; then I found out, and mother went to see, and asked the master, who said "Yes," and I did not go any longer. Twopence a week was paid there, the same as at — school. I went with father and mother to visit some friends in London, and was taken ill there with fever, and were obliged to return. Mother soon found it was no use paying for me at school, as I always played truant, and went playing about with boys, and getting over hedges stealing apples. My mother used to give me the money to pay for my school, and I used not to go to school, but spent the money in sweetmeats among the boys. When my father found me out he thrashed me most severely, so that I was obliged to lay in bed for three days. I still went out playing, and father used to tie me to the bed-post, and when he was gone out to work, and mother to grandmother's, I used to make little baby brother get me a knife, which he would crawl to, and get out. I used to take things and sell them at rag shops; once a brass candlestick. Mother used to miss them, but never thought of me. I have taken the boots off my feet and sold them. Mrs. —, in — lane, who keeps a rag shop, used to buy things. I used to take my little brother things, and once mother's shawl, which I pawned for 5s. 6d. I was a good boy before I went to London; father used to sell mackerel there, and lived at —. I have run away from father's, and slept out frequently in summer-houses and in privies. There are a great many boys who live here by stealing. In Potes Garden there are a great many; they often watch out for bairns who are sent on errands and rob them, pretending that they will carry any article for them; get hold of it and cut away. C— (another boy nine years old, in the gaol) said to me in the necessary, I will break the window and get into a house to get something for Christmas, for I must have some money then. Jack P— is among the boys not over nine, who picked pockets; he got into a glazier's shop and stole a stick that they cut glass with. C— watched, and they shout out Billy Darby, when any body is coming. P— cut the glass of a window and got a bag full of things, such as pepper and paints. Ten or a dozen of us used to meet of a night at street ends. One Sunday night we got a box of raisins from a grocer's shop and eat them. A great many things we stole, but I am sorry for it. If my father and mother do not leave this town I shall be transported. The last time I went out of gaol about 18 boys met me at the gate. If I had not lived at — Gardens, I should not have known what it was to steal. My grandfather was in the gaol for keeping a disorderly house. I take my shoes off and creep into a shop, and put my hand up and take things. David — and his brother Adam, and Bob — are the most skilful. I have gone with these boys for four months, and if I had not known them, I should not have been here now. David — says he does not care a straw about the gaol, and Waggy — got up the chimney to try and get out. I should wish to go to the Penitentiary for two or three years, and be a scholar. I am sure I shall be transported before I am 12 years old. It would be the best day's work ever happened to me in this world if I could go there. I have been here five times.'"

[This boy is remarkably intelligent, appears well disposed, but easily led away; reads tolerably, and writes imperfectly.]

"John C., age 9, resident at Hull, father and mother Irish, from Sligo, Catholics, five children. 'I cannot read, but have been at school for about five years, but not regularly; pays a penny a-week for schooling; goes occasionally to Catholic chapel. Father goes out ragging, crying for old bones and shoes in the streets. I go out and gather nails dropped from the bags down from the vessel. Brother has been here for stealing apples and for house-breaking. I get more food here than I do out. I know a good many boys out. I know Waggy H—; we cry *scufster* when a policeman comes; we know each other by the name of Bill Darby, and when it is shouted out all know it. All the lads in Mill-street know it: when any body is wanted to work a robbery, they shout out Bill Darby. We watch the shops on a Saturday night, and when children come in or out with money or other things, one of us knocks the things out of their hand and runs away, while the other picks it up.'"

The annexed letter was written and sent to a prisoner in the House of Correction, but not delivered to him, by a convict embarked and about to sail for New South Wales, under sentence of transportation. The writer, a man of good education and respectably connected, had been the principal of a most resolute and skilful gang of burglars in Liverpool. The prisoner, to whom the letter was addressed, had been one of the gang; and it is scarcely possible to conceive any thing more calculated to do injury, or to weaken that salutary terror of *being transported*, which I have, in the great majority of cases, found to prevail among the criminal population.

"C. Ship Woodbridge, Sheerness, Saturday, October 12, 1839.

"I THINK it a duty incumbent on me to endeavour to give you some particulars relative to the treatment of convicts at Sydney, inferences drawn from information which I have gained from parties returned from the convict service and who's veracity may be relied upon; and happy I am in having to communicate the reconciliation which has taken place with me and my wife, she having procured me letters of recommendations to merchants at Sydney, as well as letters of credit to the amount of 50*l.* for my use at my destination, exclusive of having forwarded me 20*l.* for my comfort during my present voyage, and clothing also. I trust the present description will tend to bring you to a sense of that duty which you have hitherto unfortunately treated with indifference.

"On the arrival of a ship at Sydney or other ports for the reception of convicts, prisoners are selected out according to their several trades and callings, and assigned over to free settlers on

application for such individuals; and those who are not so applied for are detained in the government barracks and employed accordingly. Their rations per week are 9lbs. of flour, 7lbs. beef, 2oz. soap, and 2oz. salt; and any article which the master may supply beyond these are considered indulgences, which he is at liberty to discontinue whenever he may think proper. Masters almost invariably add tea, sugar, and tobacco, and frequently other articles; all mechanics and labourers not assigned reside in the barracks built expressly for the purpose; but clerks who are employed in any of the public offices are permitted to live elsewhere, and are allowed a small pittance, varying from 10*l.* to 18*l.* per annum, together with 5*l.* for clothing, exclusive of their regular rations. After serving a certain time with an unblemished character in this new stage of his existence, the convict is entitled to what is termed a *ticket of leave*, the advantage of which is, that the holder thereof becomes, to all intents and purposes, a free person throughout the district over which his ticket extends; but should any crimes be committed so as to bring the individual before a magistrate and have recorded against his name one act of misbehaviour, throws him back for an indefinite period, no matter how slight its nature, and the probationary time must be recommenced. Should the ticket be held by a seven years' transport for four years, and a fourteen years' one six years, and a life one eight years, the holder is entitled to a conditional pardon, which is not liable to be forfeited at the will of the executive, but is limited in its sphere of operation to the colony, differing in this only from an absolute pardon, which restores the convict to all the rights and privileges of a British subject. But there are other intermediate steps which may be considered to partake of the nature of indulgences, such as situations in the post-office, police, &c., that are conferred only upon persons who have good characters, but which pave the way, at the end of a given period, to certain and considerable advantages. On the other hand, those of irregular and incorrigible characters are sentenced to that punishment which is rendered as severe as any circumstances on earth can make it, which often sows the seed of reformation, and which are more effectually nourished than when he is entrusted to the settler. The free people are so illiterate and ill-considerate, that they refuse to associate with those who have once been convicts, but are by servitude become free, and actually do associate as seldom as possible with that community, although they may become in possession of wealth and that intelligence which the prosperity of the colony may owe her debt to. They hold that a man, having once committed a fault against society, must be for ever shut out beyond that pale of that station in which they move—no regard being paid to his having legally atoned for his offence, by undergoing the punishment ordered by the law, and morally expiated his offence by the unblemished character he may subsequently lead; therefore, those who may consider transportation a state of ease and advantage, only know its rules and regulations, and their opinions will be altered.

"Thomas M'C— is on board the same ship as what I am, and we are expected to sail from this in course of one hour. You'll remember me to the governor, and make my thanks for his kindness while in his care, and my best wishes for all your fellow prisoners.

" I am,  
" Your's truly,  
— — — — —"

HULL.—POLICE LOCK-UPS.

I inspected the lock-ups appropriated to the police in Blanket-row and Parrot-street. The principal station of the police and lock-up is in Blanket-row; it consists of two cells, dark and ill ventilated, and wholly unfit for such purpose, besides being exposed to accident from fire. The superintendent of police states: "I have no means of separating prisoners, which is often of the utmost consequence, as tending to defeat the ends of justice. I have experienced considerable inconvenience from this deficiency in the execution of my duty. The prisoners on the Monday mornings generally average 20, and have amounted to 40."

The organization and management of the very effective police force in this important town, reflect great credit upon the superintendent. The office books and registers are most admirably kept, and the yearly return of the state of crime is a most useful and instructive compilation. I extract the following summaries for the year 1839:—

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners who have passed through the Kingston-upon-Hull Police Lock-ups, during the Years 1838 and 1839.

	Total.	Number of Males 18 Years of Age and under.	Number of Males above 18 Years.	Number of Females 18 Years of Age and under.	Number of Females above 18 Years.
From January to December, 1838, inclusive	2,555	599	1,551	63	342
From January to December, 1839, inclusive	2,611	568	1,497	*284	262
Total . . . . .	5,166	1,167	3,048	347	604

\* This great increase is partly caused by drunkenness, which will be seen on comparing the two years' criminal returns.

II.  
NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT.  
—  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
—  
Kingston-upon-  
Hull.  
Town Gaol.

Hull.  
Police Lock-ups.

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

RETURN of Crimes coming under the cognizance of the Hull Police, from the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1839.

Charges.	Total taken into Custody.		Total.		Discharged by Magistrates.		Summarily convicted or held to Bail.		Committed for Trial.		Convicted and Sentenced.		Acquitted.		Bills not found or not Prosecuted.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Abscinding from bail . . . . .	4	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Administering poison . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Apprentices, runaway . . . . .	34	16	34	16	23	6	11	10	6	2	5	1	1	1	1	1
Assaults, common . . . . .	191	2	175	2	83	2	136	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assaults, indecent . . . . .	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assaults, with intent to commit a rape . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attempting to rescue from custody . . . . .	30	1	28	1	6	2	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bigamy . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breaking into a building, shop, &c. . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brothels, keepers of . . . . .	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Burglary . . . . .	9	7	9	7	4	5	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Coin, counterfeit, putting off, having possession . . . . .	11	4	11	4	4	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cutting and maiming . . . . .	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deserters . . . . .	14	1	14	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deserting their families . . . . .	24	1	24	1	13	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disorderly characters . . . . .	310	46	310	46	192	32	118	14	42	42	43	4	4	4	4	4
Disorderly prostitutes . . . . .	69	69	69	69	436	89	272	43	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Drunkenness . . . . .	840	132	708	132	436	89	272	43	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Embezzlement . . . . .	9	2	9	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Forgery . . . . .	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fraud, obtaining money under false pretences . . . . .	9	3	9	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fraud of various kinds . . . . .	8	5	8	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawking without licence . . . . .	7	6	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Horse stealing . . . . .	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Larceny, common . . . . .	307	47	260	47	148	27	50	5	62	15	53	7	7	7	7	7
Larceny in a dwelling . . . . .	93	29	64	29	26	14	9	4	29	11	23	5	5	5	5	5
Larceny from the person . . . . .	99	62	37	62	23	38	2	12	12	12	6	9	4	3	2	1
Manslaughter . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Obstructing police constables on duty . . . . .	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pawning illegally . . . . .	7	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perjury . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Publishing obscene papers . . . . .	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Receiving stolen goods . . . . .	18	4	14	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	7	2	2	2
Reputed thieves . . . . .	10	3	7	3	5	3	7	3	10	10	3	3	7	2	2	2
Smuggling . . . . .	87	3	84	3	5	3	79	3	10	10	3	3	7	2	2	2
Suspicious characters . . . . .	69	34	35	34	17	17	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Unlawful possession of goods . . . . .	12	2	10	2	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vagrants . . . . .	261	73	188	73	120	56	68	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Wilful damage . . . . .	10	2	8	2	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total . . . . .	2,065	546	1,075	321	847	179	847	143	46	104	29	27	16	7	1	1

\* 1 committed to take his Trial at the spring York Assizes. † 1 to take his trial at the next Sessions for this borough. ‡ Traversed to next sessions.

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CLASSIFICATION of the Ages of Prisoners; also the Number that can Read and Write.

Crimes.	Total.		Total.		Read.		Write.		Neither.		Under 10 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.		Under 20 years of age.		Under 30 years of age.		Under 40 years of age.		Above 40 years of age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Absconding from bail . . . . .	4	1	3	1	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administering poison . . . . .	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apprentices, runaway . . . . .	34	..	34	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assaults, common . . . . .	191	16	175	16	125	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assaults, indecent . . . . .	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assaults, with intent to commit a rape . . . . .	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attempting to rescue from custody . . . . .	30	2	28	2	23	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bigamy . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breaking into a building, shop, &c. . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brothels, keepers of . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary . . . . .	9	..	9	..	9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coin, counterfeit, putting off, having possession . . . . .	11	7	4	7	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutting and maiming . . . . .	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deserters . . . . .	14	..	14	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deserting their families . . . . .	25	1	24	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly characters . . . . .	356	46	310	46	252	20	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly prostitutes . . . . .	69	69	..	..	30	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness . . . . .	840	132	708	132	600	90	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Embezzlement . . . . .	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forgery . . . . .	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fraud, obtaining money under false pretences . . . . .	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fraud of various kinds . . . . .	8	3	5	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawking without licence . . . . .	7	1	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horse stealing . . . . .	4	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny, common . . . . .	307	47	260	47	198	28	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny in a dwelling . . . . .	93	29	64	29	50	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny from the person . . . . .	99	62	37	62	27	28	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter . . . . .	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obstructing police constables on duty . . . . .	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fawning illegally . . . . .	7	4	3	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perjury . . . . .	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Publishing obscene papers . . . . .	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving stolen goods . . . . .	18	4	14	4	10	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reputed thieves . . . . .	10	3	7	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smuggling . . . . .	87	3	84	3	80	1	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspicious characters . . . . .	69	34	35	34	20	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unlawful possession of goods . . . . .	12	2	10	2	8	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vagrants . . . . .	261	73	188	73	100	32	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Willful damage . . . . .	10	2	8	2	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	2611	546	2065	546	1620	279	164	267	445	267	33	4	153	47	261	987	170	262	46	151	18	..

A. McMANUS, Superintendent.

## FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

## DIGEST OF FORMER REPORTS.

II.  
NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT.Reports on  
Separate Prisons.Hull.  
Police Lock-ups.*Total Number of Prisoners in Custody of the Police:—*

In the year 1839 . . . . .	2611
„ 1838 . . . . .	2555
„ 1837 . . . . .	2794
Less in 1838 than 1837 . . . . .	239
Increase in 1839 over the former year . . . . .	56*
Total yearly average . . . . .	2653½

*Cases of Drunkenness in the Three Years.*

	Male.	Female.
In 1837 . . . . .	847	134
In 1838 . . . . .	674	106
In 1839 . . . . .	708	132
Total Diminution in 1838 . . . . .		201
„ Increase in 1839 . . . . .		60
„ Yearly average . . . . .		867

*Number of Persons in Custody more than Once.*

	Male.	Female.
Nine times . . . . .	0	1
Six „ . . . . .	1	1
Five „ . . . . .	2	1
Four „ . . . . .	4	5
Three „ . . . . .	11	9
Two „ . . . . .	56	40
	†74	57
Once . . . . .	†1991	489
Total . . . . .	2065	546
		2611

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridgeshire.  
Cambridge.  
County Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

## CAMBRIDGE.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison was inspected March 26th. I annex a return of the number and employment of the prisoners on that day.

DISTRIBUTION and EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS confined in CAMBRIDGE COUNTY GAOL,  
March 26, 1840.*Males.*

	Number.
For trial . . . . .	1
Convicted Felons . . . . .	26
Misdemeanors . . . . .	4
Summarily convicted of Poaching . . . . .	2
Misdemeanors . . . . .	8
Under sentence of Transportation . . . . .	7
Judgment of Death recorded . . . . .	2
Debtors . . . . .	8
Total . . . . .	58

*Distribution of Employment:—*

At the tread-wheel . . . . .	21
Pumping water . . . . .	4
Sweepers . . . . .	5
Cook . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	31

\* This increase, it will be perceived, is in drunkenness.

† Of whom 3 Males and 2 Females are transported.

‡ Of whom 12 „ 1 Female „

Total . 15 3

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Unemployed :—

Under sentence of Transportation . . . . .	7	
Judgment of Death recorded . . . . .	2	
Not adjudged to hard labour . . . . .	8	
Sick . . . . .	2	
Debtors . . . . .	8	
Total . . . . .	27	58

Females.

	Number.
Convicted of Felony . . . . .	1
Distribution of Employment :—	
Washing and sewing . . . . .	1

II.  
NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT.  
—  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
—  
Cambridgeshire  
Cambridge.  
County Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

The prisoners were all sleeping in separate cells but three misdemeanants and three prisoners under sentence of transportation. With reference to the convicts, the keeper states, "One of them for seven years said he felt so low, that he did not know what he should do with himself, and begged that he might have somebody to sleep in the same room with him, which I accordingly permitted."

Upon going through the wards I found them clean and orderly, and the establishment altogether in an improved condition to what it was at my last visit.

In the debtors' ward, six panes of glass had been broken in one window, in consequence of a party endeavouring to compel a prisoner to quit his bed by throwing water over him, which he resisted, and occasioned the disorder. In one of the Debtors' rooms were several numbers of a publication entitled "The Penny Satirist;" and a prisoner, convicted under the revenue laws, was detected with tobacco, &c., which, from the propinquity of his day-room to the debtors' wards, was doubtless received therefrom.

The wooden stockade, which only partially screened the debtors' ward and cookhouse, has been removed and a brick wall built in its place. Considerable alterations have been made in the sewers, with the view of obviating the inconveniences arising from imperfect drainage. Clothing has been provided for the convicted felons, and this class of prisoners take their meals in their cells. I have also great satisfaction in noticing the generally amended state of health within the prison, and the disappearance of scurvy since the diet was amended to the following scale, and which has now stood the test of above 18 months.

DIETARY for Men at Hard Labour.

	Sunday, Monday, and Thursday.	Tuesday and Friday.	Wednesday and Saturday.
Breakfast . .	Bread, of fine quality, one pound and a half. Porridge, one quart.*	Bread, one pound.	Bread, one pound. Onions, four ounces. Salt, half an ounce.
Dinner . . .	Bread, one pound. Onions, four ounces. Salt, half an ounce.	Bread, one pound. Soup, one pint.†	Bread, half a pound. Potatoes, one pound and a half. Salt, half an ounce. Pepper.
Supper . . .	Bread, one pound. Onions, four ounces. Salt, half an ounce.	Bread, one pound.	Bread, one pound. Onions, four ounces. Salt, half an ounce.

\* One quart of porridge contains three ounces of flour, pepper, and salt.  
† One hundred pints of this soup contain six ox-heads, 39½ pounds, oatmeal four pounds, peas four pounds, salt one pound, pepper one ounce. The meat is first boiled in Pappin's Digester.

Prisoners committed for trial, after three months' confinement are allowed an additional pound of bread daily.

I also annex extracts from the Surgeon's Reports to the justices on this important subject :—

"Cambridge County Gaol, April 6, 1838.

"In my last quarterly Report, it will be found that a new dietary for the working prisoners has been sanctioned by the magistrates. This dietary appears at present to have answered our utmost expectations; no fresh cases of the scorbutic disease have occurred during the past quarter, and those remaining upon the sick list when the new dietary was introduced, have gradually recovered, with the exception of one man, of naturally weak constitution; he, however, is in progress of recovery.

"JOHN OKES, Surgeon."

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FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT. Reports on Separate Prisons. Cambridgeshire. Cambridge. County Gaol and House of Correction.

Cambridge County Gaol, July 5, 1838.

I have the satisfaction of being able to state that the prisoners are once more free from the scorbutic disease. The effect of diet, conjoined with other means, has been so frequently and clearly demonstrated in our gaol, that we may with reason conclude that our new dietary has already been productive of good, both in restoring those who were weakened by this disease and in preserving others from its attacks. I am, therefore, not inclined to recommend any deviations from it at present. Of the more ordinary kinds of illness the number of cases has rather decreased since my last Report.

JOHN OKES, Surgeon.

Cambridge County Gaol, October 21, 1838.

The Report for the quarter just ended is not altogether so favourable as the last: not only have the numbers upon the daily journal increased, but some of the cases show a strong tendency to a return of the scorbutic disease among the prisoners. In the course of the past quarter, it appears that the supply of onions was discontinued for some time, and, as far as I can learn, no other article of food substituted for them. Although I am unable to attribute the more unfavourable state of the prisoners to this circumstance, I cannot but regard this as the omission of a very valuable part of the dietary.

JOHN OKES.

Cambridge County Gaol, January 21, 1839.

The health of the prisoners during the last quarter has improved since my last Report, the disposition to the scorbutic disease mentioned in that report having altogether disappeared.

JOHN OKES.

Cambridge County Gaol, July 5, 1839.

From the date of my last Report to the present time, an increase of names will be found upon the daily journal of sick prisoners. It is, however, a great satisfaction to be able to state that the increase is not owing to a return of the scorbutic disease among them; a disorder which I am still of opinion may be avoided by carefully adjusting the proportion of labour and nutriment. It is also satisfactory to observe, that the cases, though more numerous, are not of a severe kind.

JOHN OKES.

Cambridge County Gaol, January 21, 1840.

It is now more than a twelvemonth ago, that the scorbutic disease last showed itself among the prisoners, and then it appeared to originate in a temporary deviation from that diet which has always seemed most conducive to the health. Taking this then in conjunction with our former experience, there surely can be no doubt that this disease is the result of insufficient nutrition of persons exposed to the agency of all the other depressing causes attendant upon their situation as prisoners, and that it is accordingly desirable to persevere in our present system of diet.

JOHN OKES.

I have again to report that the surgeon does not comply with the gaol acts, and see every prisoner previous to being classed, and I find that cases of cutaneous disease have been communicated to prisoners, after being long in custody. Neither does he examine every prisoner twice during the week, nor is he present at corporal punishments. He states that there has been no epidemic disease, and that the general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

Return of Prisoners under medical treatment, March 26, 1840.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Medical Condition. Thomas R. - Enlarged glands. Richard R. - Pulmonary disease. William S. - Gonorrhœa. Thomas M. - Constipation.

Return of the number of deaths, from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

B. P. received in Prison March 28, 1839; died July 14, 1839, of disease of the kidneys.

I make the following extracts from the surgeon's journal:—

- January 12, 1839. W. — He has inflicted a wound in his throat, by which the trachea has been opened. It appears to have been done by the tongue of a buckle, which he made sharp by rubbing it on the stone floor. He had lost a large quantity of blood before I saw him; he must be watched carefully through the night, and allowed some gruel or tea.
January 13. W. — has passed a quiet night, and there has been no more bleeding; his wound appears going on well, and his health good.
May 9. Have examined all the men in No. 2; there are two or three who have the itch, but very slightly.
June 3. Baker, Saunders, Mathews, itch; the handrail of the mill to be washed with soap.
June 15. Cooper, Mrs., made an attempt to hang herself this morning; seems in good health.
July 12, A.M. P. much worse; delirious.
" " P.M. 4. P. continues insensible; retention of urine; he seems relieved by drawing off his urine; the person who attends him requires some extra allowance.
8 P.M. P. in the same situation.
July 13. P. in much the same state; requires the attention of a person at night.
Evening. P. still comatose and growing much weaker; incapable of swallowing nourishment; there is no probability whatever of his living many hours.
July 14. P. died at five this morning.

The chaplain's duties are performed in precisely the same manner as at my last visit. He states, "I have not administered the sacrament, on account of finding no prisoner in a proper state to receive it. I attended the prisoner who died, until comatose; he was a man of religious feeling. I see occasionally the debtors at chapel. Not a single prisoner has asked to be attended by a minister of another persuasion. No books are allowed to be carried to the prisoners but under my superintendence. I have no doubt but that the instructing the prisoners has a beneficial effect, and has certainly been a material aid to the discipline. I saw the male prisoner repeatedly, who attempted to destroy himself: he said he did not care what became of him; he professed sorrow for the act afterwards. The clergymen who take my duty in my absence confine themselves to the officiating in the chapel."

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Extracts from chaplain's private journal:—

"F.L.—Age 37; labourer; married; no children; read; committed on a charge of horse stealing; never was in gaol before; is a native of ———; lived in London 18 or 19 years as a job coachman; left London on account of ill health; then came to live at ———; has been there two years; was in town last summer, driving an omnibus for the same master; was paid 28s. a week; was afraid the winter in town would not agree with him; has a liver complaint; had a tumor on his liver; was turned out of St. George's Hospital incurable; has not worked at ———, his wife keeps a shop there; two gentlemen gave the prisoner the horse at ——— to take up to Paddington; did not know them; was going up to town by the waggon for the summer; did not go to church in town, as Sunday and working day was all alike to him, as he was always driving on Sundays. When he has been in the country has always been to ——— (is a rather respectable looking man, well behaved, but in infirm health,) convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour; discharged July 25. He seemed amended by his imprisonment; gave him a prayer book.

"R.D.—Age 45; married; five children; neither read nor write; labourer; convicted of absconding and leaving his wife and family chargeable to the parish; three calendar months' hard labour; has been in gaol twice before; once for three months, convicted of stealing coals six or seven years ago; next for the same offence as that for which he is now in gaol; that is three and a half years ago; has been in London once since he went out of gaol, and his family has been chargeable to the parish ever since; had work enough to maintain himself; the constable went up and fetched him back last week; sometimes worked on the river landing coals, sometimes in the gas works (is a most clumsy looking fellow); would never have thought anything more of his family if the constable had not gone after him; his eldest child, a girl, is in the county house at Newmarket; has never been to church or chapel since he went out of gaol. (Is a most reckless fellow.)

"P. H.—Age 59; hawker; married; seven children; read and write; convicted of damaging a coleseed field; one calendar month hard labour, or pay 1*l.* 6*s.*; never was in gaol before; has lived at ——— 38 years; 39 years ago he came from Ireland to redeem his father's property; he was a hawker; and was shipwrecked between Warren's Point and Liverpool; travels about the neighbourhood of ———, and returns home every night; sells cloth, sheeting, lawns, and linen, &c.; was coming home, and picked a pocket handkerchief full of the green tops of the coleseed for his children. If he had thought of being sent to gaol, the coleseed might have stood there till the day of judgment for him; is a Catholic brought up, but makes no difference in religion; his children are brought up Protestants; has had 14 baptized by the clergyman at ———; his eldest child is married; generally goes to church once a day; has not missed these 20 years (seems a very decent man, and has a very good character); discharged June 18; this man displayed a most excellent feeling when he went out.

"J. W.—Age 31; labourer; married; one child; read; convicted as a rogue and vagabond, being found in an enclosed yard at ———; one calendar month hard labour; has been in gaol four times before; it is six years since he went out last; was in twice for assaults, once on suspicion of stealing a rabbit trap, but not fully committed, and once for having two pints of beer without paying for it; does not do any regular work; in term time catches rats for the gownsmen to hunt; went into the yard in question at 11 at night to lie down; was tipsy; had been to Cambridge with rats; goes to church sometimes, not very often; at feast time goes about with nuts. (Has a bad character, is a most sinister looking fellow.)

"W. M.—Age 23; labourer; single; read and write imperfectly; convicted of taking fish from a stream of water at ———, belonging to ——— college; two months' imprisonment, or pay 5*l.*; has been in gaol five times before; has been in work ever since last April in various places, London, and Chatham, &c., mostly at farming work; this offence was committed April 11th last; went away on account of there being a warrant out against him, and he thought it not worth while to come to gaol in the summer; had good work now, and might have had all the winter, if he had not been sent to gaol; has not been to church lately; discharged January 14, 1839.

"J. P.—Age 28; draper; single; read and write; convicted of stealing a large quantity of silks, &c.; never was in gaol before; is a native of ——— in ———; his father is a farmer, holds about 100 acres; has left ——— five years; was apprenticed to a linen-draper; remained with him two years after his time was expired; when he left ———, got a situation for six months at ———; then had one in London, in which he remained nearly two years; and another situation in London, where he remained 12 months; was in other situations in London for short periods; drapers' shopmen are frequently changing; had two situations in ———, from whence he went to ———, about eight weeks ago; prosecutor advertised in the 'Times' for a shopman, and prisoner answered it, and gave him a reference to ———, and was engaged; boarded with the family and slept out; the missing goods were all found at prisoner's sleeping apartments; generally goes to church. (Appears a very respectable man, convicted at the assizes March 23, one year hard labour.)

"J. M.—Age 30; labourer; married; one child; neither read nor write; convicted of refusing to maintain his child; one calendar month hard labour; never in gaol before; lives with his mother; two or three of her children live with her and support her; mostly has work, gets 9*s.* a week; has been married about 13 years; she pretended to be in the family way, and swore a child to him, and the parish officers took him against his will, and had him married by licence; it proved afterwards she was not pregnant; his wife lived with him not more than six months; she went on very badly, and went away; he has not seen her for five years, she had been away for five years before she had the child, he did not see her at all during that time; this is the child he refused to pay for, and for which

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he is sent to gaol; his master stopped 2s. a week for three years, to pay for it; he consented to that rather than throw himself out of work; goes to church when he can, but has stock to attend on Sundays. (Officer gives him a good character.)

"October 17. H. D., age 52; cotton spinner; single; read and write. Convicted of an act of vagrancy; one calendar month hard labour. Has been in two or three gaols; 'never for any harm;' for begging. Has not had any work these two years. During this period he has been wandering about. (Seems a very extraordinary fellow; half knave, half fool; professes to disbelieve that Jesus is the Saviour of the world. Discharged Nov. 16.)

"November 29. H. S. J., age 27; single; read and write imperfectly. Committed on a charge of burglary and stealing four hams, &c., from the dwelling of Mr. ——. J. — was once in Gosport gaol for being drunk, and fined 5s. Has been in the royal navy six years; deserted from a 74 about four months ago, at Sheerness. Several ran away because they heard a bad character of the captain. Has been doing nothing ever since; has sold all his things. Denies the robbery. Was living at Barnswell some weeks. When he was abroad he attended chapel, but has not been to church ashore. (Acquitted at the assizes, March 18, 1840; the prosecutor being unable to appear, having broken his leg.)

"December 4. W. M., age 43; labourer; widower; six children; read and write. Convicted of becoming chargeable to the parish, &c. One calendar month hard labour. Was in gaol 12 years ago for seven days for assaulting Mr. ——. Was five years acting as parish clerk, but was deprived of his place by being addicted to drinking. Has been away from the parish about four months; has been working on the railroads; earned 2s. 6d. a day whilst at work; came back because he could not get any work. His wife has been dead about three years. Thinks what he has suffered will be a warning to him. (He would do very well but for his fondness for drink. Discharged January 3, 1840.)

"January 7. W. P., age 38; labourer; seven children; read. Convicted of neglecting to maintain his family. One calendar month hard labour. Was in a passion with his wife, and struck her (has done so before); she went away to the Union, and he was sent to gaol. Had not much value for his wife when he first married; was compelled to marry by the parish, as she was pregnant by him. Likes her better now. Hopes this punishment will do him good. Has had work all winter; earns 10s. a-week. Mostly goes to chapel. (Has a bad character.)

"February 3. R. S., age 33; servant; single; neither read nor write. Convicted of misconduct in service; one calendar month hard labour. Never was in gaol before. Lives with ———, a farmer; let himself for a year last Michaelmas, to have 7l. and his board and lodging. Was very angry that his master would not allow his horses what prisoner thought they required, and he went and got tipsy in revenge. Has worked in the family 15 years; says he never misconducted himself on any other occasion. Has no father or mother. When he has time he goes to church, but there is so much stock, &c. to attend to, that he can seldom get away. 'They do not think much about the servant if they can get the work done.' (Officer gives him a good character; is a very decent-looking and well-behaved man.)"

Extracts from chaplain's journal, of duty performed, &c. :—

"June 11, 1838. The chaplain has to make frequent complaints of the noise and turbulence of the debtors.

"July 14, 1839. P. died early this morning. For some days previous to his death his mind was impaired. But during his confinement, both in this and the town gaol, he manifested so much sorrow for his previous course of life, and such a serious and earnest attention to religion, that the chaplain has reason to hope well of him.

"July 23. Admonished —, who goes out in a day or two; he has learnt to read while in gaol, but the chaplain fears no good impression has been made upon him.

"August 10. — disbelieves in various parts of the bible, on the ground that it may have been altered from the original. As he obstinately sets himself against conviction, the chaplain recommends him to be placed where he cannot inculcate his notions upon the other prisoners, which he is very likely to attempt."

The schoolmaster states :—" I come into the prison at six, and assist at unlocking and other duties; I attend chapel at half past nine, and afterwards wait on the chaplain while he is examining the prisoners. I then go into the yards and take a class for instruction, and afterwards assist in serving out the dinners; and after that continue teaching the prisoners until locking up. The instruction has added most materially to the peace and quietness of the prison. I also teach prisoners who are in solitary."

I proceeded with the schoolmaster to examine the progress made by the prisoners under his tuition.

— B., age 40, committed 5th October, 1839, states—" I could not read when I came in; I went a little while to a Sunday school, but could not learn any thing. I have learnt more here than I ever learnt in my life." He reads short sentences well, and repeated his Duty towards God pretty well.

— M., age 27, committed 23d December—" I could not read; went to school for a little time; I go to church, hardly ever miss; I have a mother alive, and five brothers and sisters; I could not read at all when I came here." He now reads well; is under sentence of transportation for 10 years, being convicted of sheep-stealing.

M. F., age 35, committed 15th November—" I am married, and have three children; I went to school at the charity, was there two or three years, but the master was never at home, and did not attend to the school; the children used to learn themselves. I could read small words when I came in." He can now read short sentences, and repeat the commandments.

J. P., committed 8th October, 1838—" My father is alive, but I have no mother; never was at school; I did not know my letters when I first came here; it is a great comfort to me to read." Convicted of stabbing. He reads now remarkably well, and appears to understand.

J. B. aged 15—" Piecer at factory; of Irish parents, Roman Catholic; sometimes went to

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chapel; never at school; and could not read when he came in. Sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for stealing a watch out of a house. Has been here six weeks." Reads tolerably well, but does not understand. This prisoner had been amusing himself with imprinting an anchor on the hand of another just previous to my entry.

T. R., age 16; felony; six months' imprisonment—"I could not read; I was six years at Sunday school." Of very middling intellect; has been four months learning to spell.

R. R., age 22, brother of the above; same offence—"I was at school for two or three years, and learnt to say w; never learnt more than w there." In a state of imbecility.

RETURN of the Progress made by Prisoners in learning Catechism, Prayers, &c., from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

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Progress in Prison.	Knew nothing when Committed.	Knew Lord's Prayer when Committed.	Knew Lord's Prayer, Creed, when Committed.	Knew Catechism imperfectly.	Total.
Learned Catechism . . . .	10	31	18	7	66
Lord's Prayer, Creed, Com- mandments, D. t. G. and Neighbour . . . .	30	22	. . .	. . .	52
Lord's Prayer, Creed . . . .	24	8	. . .	. . .	32
Lord's Prayer . . . .	6	. . .	. . .	. . .	6
The Commandments . . . .	. . .	. . .	7	. . .	7
				Total . . .	163
The underneath committed previous to October, 1838; discharged in 1839.					
Learned the Catechism . . .	13	3	6	. . .	22
Lord's Prayer, Creed, Com- mandments, D. t. G. and Neighbour . . . .	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	3
Lord's Prayer, Creed, Com- mandments . . . .	2	2	1	. . .	5
Lord's Prayer, Creed . . . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	1
				Total . . .	31

RETURN of the Progress made by Prisoners in Reading, from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

Learned to Read.	Nothing when Committed.	Spelling Book when Committed.	Read imperfectly in Testament when Committed.	Total.
In Testament . . . .	6	5	. . .	11
In Spelling Book . . . .	21	. . .	. . .	21
Read Monosyllables . . . .	15	. . .	. . .	15
Improved in Reading . . . .	. . .	6	71	77
			Total . . .	124
The underneath were committed previous to October, 1838; discharged in 1839.				
In Testament . . . .	8	2	. . .	10
Spelling Book . . . .	4	. . .	. . .	4
Monosyllables . . . .	2	. . .	. . .	2
Improved in Reading . . . .	. . .	. . .	14	14
			Total . . .	30

I examined the prisoners' food, and found it of wholesome quality, and of the regulated weight.

I inspected the prison books. A day-book has been added to their number, in which every article of provisions and stores coming in for the use of the prison is entered as received.

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ANNUAL ACCOUNT of the Expenditure, &c. of the County Gaol and House of Correction for Cambridgeshire for the year 1839.

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Cambridgeshire. Cambridge County Gaol and House of Correction.

		Expenditure.					
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries:					Brought forward . . . 1295 15 5½		
Governor . . . . .	220	0	0	Miscellaneous:			
Matron . . . . .	30	0	0	Taxes . . . . .	9	12	0
Chaplain . . . . .	150	0	0	Insurance . . . . .	15	15	0
Surgeon . . . . .	20	0	0	Tithes . . . . .	2	10	0
Miller . . . . .	57	4	0	Bedding . . . . .	35	5	6½
Baker . . . . .	34	10	0	Clothing . . . . .	32	12	6
Turnkeys . . . . .	117	0	0	Shoemaker . . . . .	26	3	3
Schoolmaster . . . . .	52	0	0	Tread-mill Repairs . . . . .	14	1	11½
Night watch ( <i>pro tem.</i> ) . . . . .	6	0	0	Repairs of Gaol . . . . .	247	0	0½
Pension to retired officer . . . . .	100	0	0	Sweeping Chimnies . . . . .	2	0	0
Bread . . . . .	331	0	9	Soap . . . . .	11	11	0
Onions . . . . .	22	5	0	Oil and Candles . . . . .	9	0	11
Potatoes . . . . .	7	18	8½	Brushes, &c. . . . .	4	10	7
Ox heads . . . . .	7	16	0	Utensils . . . . .	6	17	3
Oatmeal . . . . .	2	8	6	Medicines . . . . .	40	0	0
Salt . . . . .	1	8	0	Hair Cutting and Shaving . . . . .	12	3	0
Maintenance of Sick . . . . .	1	8	2	Books . . . . .	10	2	9
Fuel . . . . .	53	0	8	Stationery . . . . .	19	11	5
Conveyance of Transports . . . . .	78	15	10½	Postage . . . . .	1	3	8
Conveyance of Prisoners and Debtors to Court . . . . .	3	0	6	Other Expenses . . . . .	58	6	2½
Carried forward . . . . .	£ 1295	15	5½	Total Expenditure . . . . .	£ 1854	3	4

Earnings and Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Earnings . . . . .	29	3	9
Fines . . . . .	1	11	6
Transports . . . . .	78	15	10½
Wooden fences . . . . .	5	1	6
Total . . . . .	114	12	7½

Flour consumed, 115 sacks, the produce of 757 bushels of wheat, which at 6d. per bushel grinding gives a profit of 18l. 18s. 6d., which forms a part of the whole of the mill earnings of 29l. 3s. 9d. The bread delivered per sack is 356lbs. loaves, and the number of 1lb. loaves consumed is 40,940 during the year.

Stock in Hand.

Wheat . . . . .	12	loads	
Flour . . . . .	2	sacks	
Bran . . . . .	1	quarter	
Pollards . . . . .	8	strikes.	
	£.	s.	d.
Expenditure . . . . .	1854	3	4
Receipts . . . . .	114	12	7½
—	1739	10	8½

I strongly recommend the magistrates to extend the supply of clothing to all prisoners, also that the tread-wheel be partitioned as at the Castle at Norwich, for separate labour, and with a moveable hand-rail, and that every convicted prisoner take his meals alone. I repeat my former recommendation, that the requisite means should be afforded of paying the under officers their wages monthly, that the keeper may be relieved from making these advances from his private resources. As the county treasurer resides at Cambridge, this can be a matter of no difficulty.

I suggest that the receiving cells at the lodge should be strictly appropriated to this most indispensable duty, and that no prisoner be passed into the prison without being examined by the surgeon, passed through the bath, and his clothes fumigated. I find the following instances of cutaneous disease, having been communicated within the prison, which probably might not have been the case had the proper precaution been observed:—

- B—, committed Jan. 1, 1839, itch, June 8.
- M—, „ April 4, „ itch, June 8.
- S—, „ August 1, 1838, itch, June 8.

Also that the surgeon be enjoined to comply with the provisions of the Gaol Act, and see every prisoner, debtor, or criminal twice during the week. One of the turnkeys acts as a domestic servant to the keeper, which I consider inconsistent with his other duty. He boards

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in the house, performs menial offices, and looks after his horse. I recommend that the prisoners' feet should be inspected at least once during the week; several were in a very uncleanly state on the day of inspection, nor had the supply of clean linen been altogether so regular, or rather invariable, as it should be in an establishment of this description.

I consider the permission to introduce a quart of beer at a time for prisoners before trial, and at no labour, as too much; if considered necessary, it might be divided, and half the quantity only admitted at once. I recommend very strongly to the magistrates the purchase of a van for the moving of prisoners during the sessions and assizes, and also for the transmission of convicts to the hulks.

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RETURN showing the Number of Punishments by Solitary Confinement, &c., for the year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.
Number of Prisoners placed in solitary confinement upon diminished allowance . . . . .	48	5	3	1	1

Solitary confinement is inflicted by placing the convict in a day-room, with a fire, if requisite. The prisoner attends Divine service on the Sabbath, and is allowed half an hour's walking exercise alone.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Commitments to the County Gaol and House of Correction from 30th September, 1838, to 29th September, 1839.

Number of Persons.	Committed for Trial.	Misdemeanors.	Assaults.	Vagrants.	Want of Surcettes.	Disorderly Apprentices.	Offences against the Game Laws.	Further Examination.	Total Number in the Year.
30th September, 1838, to 31st October . . . . .	4	14	..	2	1	..	..	1	22
"    "    November . . . . .	14	11	1	2	..	1	1	..	30
"    "    December . . . . .	4	12	..	..	..	..	2	..	18
"    "    January . . . . .	8	15	..	..	1	..	1	1	26
"    "    February . . . . .	12	13	2	..	..	..	1	..	28
"    "    March . . . . .	16	6	1	2	1	..	..	3	29
"    "    April . . . . .	12	8	2	..	1	1	..	..	24
"    "    May . . . . .	7	9	1	..	..	2	1	1	21
"    "    June . . . . .	5	5	..	..	..	1	..	3	14
"    "    July . . . . .	8	3	5	..	1	1	..	..	18
"    "    August . . . . .	4	11	..	..	1	1	2	..	19
"    "    September . . . . .	3	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	9
	97	109	13	6	7	8	9	9	258

RETURN of Recommittals during the undermentioned Periods.

Offences.	From Michaelmas 1837, to Michaelmas 1838.	From Michaelmas 1838, to Michaelmas 1839.
Felonies . . . . .	21	22
Misdemeanors . . . . .	43	45
Assaults . . . . .	12	10
Poachers . . . . .	12	5
	88	82

The number of commitments during the year ending Michaelmas 1838:—

Debtors . . . . .	62
Felons . . . . .	107
Misdemeanors . . . . .	197
Total . . . . .	366

The average number of debtors in the course of the year . . . . .	14
The average number of prisoners in the course of the year . . . . .	59
Total . . . . .	73

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Number of commitments during the year ending Michaelmas 1839:—

Debtors . . . . .	28
Felons . . . . .	97
Misdemeanors . . . . .	161
Total . . . . .	286

The average number of debtors in the course of the year . . . . .	6
The average number of prisoners in the course of the year . . . . .	49
Total . . . . .	55

ELY.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Ely.  
House of  
Correction.

I visited this prison on the 28th of March, and found the prisoners classed in the following manner:—

No. 1 Day-room.

- W. P., age 16. In custody on a charge of burglary. Committed March 18, 1840.
- G. L., age 28. Convicted of assault with intent to murder. Committed March 10, 1839. Sentenced to three years' imprisonment.
- J. B., age 24. To find sureties to keep the peace to his father and mother, or 12 months' imprisonment.
- G. W., age 22. In custody on a charge of stealing two two-bladed knives.
- W. H., age 27. Convicted of an assault. Two calendar months' imprisonment, or pay a fine. Committed February 4.
- H. R., age 25. Trespass; fined 6*d.*, costs 12*s.* 6*d.*, or two calendar months.
- G. W., age 19. In custody on a charge of burglary.
- E. P., age 19. Assault; one month's imprisonment, or pay a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 15*s.* costs.
- J. W., age 31. Neglect of duty as servant in husbandry. One calendar month.
- T. G., age 20. Ill-treating a horse. Fourteen days' imprisonment.

No. 2 Day-room.

- J. W.; convicted of felony; stealing from the person. Six months' imprisonment. Committed October 7, 1839.
- W. F., age 31. Assault; six months' imprisonment.
- R. M., age 30. Leaving his wife and family chargeable. Three months' imprisonment. Committed January 2.
- T. R., age 36. Felony; three months' imprisonment. Committed January 3.
- J. G., aged 18. Felony; three months' imprisonment. Committed January 3.
- J. F., age 26. Trespass; two months' imprisonment. Committed February 6.
- G. P., age 14. Trespass; to pay a fine of 6*d.*, with 12*s.* 6*d.* costs, or two months' imprisonment.
- W. B., age 19. Refractory apprentice; three months' imprisonment. Committed February 17.
- J. H., age 30. Trespass; one month's imprisonment. Committed March 2.
- R. F., age 18. Same offence, &c.
- J. C., age 44. Refractory pauper; 21 days' imprisonment.
- S. L., age 19. Trespass; injuring fences; pay a fine of 6*d.*, and costs 13*s.*, or one month's imprisonment.
- J. H., age 30. No commitment received with him.

Females.

- M. A. S., age 40. Refractory pauper; three months' imprisonment. Committed March 14.

Refractory Cell.

G. F., age 18. In custody on a charge of burglary. Committed March 18.  
No classification of the prisoners attempted.  
Six of the prisoners were sleeping singly, the remainder two in a cell, contrary to law.  
On going through the prison I found it in general clean, with the exception of the bedding, which was not altogether so, but I was informed it was on the eve of being changed. The persons of the prisoners did not appear over clean, particularly their feet.  
In one of the sleeping cells, occupied by a prisoner convicted of felony, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, I found, among other books, one of a tendency sufficiently explained by the extracts I make from it. Upon inquiry as to how it came into the prison, the turnkey, upon examination, stated "that he passed it in with other books from the prisoner's sister, supposing that it was a religious book, and without acquainting the keeper. It has been five months in the prison, and some clothes came for the prisoner at the same time." The prisoner having it in his possession said—"I live at —, in —, and go once to church on the Sundays and once to Lady Olivia Sparrow's meeting. This book was sent me by my sister.

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I thought myself it was a bad book. I went to Lady Sparrow's school." The book in question is entitled "The Religion of Jacobus Veritas," and is a direct attack upon the authenticity of Scripture and the Christian religion; is written in an ingenious and artful style, making use of portions of the Church of England service in its proposed form of prayer, with the evident design of masking its real intention, and not too abruptly shocking the opinions of the humbler classes. It contains a complete form of prayer, modelled after that of our own church, communion service, and sermons, and is entitled the "*Religion of Jacobus Veritas*." I make the follow extracts therefrom:—

"Jacobus was born in England, and was brought up in what is called the Church of England, to distinguish it from other Protestant congregations which are so called from protesting against the doctrines of the Church of Rome. The people of England, in emancipating themselves from the Roman Church, still retain several of its prejudices; but the toleration allowed in that country is favourable to the free inquirer. Jacobus, in the early part of his life, was exceeding fond of philosophical researches, and from thence was convinced of the certainty of one great first cause. Taught from his infancy to have a high veneration for the Deity, he wished, when his mental faculties increased, to gain a clear and distinct knowledge of him; but the writers whom he consulted on points, connected what was satisfactory to reason with what was totally contrary to it, so that he felt within his heart an uneasiness of which he could not get the better.

"Either his ideas of God were very erroneous, and he must be obnoxious to God's anger, or else, if his thoughts were true, the greater part of the world were in error. He sought the opinion of all nations, and not one of them was satisfactory unto him; he brought them all together, and found so much difference between them, that he thought himself justified in rejecting them all, and from his own reason to form a system of religion according to what he thought was right.

"The Bible begins with such an account of the formation of the world as soon satisfied him that God was not the author of it; and, from the contradictions and absurdities which are in many parts of it, he saw too visibly another work of man attempted to be forced on mankind as the word of the Supreme. He renounced his opinion that God had given the Bible and Testament for the sole guides of mankind; and he looked into his own heart for new principles to go upon.

"God, instead of simply destroying, by preventing the sinning of Adam, thereby saving thousands of souls from hell fire, and thereby rendering the effect of his own sufferings sure and certain in the first instance,—permits the tree to remain—permits man to eat it—is offended with him for what he knew man could not help—afterwards suffers himself to be crucified for the good of mankind—yet takes no steps to prevent any further wickedness from entering the world, which to this day continues to produce wicked men."

I inclosed the volume to the chairman of the quarter sessions, with a statement of the circumstances under which it was found in the prison.

Since my last visit, a bath and oven for the fumigating of the prisoners' clothes have been erected; and a few jackets and trousers, eight in number, have been provided; and the surgeon allowed a salary of 50*l.* for attendance and medicines. In all other respects this prison still continues in the same disreputable condition.

The surgeon states "that the cases of itch so frequent in the prison are brought by refractory paupers from the union workhouse, where the disease has been for a year and a half, and where they cannot get rid of it. After the prisoners have been here three months, I am obliged to alter the diet: one man, now sentenced to three years' imprisonment, is receiving 2 lbs. of mutton weekly, and a pint of beer daily. There has been no case of epidemical disease, the prisoners are generally healthy, and one death. J. R., committed March 26, 1838, died April 15, 1839, of mesenteric consumption; he was a man much addicted to drinking."

The surgeon now keeps a journal, in which he enters cases of illness, and orders for extra diet.

The chaplain states, "I perform divine service once on the Sabbath. I visit the prison during the week, but not for the purpose of moral or religious advice or instruction, unless a prisoner requires it, which seldom happens but in cases of illness. The prisoner who died did not receive the sacrament; he was attended by me regularly three or four times a-week; he died resigned."

The chaplain's journal consists of a repetition of the following entries:—"Divine service performed."

I inspected the bread issued to the prisoners, and found the loaf to be of the just weight of 2 lb. 2 oz. The quality was good.

I examined the prison books. No description is taken of the misdemeanants—a very important omission,—the personal identity of the criminal population being of the first consequence.

The following are extracts from the keeper's journal, being also entries of the punishments inflicted for refractory conduct:—

"Jan. 24, 1839.—James K. was put in the dark cell two days for swearing.

"ROBERT SCOTT.

"Feb. 14.—William F. was put in the dark cell for two days for trying to break the mill.

"April 1.—Daniel W. was put in the dark cell for disorderly conduct in the court-yard.

"April 1.—William F., who was committed on the 2nd of January last for nine months, for felony, did attempt to make his escape by seizing the turnkey by the collar when coming out of the door. Was by me put in irons, it being the second attempt. He still says he is determined to make his escape.

"April 4.—William F. having attempted on Monday last to make his escape out of this prison, and having threatened to repeat the attempt, and in consequence having been put in irons by the keeper of the prison and reported to us accordingly, ordered that he be continued in irons so long as the said keeper shall consider it necessary for his safe custody, or till he receives fresh instructions from a visiting magistrate.

"J. H. SPARKE, } Justices.  
"G. MILLERS, }

III.  
NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT.

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" April 15.—Francis M. was put in the dark cell for two days for striking a prisoner.  
" May 9.—James M. was put in the dark cell for three days for breaking the keeper's window by throwing a stone.  
" May 14.—Daniel W., who was committed the 2nd of January last for 12 months, for felony, did attempt to make his escape by sawing the iron bar; was by me put in irons, it being the second attempt.  
" ROBERT SCOTT.  
" That Daniel W. having attempted on Tuesday to make his escape from this prison, and in consequence having been put in irons by the keeper of the prison, and reported to me accordingly, be continued in irons so long as the said keeper shall consider it necessary for his safe custody, or till he receives fresh instructions from any visiting magistrate.  
" G. MILLERS.  
" March 18, 1840.—George F. was put in the dark cell one day for using bad language."

Rules and regulations, to be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval, are required for the government of this prison. I recommend to the magistrates that the keeper be enjoined to make use of the bath and oven for the cleansing of the prisoners and their apparel, which has not been sufficiently attended to. I consider it of the first importance, in a prison where the inmates must necessarily be so much together, that the surgeon should examine every prisoner before he is classed, that it may be seen whether he is free from cutaneous or other infectious disease. Prisoners with the itch have been turned in among the others during the day, and to sleep together at night. A prisoner complained to me that the keeper had not given him the same allowance of bread as the other prisoners, which he admitted to be the case, considering the allowance too much for him. I recommend that he should be enjoined to make no alteration in the diet, except by order of a magistrate or the directions of the surgeon. I am of opinion that the chaplain should be called upon to perform divine service twice on the Sunday, in compliance with the Gaol Act. And I once more recommend that some attempt should be made to teach the elements of reading, and that the visits of the chaplain should be frequent during the week, and that he should see the prisoners individually, for the purposes of private admonition and instruction; that he should insert in his journal the particulars of his having done so, and the general effect produced by his ministry; that he should also invariably visit prisoners undergoing a sentence of solitary confinement; also, that the bread should be served out in three daily portions, and that the keeper or under officer should be invariably present at meals; that grace both before and after taking them should be said, and the strictest order and decency maintained; also that gaol clothing should be provided for the convicted prisoners, and such of the untried as require it; it being impossible to maintain the requisite cleanliness without it in an establishment of this kind. And that some further employment or labour for the prisoners should be procured, such as the picking of oakum. I make these suggestions as only temporary palliatives of the prevailing evils, and which cannot be wholly remedied until the buildings are remodelled. I am, however, satisfied that much immediate benefit would result from their being carried into effect.

On mustering the prisoners, and requiring the charge against one of the number, the keeper said that the commitment had not been sent with him; and upon further questioning him, he stated, "that sometimes five or six days elapsed before the commitments came."

ELY OLD GAOL.

Ely Old Gaol. This prison is appropriated to the receiving of debtors from the courts of Requests in the Isle of Ely. It was clean on the day of inspection, and contained but two male prisoners.  
F. R., committed 14th March, for 40 days; debt and costs, 1l. 19s. 11½d.  
J. P., committed 14th March, for 20 days; debt and costs, 4s. 3d.

RETURN of the Number of Debtors from Courts of Requests in the Isle of Ely, who have passed through the Gaol at Ely in the year 1839, specifying the Number who have paid Debts and Costs.

Males.	Females.	Discharged, having paid Debt and Costs.	Discharged after Imprisonment.
48	2	11	37

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE ISLE OF ELY AT WISBEACH.

This prison was inspected by me on the 30th of March. Upon going through the wards at 20 minutes to 10 in the morning I found several of the female prisoners in bed, and apparently unexpectedly aroused from sleep by my entrance. In the day-room, one had just come down, and was lighting the fire, and a second was employed in washing, and had risen at six o'clock. The sleeping cells occupied by the males were unexceptionably clean and neat. I observe that the keeper's son still continues to occupy a room adjoining the women's sleeping cells. There has been no alteration either in the buildings or discipline since my last visit, I annex a description of the prisoners as mustered by me.

Males, in Airing Yard.

J. W., debtor; committed for 20 days.  
J. H., ditto ditto 40 days.

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- T. N., for trial on a charge of felony; committed 28th February.  
 W. B., ditto ditto ditto 3d March.  
 J. S., ditto ditto ditto 7th January.  
 W. D., ditto ditto ditto 26th March.  
 W. D., ditto ditto ditto 26th March.  
 W. W., convicted of a misdemeanour; sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment; committed 10th April.  
 H. L., age 50, convicted of larceny; committed 3d July, 1839.  
 W. H., age 33, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 6th October.  
 B. A. B., age 33, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 16th October.  
 W. S., age 29, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 16th October.  
 W. F., convicted of an assault; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 16th October.  
 J. H., age 19, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 16th October.  
 J. L., age 50, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 16th October.  
 J. M., age 24, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 1st January, 1840.  
 V. W., age 26, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment, first and last week solitary; committed 1st January, 1840.  
 W. D., summary conviction; sentenced to two calendar months' imprisonment; committed 4th February.  
 J. F., summary conviction; sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment; committed 5th March.  
 J. G., summary conviction; sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment; committed 7th March.  
 S. L., summary conviction; sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment; committed 10th March.  
 J. P., summary conviction; sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment; committed 20th March.  
 T. W. S., summary conviction; sentenced to two calendar months' imprisonment; committed 21st March.  
 J. C., age 30, convicted of larceny; sentenced to six months' imprisonment; committed 1st January.  
 G. T., age 46, convicted of a misdemeanour; sentenced to four months' imprisonment; committed 1st January.  
 B. S., for further examination; committed 28th March.

*Females.*

- H. W., for trial on a charge of felony; committed 12th February.  
 C. P., for trial on a charge of felony; committed 8th February.  
 M. A. G., age 21, M. A. J., age 20, convicted of larceny; and each sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with a week's solitary confinement at the conclusion; committed 1st January.  
 M. W., summarily convicted of misdemeanour; sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment; committed 21st March.  
 E. M., summarily convicted of misdemeanour; sentenced to two calendar months' imprisonment. Committed 14th February.

	Males.	Females.
Total debtors . . . .	2	..
For trial . . . . .	5	2
Further examination . . . .	1	..
Convicted . . . . .	18	4
	—	—
Total . . . . .	26	6
	—	—

The prisoners were sleeping three in a cell, with the exception of the two debtors, who were in a cell at night by themselves.

The chaplain states—"That he performs Divine service once upon the Sabbath; that the prisoners are very attentive; that the room used as a chapel is at times very much crowded; that there is no check there upon the intercourse, as they are all together. He does not attend the prison systematically to see the prisoners in the week."

I find that there are only six prayer-books and two testaments in the House of Correction for the use of the prisoners. The keeper states—"that from the year 1824 to the present time he never had but three testaments and six prayer-books."

D.P.

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The chaplain's journal is arranged under the following heads:—

Time of Attendance.	Number of Prisoners.	Observations.
October 28th, 1838 .	33	Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The surgeon is now paid a salary of 50*l.* for attendance and medicines. There has been no material illness nor death in the prison since my last visit.

Number of prisoners under medical treatment March 30th, 1840 :—

- T. H., ulcers on the ankle.
- G., venereal.
- D. T., excoriation.
- M. H., ulcers on the leg.

I examined the books, and found them precisely in the same state as at my last visit ; most imperfect in form and information.

The bread was of good quality and weight, and is now provided by contract. Soup was issued to the prisoners three times a week in the past winter.

The tread-mill is usually employed in grinding small portions of grain for poor people, mostly gleaners, the charge being 4*d.* a bushel, 2*d.* under the usual rate. The miller receives 9*s.* a week, but is entirely unconnected with the discipline of the prison, there being a separate entry for him to the mill. By the following statement of its transactions for four quarters, it appears to be quite unproductive, not even paying expenses.

RETURN of Earnings and Expenditure of the Tread-Mill for one Year.

March 25th to May 31st, 1839 :—

	£.	s.	d.
Earnings . . . . .	2	4	9
Miller's wages . . . . .	4	19	0
Loss . . . . .	2	14	3

June 1st to August 9th :—

	£.	s.	d.
Earnings . . . . .	1	17	0
Miller's wages . . . . .	4	11	0
Loss . . . . .	2	14	0

August 10th to November 2d :—

	£.	s.	d.
Earnings . . . . .	2	0	2½
Miller's wages . . . . .	5	0	0
Loss . . . . .	2	19	9½

November 2d to January 24th, 1840 :—

	£.	s.	d.
Earnings . . . . .	7	11	2
Miller's wages . . . . .	5	17	10
Gain . . . . .	1	13	4

There have been no attempts at escape nor punishments.

Evidence of Officers.

Turnkey.—“ I do not reside in the prison ; I came in at six this morning, or a little after ; always come in about that time. I am employed sweeping out the cells till half-past eight. The men are on the mill during the time ; they come off for breakfast at half-past ; they eat it in the yard, they have no other place. I go out to breakfast, and return at nine, when the men go on the mill again, and remain till half-past 12. They are half an hour on, and a quarter off for rest. I go to dinner at the same time, and return at two. The prisoners go to labour again until six o'clock, when they are locked up. I assist in locking up. The debtors are locked up at the same time. We are occasionally obliged to put the misdemeanants and debtors to sleep together. I go out about once a fortnight, and am employed to drive a hearse ; I sometimes do not acquaint the keeper when I am going. I have 14*s.* a-week ; and when I was engaged, I was told I might occasionally drive the hearse when wanted. I have six children. Was on one occasion assaulted by a debtor, who was brought before the magistrates, but being out with the hearse, I could not attend.”

The keeper states—

“ I am left in the prison 14 hours out of the 24. The turnkey does not come in till seven o'clock in the morning, and sometimes later. He occasionally goes out for the whole day, hearse driving, and does not return until locking up at six. On March the 4th, he was out with the hearse from half-past 11 till five in the evening. March 5th, he left at noon, and came back at half-past four. March 18th left at nine, and returned at five. March 21st, left at half-past 12, and did not come back till the next morning. March 26th, left at 12, returned next morning.

“ I have heard persons of a better description among the debtors object to being thrown into a

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yard with the felons. A very great deal of trouble and annoyance arises from the sending in of provisions to the debtors, who take their meals in the same yard with the others, which is very provoking to the criminals, who have nothing but bread, and leads to the attempt to send in food to them, under the pretext of its being for debtors. The greatest number of debtors I have had at one time was 21, and this was in consequence of the dissolution of partnership between two surgeons. I have had as many as six retainers against one man; the longest term of imprisonment has been 15 weeks, when they have had retainers. They generally contrive to pay the smallest, and lie out the largest sum. The retainers are delivered to me all at once, so that they can do this without any undue preference. While the debtor is here he is maintained by his parish at the rate of a loaf a day, 4½d. They used to be allowed 6d., and saved money. I collect the subsistence money from the officers of the parish to which the debtor belongs."

II.  
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RETURN of the Number of Debtors from all Courts for the Recovery of Small Debts, with the amount of their respective Debts and Costs, who have passed through the House of Correction at Wisbeach from the 1st of January, 1839, to the 28th of March, 1840.

Debtors.	Amount of Debt and Costs.			Debtors.	Amount of Debts and Costs.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
R. A.*	2	9	8½	E. W.*	3	0	3
A. B.	2	9	9½	E. P.*	2	7	3½
J. C.*	3	8	2	S. E.	1	1	0
W. A.	0	8	4	W. F.	1	3	6
S. B.	1	14	10	W. B.	1	6	6
G. G.	2	19	1½	J. C.	1	14	10
W. H.	2	14	9½	J. F.	2	10	4
E. T.	1	17	0	W. C.*	2	3	4
J. R.	2	9	1	J. D.	2	11	9½
W. E.	1	1	1	J. F.	0	18	11
J. W.	1	6	4½	W. G.	1	12	2
W. S.	2	4	11	S. W.	1	3	9
E. E.*	2	12	1½	S. B.	2	4	0½
J. R.*	2	6	9½	J. F.	1	0	2½
J. R.	0	13	11	Retainer	0	8	0
J. O.*—he had a sovereign, and bought bread from the keeper during his imprisonment	1	17	4	W. L.	1	0	7
J. G.	0	18	2	S. W.*	2	12	10½
J. M.	1	4	4	J. B.	2	9	6½
S. B.	1	17	10	J. D.	0	9	4
T. R.	3	6	0	W. M.	3	1	5½
H. H.	0	14	4	R. M.*	2	13	11
J. A.	1	11	1	W. L.	1	0	4
J. J.	0	19	4	W. W.,* 1840	1	4	4
J. S.*	1	17	3	J. W.*	2	3	0
J. F., 20 days	1	6	1	J. W.	2	6	9½
J. F., retainer, 40 days	1	19	9	J. M.	2	6	9
A. F.*	1	7	4	J. J.	1	11	2
				J. H.	1	5	2½
				R. S.*	2	6	9½
				J. W.	1	2	1

	Males.	Females.
Discharged on payment of debt and costs	12	3
Laid out their time in prison	44	4
Total	56	7

The only new fact elicited during the present inspection is that of the female prisoners being kept in their beds until ten o'clock in the morning, which I find to be the common practice.

The recommendations made with respect to the duties of the chaplain in the house of correction at Ely apply to this establishment, and need not be repeated.

I can only repeat the words of a previous report, that the interior of this prison presents the discreditable spectacle, happily now but of rare occurrence, where the convicted felon, the untried prisoner, and the debtor are thrown together in unrestrained communion, where crime can receive no check, repentance no encouragement, and innocence no security.

The two prisons in the Isle of Ely are among the most inconvenient and ill-constructed I have ever visited. I am persuaded that one well-regulated house of correction for the whole isle would be found more beneficial than two ineffective ones on a small scale.

The old gaol at Ely might also, I think, be appropriated to the reception of the whole number of debtors sent from the small courts.

I have not failed to draw the attention of the magistrates to the wretchedly defective state of these prisons, and from communications I have received, have every reason to believe their consideration is directed towards devising the best means for their remedy. The subject is not without difficulty, from the extreme inconvenience to which a penal establishment is subjected, by being obliged by law to receive such a class of prisoners as debtors, whose treatment is wholly at variance with the principle for which such establishments as houses of correction were erected; namely, the infliction of punishment. In all cases where I have found this class of prisoners under such circumstances, their presence has been a material obstacle to discipline.

\* Those marked with an asterisk were discharged on payment of debt and costs.

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FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

WISBEACH.—BOROUGH POLICE LOCK-UPS.

II.  
NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on  
Separate Prisons.

Cambridgeshire.  
Wisbeach.  
Borough Police  
Lock-ups.

I inspected the lock-ups and station-house lately erected, and in occupation by the police. They were unexceptionably clean and neat, and appear to be well-adapted for the purpose. The superintendent of police appears to be an active and zealous officer; every thing connected with his office which came under my observation was most satisfactory.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners, Male and Female, who have passed through the Police Lock-ups at Wisbeach from the 1st of January, 1839, to the 1st January, 1840, distinguishing those above and those under 18 Years of Age.

Males above 18 Years of Age.		Males under 18 Years of Age.	
Drunk and disorderly . . . . .	156	Disorderly . . . . .	10
Vagrancy . . . . .	46	Vagrancy . . . . .	2
Felony, and suspicion of . . . . .	48	Felony . . . . .	4
Misdemeanants . . . . .	39	Misdemeanants* . . . . .	13
Assault . . . . .	10		
	—		
Total . . . . .	299	Total . . . . .	29
	—		—
Females above 18 Years of Age.		Females above 18 Years of Age.	
Drunk and disorderly . . . . .	9	Disorderly . . . . .	4
Vagrancy . . . . .	9	Vagrancy . . . . .	8
Felony . . . . .	8	Felony . . . . .	2
Misdemeanants . . . . .	2		
Assault . . . . .	1		
	—		
Total . . . . .	29	Total . . . . .	14
	—		—

Summary.

Males above 18 years . . . . .	299
Males under 18 years . . . . .	29
Females above 18 years . . . . .	29
Females under 18 years . . . . .	14
	—
Total of persons . . . . .	371
	—

The police office or station-house is situated in the centre of the town; it comprises a constable's office, a charge-room, and three substantial lock-ups, with a water-closet attached. The charge-room is used for the purpose of keeping the books of the police establishments, and the magistrates attend to hear the morning and evening charges when occasion requires.

The official books are:—

1. *Orderly Book*.—In constable's room.
2. *Duty Book*.—Showing day and night duties.
3. *Report Book*.—All informations and complaints.
4. *Charge Book*.—Headed as under—Day of Week—Day of Month—Hour brought to Station-house—Age—Name of Party charged—Offence—Officer—Name of Party Charging—Detained—Hour Bailed—Number of Charge—How disposed of—What Magistrates—Remarks, &c.

The books are kept by the superintendent, whose whole time is devoted to the performance of his police duties. The force consists of six constables in uniform. The police office is never left. The lock-ups are secure, well ventilated, and free from external communication, and of the following size:—

No. 1, or woman's cell; 7 feet 6 inches long, 4 feet 6 inches wide, with bench the whole length, 22 inches wide, and the ceiling 11 feet 8 inches high.

No. 2, or strong-hold, is used for felons; this is 8 feet 6 inches long, 4 feet 6 inches wide, and bench as No. 1; is arched and roofed over, and 9 feet 9 inches high.

No. 3 is 11 feet long, 5 feet wide; has a bench the entire length, 2 feet 5 inches wide, well ventilated, perfectly secure, and is the same height as No. 1. A passage divides these cells; the doors are 3 inches thick, and riveted, with stone lintels, and jams for iron bolts to slide in. Nine persons are the greatest number confined in them at one time, and that upon extraordinary occasions, such as a *mart* or *fair*.

CAMBRIDGE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Cambridge.  
Borough Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

This prison was visited by me on the 26th of March, 1840. The interior was clean and orderly, and, altogether, I consider the establishment to be in an improved condition. I annex a return of the prisoners confined there at the time.

\* Under the head of Misdemeanants are denominated those charged with passing bad coin—obtaining goods under false pretences—garden robbing—wilful damage, &c. &c. &c.

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RETURN of the Number and Distribution of the Prisoners in Cambridge Borough Gaol, March 26, 1840.

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Yard.	Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.
No. 2.	E. G. . . .	17	Obtaining goods under false pretences	12 months' hard labour.
No. 5.	J. H. . . .	23	Stealing a copper boiler . . . .	15 years' transportation.
„	D. S. . . .	18	Stealing a pilot coat . . . .	10 years' ditto.
„	E. H. . . .	26	Stealing fowls and ducks . . . .	7 years' ditto.
„	W. F. . . .	30	Stealing a pair of skates . . . .	6 months' hard labour.
„	P. H. . . .	20	Stealing a silk handkerchief . . . .	Ditto.
„	A. G. . . .	18	Stealing a pair of trowsers . . . .	4 months' hard labour.

The above seven prisoners were all tried at this present Lent Assizes.

Yard.	Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Misdemeanants.	Sentence.
No. 6.	J. W. . . .	57	Idle and disorderly . . . . .	1 month's hard labour.
„	W. B. . . .	32	Assault . . . . .	Ditto.
„	M. N. . . .	18	Idle and disorderly . . . . .	7 days' hard labour.
„	J. L. . . .	24	Game Laws . . . . .	3 months' ditto.

The above four prisoners are under summary conviction.

The prisoners were all sleeping in separate cells. There has been no alteration in the buildings; the only change in the establishment has been the discharge of the former keeper and the appointment of another in his room. Clothing has also been provided for males and females. The routine of the discipline, diet, &c. remain as formerly described.

The surgeon states "the health of the prisoners to have been satisfactory: there has been neither a death nor case of epidemical disease, nothing save influenza, and that in a slight degree. He visits the prisoners twice or three times a-week, whether there is illness or not, and attends corporal punishments when inflicted."

The chaplain states "that his duties in the prison are carried on in the same manner as at my last visit: that prisoners have in some cases been sentenced to solitary confinement—in one instance for a month, in another for a fortnight. Prisoners under such circumstances attend divine service in the prison chapel on all public occasions. A lad, named G., sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the last fortnight solitary, seemed a good deal affected by it. Those so sentenced are placed in the refractory cell, which is dark, but opens into a small yard. The same good effects continue to result from the library; but they mutilate the books most sadly. I have neither had occasion nor thought it proper to administer the sacrament. Generally speaking, the prisoners conduct themselves very well at chapel; I have very little occasion to reprove them. One woman behaved very ill, but I think it was in consequence of her seeing the man there she had been in the habit of cohabiting with. I have sometimes provided elementary books, but there is no regular instruction. When we have boys, I give them chapters in the Bible to learn. One boy here was exceedingly clever, and learnt many chapters by heart. I felt much interest in him, and got him into the Refuge in London, where he remained only a fortnight. He was absent about a year and a half, and then came back to Cambridge, and on the night of his arrival stole a coat, and was sentenced to 10 years' transportation. He had been altogether five times in the gaol."

The chaplain's journal contains no entries of any personal communications he may have had with the prisoners, nor any observations upon their state of mind, or the effect produced by the discipline.

I examined the prisoners' food and beer, and found them of most excellent quality. The provisions are furnished by contract, the keeper checking the quantities delivered with those charged.

Inspected the prison books, which require revision. I recommend the adoption of a description book, similarly arranged to the one in use at the county gaol, and also a journal for the entry of all punishments and occurrences within the prison.

EXPENDITURE of the Borough Gaol and House of Correction at Cambridge, from September 1, 1838, to August 31, 1839.

Salaries :—	£.	s.	d.
Chaplain . . . . .	50	0	0
Surgeon . . . . .	30	0	0
Gaoler and matron . . . . .	90	0	0
Turnkey . . . . .	52	0	0
Total . . . . .	£222	0	0

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Maintenance, Clothing, &c. of Prisoners:—	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Bread, per contract, one year, to Midsummer, 1839 .	133	6	2				
Table beer . . . . .	11	19	3				
Coals . . . . .	31	15	9				
Shoes, &c. . . . .	6	3	0				
Grocery . . . . .	15	10	8				
Ironmongery . . . . .	1	15	0				
Prison dresses, &c. . . . .	3	9	0				
Blankets, &c. . . . .	23	9	4				
Oil, soap, and bedding . . . . .	3	12	1				
Gaoler's bills, for miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	26	12	1				
					257	12	4
Repairs . . . . .					58	6	6
Rates and taxes . . . . .					8	9	7
Stationery and books . . . . .					3	14	9
Prayer-books for the use of prisoners at the gaol chapel . . . . .					3	0	0
Chimney-sweeper . . . . .					2	0	0
Gas lamp, one year . . . . .					6	6	0
Wages to an assistant turnkey . . . . .					6	15	0
Removal of convicts . . . . .					13	0	0
Total. . . . .					£581	4	2

Earnings at the tread-wheel, from Midsummer, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839, 14*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*

*Evidence of Officers.*

Keeper (J. E.), age 32; appointed December 21, 1839; formerly of medical profession; late relieving officer to the Cambridge union, and chief constable; salary, 90*l.*, with coals, candles, and garden. "No prisoner is employed either in his house or garden, and only one as a sweeper, P. H., sentenced to six months' imprisonment for felony, who was never in prison before. This man receives no remuneration, save being excused labour at the mill. The women wash and mend for the male prisoners. The tread-wheel is frequently left without an officer; it is quite impossible, with only one turnkey, to attend entirely to it. The moment any person comes to the lodge, the women are immediately to be seen, looking at them from their yard. The men talk at night from cell to cell. There has not been a single attempt at escape. I comply with the Acts of Parliament. I see every prisoner also twice during the day. Divine service on the Sabbath begins at a quarter past nine, and finishes a quarter before eleven. The prisoners are left by themselves for the remainder of the day. There is no regular hour for prayer on the Tuesday and Friday mornings. The chaplain comes only to the prison at the times when divine service is performed. Of the three men under sentence of transportation, one (J. H.) seems desponding and deeply affected with his situation; I think it is likely that the attention of the chaplain would be grateful to him. The chaplain has occasionally the prisoners in after dinner for an hour or so. Solitary confinement takes place in the refractory cell. T. K., age 17, sentenced to three months, the last fortnight solitary, was obliged to be withdrawn from the cell, in consequence of the cold, by order of the surgeon, on the 1st of January. E. P. was under the same sentence at the same time, and there being but one cell for the purpose, we were obliged to place them in it on alternate days."

Turnkey: "I now receive two shillings a-week additional, in lieu of a ration. It is supposed that the late keeper's servant has gone away with a discharged prisoner, who was also acting as a sort of servant to the keeper. The male and female prisoners open the slides of the doors at the end of the passages and talk to each other. The debtors and misdemeanants do the same on the other side."

The keeper's wife performs the duty of matron without salary.

There appears to have been but one debtor confined here during the present year, 1840. The prisoners are on the wheel for an hour, and rest for half an hour. The bread is divided and served out at each meal. The usual punishments are locking up for the day, and diminishing the allowance to 1 lb. of bread. Convicted prisoners are only permitted to receive a visit but once in six months; transports and the untried, by order of a magistrate; debtors, every day but the sabbath.

I recommend the magistrates to draw up rules and regulations for the government of this prison, defining the routine of the discipline and the duties of the several officers, and submit the same to the Secretary of State for approval. I also suggest the propriety of boarding up the iron railings which inclose the airing-yard of the women's wards, and fixing blinds to their cell windows; likewise the erecting of doors in the two archways on either side of the keeper's house, as the best means of putting a stop to the communication taking place between prisoners of both sexes.

I recommend that the chaplain, in compliance with the Gaol Acts, be called upon to perform two services on the sabbath; to see the prisoners frequently and separately, for admonition and consolation, and to insert in his journal the effect produced by the discipline, morally and physically, upon the prisoners, together with every information he may derive from them as to the causes of crime, &c.

I am of opinion that the cell for solitary confinement is improper to be used for such a purpose for any longer term than three days; and in the winter, I almost doubt whether it would be prudent to inclose a prisoner there even for that time.

The allowing of pepper and salt to be sent in by the friends of prisoners I think had much better be discontinued, as leading to unnecessary intercourse, and, if necessary, should be supplied by the borough.

I consider some salary should be awarded the matron, if only to fix the responsibility attached to the office.

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CAMBRIDGE.—BOROUGH POLICE LOCK-UPS.

These lock-ups were visited and found to be clean and neat: they were without a prisoner. I annex returns of the number and description of prisoners who have passed through them during the years 1838 and 1839:—

RETURN of the Number of Persons charged at the Police Station, Cambridge, in the Year 1838.

Males above 18 Years.	Males under 18 Years.	Females above 18 Years.	Females under 18 Years.	Total.
623	142	193	42	982

RETURN of the Number of Persons charged at the Police Station, Cambridge, in the Year 1839.

Males above 18 Years.	Males under 18 Years.	Females above 18 Years.	Females under 18 Years.	Total.
599	106	131	74	910

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CAMBRIDGE.—SPINNING HOUSE, OR HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Spinning House, or  
House of  
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This house of correction was visited by me on March 25, 1840. It contained the following female prisoners:—

Lucy N., age 16, committed March 18, for three weeks' imprisonment.

Mary Anne A., age 22, committed March 19, for one week's imprisonment.

Elizabeth T., age 16, committed for three weeks, or until the surgeon shall pronounce her well.

The interior of this house of correction appeared in the same neglected condition as at former inspections. I found the three females at breakfast, in an untidy day-room; tea, fine loaf sugar, onions, butter, and bread were on the table; in the window was a paper of tobacco, and pipes on the side of the grate. Two women were sleeping in one cell, and a third separately. The beds were unmade at the time.

The keeper states in evidence that "the University still allows 7d. a-day for the maintenance of each prisoner. He does not object to their having a little beer, if they behave well. They are not searched when they come in; they have now seldom any money; they formerly used to have. Some of them have been very troublesome lately. They come in now much younger than they did; we used to have occasionally one or two young ones, but now they are almost wholly so. Some ladies occasionally visit them, and get them admitted to the Refuge for Prostitutes lately established in the town. There is no hindrance to their communicating the itch to each other. If a woman happens to break out with the itch afterwards, and has slept with another, we place them both under treatment. They are allowed candles to go to bed with. No clergyman attends to read prayers; one of the proctors, Mr. Baily, of Clare Hall, attended regularly in 1838 on Sunday afternoons, and read prayers and lectured upon passages in the Bible, in which they appeared to take interest, but this ended with his office. I have no authority to put them to work, the commitment does not authorize me. People often come a day or two after they are committed to take clothes from the girls which have been lent to them. We have not so many as formerly, the policemen drive them out of the streets."

The surgeon states, "The want of cleanliness in the women confined in the spinning house is to that degree, that they are longer in getting well from disease. I spoke to Mrs. Wright, but she has no control over them."

I find by the surgeon's book that the number of his visits from the 1st of January, 1840, to the 21st of March, has been 14. It contains entries of the state of health and progress of prisoners under medical treatment. Extract:—

"Jan. 6, 1840.—W. is well enough to be discharged.

"Jan. 25.— —, syphilis.

"Feb. 1.— —, going on well."

I make the following extracts from the general register of persons apprehended in the streets by the proctors:—

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

Name, &c.	Date of Apprehension.	Present Residence.	By whom apprehended.	Charge.	Punishment.	Remarks.
—, age 18; father in — Barnwell.	April 9, 1838	. .	Mr. — .	Street-walking . .	One week .	Once before, for two months, for very bad behaviour.
„	May 1, 1838 .	. .	Mr. — .	Ditto . . . . .	. .	Admonished and discharged the same night.
„	April 7, 1839	. .	. .	. . . . .	. .	On Sunday, in company with —; affected modesty; refused to give her name; behaved violently, and struck the man; but discharged the same night, in consequence of her having a child only nine weeks old.
„	March 5, 1839	. .	. .	Street-walking . .	. .	Admonished and discharged.
„	March 16, 1839	. .	. .	Found behind the college with a gownsmen.	. .	Discharged in consequence of her being near her confinement.
J H., age 17, St. A's. parish; mother alive; living with aunt.	April 10, 1839	— Place	Mr. — .	. . . . .	. .	In company with —; and both ran away together at the sight of the proctor. Taken home to her aunt. She seems bold, and likely to be a very bad girl.
J. M. . . . .	Nov. 20, 1839	— Street	Mr. — .	Charged in the theatre with being a bad character, common to town and gown.	Admonished and discharged.	Kept by —.
H. P. . . . .	May 2, 1839 .	— Yard	Mr. — .	Suspected . . . .	Ditto . .	Hardworking.

RETURN of Women committed to the Spinning House by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, from January, 1838, to March 25, 1840; with the Number of Times they have been Committed.

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Ann A. . . . .	3 times.	M. A. A. . . . .	3 times.
Eliza G. . . . .	8 „	Ann M. . . . .	1 „
Sarah B. . . . .	4 „	Sophy G. . . . .	2 „
Charlotte B. . . . .	3 „	Elizabeth R. . . . .	2 „
Eliza O. . . . .	2 „	Maria W. . . . .	1 „
Jane M. . . . .	2 „	Mahala A. . . . .	1 „
Mary W. . . . .	8 „	Mary B. . . . .	3 „
Frances W. . . . .	2 „	Ann J. . . . .	1 „
M. A. L. . . . .	1 „	Sarah S. . . . .	2 „
Mary F. . . . .	2 „	Charlotte P. . . . .	1 „
Margaret L. . . . .	3 „	Eliza W. . . . .	1 „
M. A. W. . . . .	3 „	Sarah H. . . . .	1 „
Sarah M. . . . .	1 „	Eliza P. . . . .	1 „
Ann M. . . . .	2 „	Susan P. . . . .	3 „
Ann H. . . . .	1 „	Rhoda G. . . . .	1 „
Susan F. . . . .	1 „	Hannah P. . . . .	1 „
M. A. W. . . . .	2 „	M. A. B. . . . .	1 „
Eliza H. . . . .	3 „	Mary O. . . . .	2 „
M. C. . . . .	1 „	Susan B. . . . .	1 „
Sarah P. . . . .	1 „	Mary C. . . . .	3 „
Ann J. . . . .	7 „	Eliza T. . . . .	1 „
Ann G. . . . .	1 „	Mary R. . . . .	1 „
Elenor J. . . . .	2 „	Mary H. . . . .	1 „
Sarah P. . . . .	1 „	Ann H. . . . .	1 „
M. A. R. . . . .	1 „	Elizabeth T. . . . .	2 „
Ann W. . . . .	2 „	Elizabeth N. . . . .	1 „
Eliza S. . . . .	2 „	Louisa H. . . . .	1 „
Susan P. . . . .	3 „	Eliza H. . . . .	1 „
Martha N. . . . .	4 „	Caroline S. . . . .	1 „
Susan H. . . . .	1 „	Sarah J. . . . .	1 „
Sarah N. . . . .	6 „	Louisa M. . . . .	3 „
Susan W. . . . .	2 „	Susan M. . . . .	1 „
Eliza P. . . . .	1 „		
Sarah A. . . . .	1 „		
Louisa B. . . . .	3 „		
Elizabeth S. . . . .	1 „		
Elizabeth G. . . . .	1 „		

Rhoda G., from Feb. 23, 1835 (being the first time) to March 26, 1840, committed 33 times, and twice to the county gaol. She has been committed 84 weeks, and 8 weeks to this and the county gaol.

By the 2nd and 3rd of Victoria, cap. 56, this house of correction becomes subject to the regulations laid down in the Gaol Acts, and I waited upon the vice-chancellor of the university for the purpose of drawing his attention to the alteration in the law, and again to urge the propriety of some steps being taken to place the Spinning House in a condition more creditable to all concerned in the superintendence, and more consonant to justice and humanity. I was requested by him to put myself in communication with the solicitor of the university, and state what was requisite for the purpose.\* I have accordingly communicated with him on the subject, and offered several suggestions for the better government of the spinning house, among which are—that the prisoners shall be attended upon wholly by officers of their own sex; that every prisoner on coming in should be cleansed, exa-

\* I have since received the following intimation from the solicitor:—"The still pending suit respecting the Spinning House renders it impossible, for the present, to devise any scheme for its permanent management; but arrangements have already been made for securing the regular performance of service once on every Sabbath; to separate all the persons confined at night; and to improve the superintendence during the day.

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mined by the surgeon, and completely clothed in coarse but clean and uniform apparel; that they should be kept separate and under direct superintendence as much as possible during the day, and always sleep in separate cells at night; that a spare but wholesome diet be provided, and neither provisions nor any other article be allowed to be introduced into the prison; that some employment be provided for the prisoners; that divine service be performed twice on the Sundays by an appointed chaplain, who should visit frequently in the week; that morning and evening prayers, selected for the purpose, be read by the matron, and no meal commenced or concluded without the invocation of a blessing. The giving effect to these and other recommendations would, I am persuaded, be beneficial, and remove much of the just obloquy which now attaches to this establishment.

The Chancery suit between the university and town, which involves the question of the application of this charity as a house of correction by the former body, remains apparently in a state of abeyance. Schemes have, I understand, been proposed by both parties before the master, but there appears to be little hope of this long litigated question being speedily decided.

For the more perfect comprehension of the peculiar nature of this establishment, and the use to which it is appropriated, I annex the following extracts from the report of my first inspection:—

*Spinning House, Cambridge.*

This establishment, situate in St. Andrew's-street, was founded by Thomas Hobson, in 1628, for the purpose, as expressed by him in the endowment, "of setting the poor people of the University and town of Cambridge to work, and for a house of correction for correcting unruly and stubborn rogues, beggars, and other poor people which shall refuse work, and to provide wool and flax for their occupation."

The spinning house, as fronting the street, presents a modern brick elevation, pierced by a gate in the centre, on each side of which are the keeper's apartments. The interior buildings form a parallelogram, of which the central area is divided into four compartments or airing-yards, intended for as many classes of prisoners.

No. 1 yard is of a triangular shape, 42 ft. by 24; the apartments allotted to it, on the ground floor, are a day-room, 12 ft. by 12, and 10 ft. high; five sleeping-cells, each 6 ft. by 9, and 8 ft. 6 in. high. On the second floor are a set of rooms of the same size and number.

No. 2 yard.—Ground floor, day-room, 13 ft. by 8 ft., 10 ft. high; two sleeping-cells, 6 ft. by 9 ft., 8 ft. 10 in. high. Second floor, three sleeping-cells, 6 ft. by 9 ft., but no day-room.

No. 3 yard.—Ground floor, day-room, 13 ft. by 8 ft., 10 ft. high; three sleeping-cells, 6 ft. by 9 ft., 8 ft. 10 in. high. Second floor, three sleeping-cells, 6 ft. by 9 ft., but no day-room.

No. 4.—Precisely, as to number, apartments, and size, as No. 1. In all, six day-rooms, 31 sleeping-cells.

The infirmary is detached, and consists of two rooms, 14 ft. square, 10 ft. high, and a yard 36 ft. by 24.

The cells have no fire-places, but are light, and look into the yards; the floors are of oak, the doors of deal, and the roofs of the cells are planked with wood of the same description.

There are no privies in the upper stories, and those in the lower story are most improperly placed at the extremity of the passages which lead to the cells; there is an utter want of ventilation, and the effluvia is most offensive and nauseous.

The premises are not detached, and are by no means secure from accidents by fire.

The chapel is on the second story, neatly fitted up, but without divisions, and is not made use of.

The property is vested in trustees, who pay for the repairs of the building, and the keeper's salary.

The University and the town of Cambridge, being both named in the endowment as participators in Hobson's benefaction, the trustees have appropriated it between them; retaining to themselves the appointment of the keeper, and paying his salary and the repairs of the buildings. In the year 1822, the sum of 1660*l.* was laid out in alterations. The proceeds of the property now remaining for its maintenance are about 280*l.* a-year.

It appears that some dissatisfaction exists in the town of Cambridge as to its appropriation, for a suit in Chancery is now in progress to decide thereon.

The University make use of their allotted portion of the spinning house for the inclusion of prostitutes, who are apprehended by the proctors; they are taken there generally at night. The vice-chancellor attends in the morning, and the prisoners are brought before him. A proctor is present, and the information is taken without the formality of an oath, and the offenders dealt with by sentences of imprisonment for periods not exceeding two months, or discharged upon admonition. The warrant for their detention to the keeper is in the annexed form:—

"To the Keeper of the Spinning House, or House of Correction, in the town of Cambridge.

"Whereas — hath been apprehended by —, one of the proctors of the said University, within the limits and jurisdiction thereof, and has this day been brought before me, and charged with being an idle and disorderly person, suspected of incontinence, and a common street-walker; which charge, as well upon the information of the said proctor, as upon the examination of the said culprit, and after having heard what the said culprit had to allege in her defence, I do adjudge to be true.

"These are, therefore, to require and command you to receive into your custody the said culprit, and her safely to keep in your said spinning house for —.

"Given under my hand and seal, at Cambridge, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord, 183 .

"—, D.D., — of — College, and Vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge."

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These unfortunate females are only sent to the spinning house during term time.

*Diet.*—The University allow sixpence and a pint of beer, daily, to each, and coals and candles as required.

The prisoners are permitted to have what provisions they please, and generally four of them put their sixpences together, and the articles desired by them are furnished by the keeper, who admits that he makes a profit thereon. His emoluments thus obtained amount, according to his own estimation, to five or six pounds per annum. The prisoners likewise have permission to receive articles of food from their friends.

*Bedding.*—Flock mattress, two blankets, and cotton coverlid.  
The prisoners generally sleep in pairs.

*Labour.*—None.

*Punishments.*—Refractory and unmanageable prisoners are sent to the county gaol, upon representation by the keeper to the vice-chancellor. There are two cells termed solitary, but the keeper declares that he is afraid to confine them for a longer period than eight or ten hours, lest they should commit suicide—two having attempted to strangle themselves.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The University has made no provision for any instruction. Some benevolent ladies have occasionally visited the prison; and a clergyman, a member of King's College, some time back attended voluntarily on a Sunday, but discontinued it for private reasons; since which, no divine service has been performed.

*Health.*—A very great proportion of the females received here are infected with venereal complaints, and, when suffering in the extreme, proffer a request to the authorities to be taken in, which is granted: they are kept separate from those in health.

The surgeon, in his evidence, says, "The whole place is badly managed; common fevers are prevalent among the most dissipated of its inmates; the whole prison is ill ventilated, and ill adapted for its purposes; the effluvia from the water-closets adjoining the cells is most offensive; he considers it injurious to health, and still more so to those seeking the recovery of it."

*Visits and Letters.*—The prisoners are permitted to see their relations. Letters are inspected, both coming into the prison and going out.

*General Discipline.*—This prison appeared, upon first inspection—particularly that portion applied to vagrants—to be in a neglected and uncleanly state; but on a second visit, it was much improved in this particular. There is no sort of discipline maintained; several escapes have taken place. The prisoners are not searched, nor deprived of money, nor any other article.

They occasionally climb over the walls of one airing-yard into another; they pass their time huddled round the fires, in obscene talk, or occasionally in singing and dancing. The keeper gives it as his opinion, "that any girl not very bad, would be far worse on going out than when she came in. He has observed shades of difference, as to feeling their situations, among some of the females upon first coming in, but this has worn off by association."

The confinement has no other effect but that of keeping them out of the streets in term time. The females now come in at a much younger age than formerly; they have generally been servant girls in lodging-houses in the town.

The inutility of this establishment cannot be better exemplified than that the number of unfortunate females committed from November 4, 1834, to the day of inspection, 29th of October, 1835, was 66; the number of committals, 176; averaging nearly three commitments of each individual; and the gross amount of imprisonment which they underwent was 2,634 days, averaging 39 days for each.

*Accounts, Expenses.*—The expense to the University for the maintenance of the female prisoners averages about 120*l.* per annum.

*Keeper.*—Appointed by the trustees the 18th of June, 1827. Is a watchmaker by trade, and carries on his business at a shop in Sidney-street.

*Salary and Emoluments.*

	£.	s.	d.	
Salary . . . . .	60	0	0	Paid by the trustees.
Gratuity now paid to his wife as matron . . . . .	15	0	0	,, ditto.
Salary as keeper of the vagrants' side . . . . .	18	18	0	,, by town.
Gain from prisoners' provisions . . . . .	6	0	0	
Total . . . . .	£99	18	0	

The keeper's appointment was merely verbally notified to him by the secretary to the trustees of Hobson's charity; he neither received, nor has he any instructions, nor rules, as to his duties, or responsibility, neither from the University, the town magistrates, nor the trustees, and describes himself as feeling very uncomfortable at times in consequence.

*Surgeon.*—Salary, 100*l.* per annum, paid by the University, for medicines and attendance.

*General Observations.*—These will apply simply to this place as a house of inclusion for prostitutes. Its utter deficiency in every requisite will be observed, in the above details, to be so glaring as to require but little, if any, further remark. I am quite convinced that the effect of this imprisonment upon these unfortunates destroys any spark of good feeling they may have yet lingering in their breasts. These females appear to be all in the same class of de-

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gradation—the lowest—from association, all alike. It is a grievous inconsistency, if not an offence against morals, to place offenders in a situation where, instead of being corrected and reformed, their “last state must become worse than their first.”

A Chancery suit has now been two years pending, upon the propriety of the appropriation of this charity to the present purposes. The site and building, with some alterations, would be sufficient, under proper management, to render it very beneficially available for the purposes of a female penitentiary for unfortunate women, where labour might be enforced for the inculcation of regular habits in the irregular; and where religious and moral instruction might be instilled into the ignorant and abandoned; with the higher object in view, of permanent reformation. Such an institution would be equally advantageous to the town and University. The surgeon, in his evidence, says, “I have often heard benevolent persons declare, that if this prison were better managed, they would cheerfully give up their time to promote, in any way, the moral and religious welfare of its inmates.”

II.  
NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT  
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Reports on  
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NORFOLK.

NORWICH CASTLE.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison was inspected by me on the 1st of April and subsequent days. With reference to alterations and repairs I have only to notice that the extensive works for the restoration of the exterior of the ancient castle have at length been completed, and the prison freed from the presence of workmen. The treadwheels have also been removed, as recommended, from their former inconvenient lateral situation, and placed on opposite sides of the yard fronting each other. They have been partitioned for separate labour, and a moveable hand-rail also been affixed to them, which certainly obliges the prisoner to attend almost exclusively to his labour; unfortunately much of the good effect of this improvement has been lost from the partitions not being brought far enough forward, so that the men while resting may occasionally exchange a word. But a very trifling alteration will obviate this inconvenience. The separate divisions on the smaller wheel are 19 inches apart and 14 in number; those on the larger, 22 inches apart and 24 in number.

Norfolk.  
—  
Norwich Castle.  
County Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

RETURN of the Number and Employment of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction for Norfolk, on the 1st of April, 1840.

OFFENCES.		EMPLOYMENT.	
For trial . . . . .	23	At the wheel . . . . .	94
Convicted felons . . . . .	51	Tailors . . . . .	2
„ misdemeanants . . . . .	2	Shoemakers . . . . .	1
Summary for poaching . . . . .	7	Hospital . . . . .	2
Assault . . . . .	3	Itch ward . . . . .	6
Misdemeanants . . . . .	8	Wardsmen . . . . .	4
Under sentence of transportation . . . . .	10	Nurse in hospital . . . . .	..
Want of sureties . . . . .	1	Knitting stockings and caps . . . . .	2
Of vagrancy . . . . .	6	Debtors . . . . .	11
Debtors . . . . .	11		
Total . . . . .	122	Total . . . . .	122

Name of Wardsmen.	Offence for which imprisoned.	If in Prison before.	For what Offence.
Charles S. . . . .	Stealing fowls . . . . .	Not.	} Idleness, in 1827; 14 days.
James W. . . . .	Stealing bread . . . . .	Once . . . . .	
John S. . . . .	Assault . . . . .	Not.	
John L. . . . .	Stealing corn . . . . .	Not.	

The prisoners were all sleeping in separate cells, except in the following instances :—

- Class No. 3, Trial side, 1 Cell with 3.
- Class „ 14, „ „ 1 Cell with 3.
- Class „ 13, Vagrants, 1 Cell with 4.

The interior of this prison was generally clean and in good order at the period of my inspection. On going through the day rooms I observed in one of them pots of flowers, belonging to the keeper, which I consider were better away. I noticed also in one, shoe-brushes and blacking; and upon asking the prisoner, who was referred to as having them in charge, whether he was employed by any of the officers to clean their boots and shoes, he most positively and emphatically declared that he was not, when, upon sending for the turnkey in charge of his class, he immediately said that it was the case. I mention this fact, to show how little the assertions of such men can be relied on, when even sure of being convicted of falsehood. On inspecting the sleeping cells, I found in several instances the walls to have been defaced by the prisoners scratching their names on them in large letters; in one I observed by the droppings of tallow on the bedstead and the appearance of smoke against the wall

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that a lighted candle had been there. Upon making inquiry, and on examining the prisoners, I found that one of them had stolen a piece of candle out of the turnkey's lantern when employed in locking up, and had found means, on a subsequent occasion, to introduce it lighted into his sleeping cell. The turnkey found the candle a few days afterwards, but did not report the circumstance. Several of the prisoners convicted at the previous sessions were not undergoing their sentences of hard labour; the keeper stated that, in consequence of the illness of the chaplain, they had not been classed.

The surgeon, upon being questioned as to the sufficiency of the diet, says, "The present dietary appears to be sufficient, judging by the good health of the prisoners, and the peculiar circumstance of their living so much on farinaceous food when out.

*Dietary.*—Convicted prisoners, sentenced to 4 months and upwards, are allowed 2½ lbs. of bread per day. Prisoners for trial 2 lbs. per day; and boys for trial, and vagrants sentenced to 7, 14, or 21 days, 1 lb. to 1½ lb. per day, according to age. All prisoners committed for trial, and those sentenced to imprisonment for 3 months and upwards, are allowed half a pound of cheese weekly.

Prisoners sentenced to a period of 4 months imprisonment are allowed one pint of milk daily.

During the past year the health of the prisoners appears to have been satisfactory, with the exception of three cases of small-pox, one of which proved fatal. The surgeon states, "It was impossible to trace how it originated, the man on whom it first broke out had been in for months. It was raging in the town and county, and I might have brought it in myself. Many of the prisoners had been previously vaccinated; others refused to have it done. There appears to be a want of confidence in its efficacy among the humbler classes. I now attend all corporal punishments, inspect the prisoners before they are classed, and see every prisoner at least once a week; seldom a day elapses without my being in the prison. There has been a great deal of simulated disease lately. One man in particular pretended to be insane, and assaulted me violently; he also complained of an extensive ulcer on his leg." (Vide extracts from Surgeon's Journal.)

Two prisoners under sentence of transportation have been detained here for some time on account of infirmity. The surgeon examined them in my presence, and states their cases to be:—

J. G.—Age 71; committed 24th August, 1831; convicted of bestiality, sentence of death recorded. Health perfectly good, the only reason not sent to the hulks was his old age; he was kept nearly two years alone, but his health and spirits breaking down it was found necessary to class him, and he is placed in the hospital. He passes his time in knitting stockings.

H. P.—Age 39; general health very good; stiff joint from white swelling, not requiring medical attendance; unable to move except with crutches; he is placed in the hospital from the difficulty of finding another suitable place for him, and occasions considerable embarrassment by his being there. There was great inflammation in the knee one period, and he was in great danger; he was in the hospital for many months; his leg is bandaged constantly, and he states is affected by changes in the atmosphere. The magistrates have extended to him the indulgence of a room and fire. He is extremely anxious to leave the prison, and expresses a wish to go to the penitentiary.

There was not a single prisoner under medical treatment on the day of inspection.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners who have died in the County Gaol, from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

Name.	Age.	Date.	Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Diseases.
T. I. .	30	17 April, 1839 .	Good . . .	9 days . . .	Apoplexy.
C. D. .	50	27 April, 1839 .	Good . . .	6 weeks . . .	Executed.
G. H. .	21	17 July, 1839 .	Consumption .	3 months . . .	Consumption.
W. N. .	22	2 August, 1839	Good . . .	28 days . . .	Small-pox.

Cases of illness during the same period:—

Slight indisposition . . . . . 22  
Infirmity cases . . . . . 11

I make the following extracts from the Surgeon's Journal:

*Extracts from Surgeon's Journal.*

"Friday, 8th August, 1838.—I have this day at 12 o'clock attended the flogging of —, aged 16, who received 12 lashes.

"I have this week examined five men previously to being classed, and found them all free from any affliction. I have inspected the prisoners, and find every thing in good order. Number in custody, 96.

"30th November, 1838.—I have visited the prisoners every day this week, but there has not been a single case of sickness.

"—, who has been for some time very bad with the venereal complaint, is quite recovered.

"H. P. is the only person in the hospital. He has had a diseased knee for six years, and is so much debilitated that he requires to have meat diet.

"15th February, 1839.—H. P. continues very ill.

"J. B. has a malignant carbuncle on his back, a most serious case. It has been opened, and he requires a pint of porter daily, with meat diet.

"22nd February.—I have visited J. B. every day this week, who has been in a state of great danger. He has two pints of porter daily with bark and good meat diet. The carbuncle on his back appears to be going on better than I could have expected, and the mortified parts are separating, but it is a case of great importance and danger.

"10th March, 1839.—J. B. has the small-pox. He must be removed to a sick room, and be allowed tea, gruel, and milk.

"Tuesday, 19th.—He is very full of small-pox, and is very ill.

"Wednesday, 20th.—Continues very ill, and requires to be bled.

"Thursday, 21st.—Continues very ill.

"Friday, 22d.—Continues very ill, and is in great danger.

"Friday, April 5th.—J. B., who has had the small-pox, is much better, and will go out on Thursday next.

"Friday, April 12th.—I have visited the prisoners every day this week; no cases of illness but the three following.—J. B., with the carbuncle on the back, who is nearly well; J. P., who is very ill with the small-pox; and C. E., who is subject to fits, and is now very ill. He has bloody urine, with other symptoms of debility, which require meat broth daily.

"Tuesday, April 16th.—J. P. continues very ill and is in great danger of his life. I have visited —, a vagrant, who is quite insensible, and appears to be rapidly sinking. He must have some brandy and some gruel.

"Wednesday, April 17th.—T. I. expired at a quarter before one o'clock, and I attended the coroner's inquest at half past ten.

"Monday, July 15th.—I have visited —. He has passed a very bad night, and appears to be rapidly sinking. He may be allowed fruit, and any thing he wishes.

"Tuesday, July 16th.—H. has passed another bad night, and is unable to take any thing.

"Wednesday, July 17th.—Continues very bad.

"Thursday, July 18th.— — died last night at half past nine o'clock.

"Sunday, July 21st.— — has the small-pox, and must be removed to the hospital.

"Wednesday, July 24th.— — is in great danger. He has been in a high state of delirium during the night, and broken all the windows in his room.

"Friday, July 2d.— — appears to be rapidly sinking.

" — died at a quarter before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

"August 31st.—I have visited G. B., who is confined to his cell for ill behaviour; he is so violent in his conduct, that I have considered it necessary to have him strapped down to his bed, as a measure of precaution, not being able to ascertain whether his violence arises from feigning or disease. He refuses to take food, but I have directed it to be given to him, and that he should be carefully watched.

"September 1st.—I have visited G. B.; he is quite well, and I have clearly ascertained that he feigned his violence.

"September 6th.—I have clearly ascertained that G. B. has feigned illness, but he expresses great contrition. His leg is so much inflamed that he cannot work at present.

"January 24th, 1840.—The 10 men under treatment for venereal complaints are all better; but — is so bad that he is placed in the hospital."

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very satisfactory manner in which the duties of the surgeon are performed.

The duties of the chaplain are carried on in precisely the same exemplary manner as noted in former reports. He states, "There has been one execution; the man was exceedingly penitent; but I do not think that it left so great an impression upon the prisoners as in the case of those who suffered for the Denven murders. The greatest number admitted to the sacrament at one time were 6 felons and 4 misdemeanants. I have never administered the sacrament to an untried man charged with felony; the 4 misdemeanants were untried, but were exceptions. I have had Baptists in the prison who have objected to the Church catechism. There have been no attempts at suicide; I never knew the prison so long without an attempt. The prisoners have conducted themselves very well at chapel. Solitary confinement here has never exceeded a fortnight, and is generally for a week; it is not such absolute solitude as to enable me to give a decided opinion upon it. There are instances in which I hear of prisoners doing well since discharged.—A labourer convicted of an assault and robbery; he was in for two years, and behaved remarkably well while in prison, and since his discharge has got into service, and conducted himself well ever since. I used formerly to reward good conduct in prison by an occasional shilling from the bequest fund; instead of which I now give them a book, such as a Bible, Prayer-book, &c."

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EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on  
Separate Prisons.

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Norwich Castle.  
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FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

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Norfolk. Norwich Castle. County Gaol and House of Correction.

A SUMMARY of the Proficiency of the Prisoners in NORWICH CASTLE in Reading, &c., at the time of their Commitment, taken at different periods from 1826 to 1840. Compiled by the Chaplain.

N.B.—All recommittals are omitted, and also those prisoners who may have been committed for too short a time to come under the chaplain's regular and continued instruction.

	Not able to Read	Knew Alphabet.	Read imperfectly, but of no use to them.	Read in Testament, not Write.	Read and Write.	Educated.	Un-educated.	Total.
1826: Feb. 7	153	24	40	45	89	134	217	351
Mar. 8	173	28	49	51	99	150	250	400
June 6	223	32	60	56	129	185	315	500
Oct. 24	264	40	68	68	160	228	372	600
Dec. 27	311	43	85	81	180	261	439	700
1827: Mar. 15	350	52	105	91	202	293	507	800
June 13	393	57	119	109	222	331	569	900
Oct. 16	430	60	128	124	258	382	618	1,000
1828: Feb. 5	475	66	141	137	291	418	682	1,100
April 28	515	67	153	153	312	465	735	1,200
Sept. 1	554	72	167	169	338	507	793	1,300
Nov. 29	604	77	177	181	361	542	858	1,400
1829: Feb. 4	641	81	187	197	394	591	909	1,500
April 4	678	88	205	207	422	629	971	1,600
July 13	718	94	215	221	452	673	1,027	1,700
Oct. 21	750	99	228	237	486	723	1,077	1,800
1830: Jan. 21	793	100	242	253	512	765	1,135	1,900
Mar. 29	822	105	262	273	538	811	1,189	2,000
July 28	848	109	286	291	566	857	1,243	2,100
Nov. 15	875	111	306	310	598	908	1,292	2,200
Dec. 24	916	117	324	320	623	943	1,357	2,300
1831: Feb. 10	955	120	339	339	647	986	1,414	2,400
May 4	989	123	351	357	680	1,037	1,463	2,500
Sept. 3	1,019	127	366	378	710	1,068	1,512	2,600
Dec. 7	1,052	129	381	395	743	1,138	1,562	2,700
1832: Jan. 31	1,084	133	398	415	770	1,185	1,615	2,800
April 9	1,113	140	417	433	797	1,230	1,670	2,900
June 25	1,146	147	428	445	834	1,279	1,721	3,000
Oct. 15	1,175	152	449	461	863	1,324	1,776	3,100
1833: Jan. 5	1,204	157	459	479	901	1,380	1,820	3,200
Mar. 19	1,232	166	470	494	932	1,426	1,874	3,300
June 18	1,268	173	488	511	965	1,476	1,924	3,400
Sept. 27	1,296	177	493	533	1,001	1,534	1,966	3,500
Nov. 28	1,330	186	499	555	1,030	1,585	2,015	3,600
1834: Jan. 16	1,364	194	508	577	1,057	1,634	2,066	3,700
Mar. 22	1,397	204	521	599	1,079	1,678	2,122	3,800
June 24	1,428	211	534	617	1,110	1,727	2,173	3,900
Oct. 23	1,463	219	540	635	1,143	1,778	2,222	4,000
1835: Feb. 10	1,499	222	547	651	1,181	1,832	2,268	4,100
April 7	1,542	231	554	675	1,198	1,873	2,327	4,200
July 16	1,581	237	561	693	1,228	1,921	2,379	4,300
Nov. 4	1,611	249	571	715	1,254	1,969	2,431	4,400
1836: Jan. 19	1,642	255	583	740	1,280	2,020	2,480	4,500
Mar. 18	1,673	267	599	765	1,296	2,061	2,539	4,600
June 13	1,706	274	612	785	1,323	2,108	2,592	4,700
Oct. 18	1,740	278	629	802	1,351	2,153	2,647	4,800
1837: Feb. 1	1,785	283	640	816	1,376	2,192	2,708	4,900
May 31	1,822	289	651	831	1,407	2,238	2,762	5,000
Oct. 18	1,857	293	677	844	1,439	2,283	2,817	5,100
1838: Feb. 7	1,897	299	684	859	1,461	2,320	2,880	5,200
June 18	1,925	304	705	876	1,490	2,366	2,934	5,300
Oct. 1	1,961	308	718	890	1,523	2,413	2,987	5,400
1839: Feb. 15	1,990	315	733	908	1,554	2,462	3,038	5,500
July 2	2,023	324	747	923	1,583	2,506	3,094	5,600
Dec. 17	2,049	333	764	942	1,612	2,554	3,146	5,700
1840: Mar. 18	2,069	346	783	967	1,635	2,602	3,198	5,800

I annex the following extract from the Chaplain's Annual Report to the Quarter Sessions, made in October, 1839.

"The prisoners are now in perfectly good order, well behaved, and obedient to the rules and regulations of the prison. During the past year its discipline and good order have been occasionally interrupted by the works which have been carried on in restoring that part of the castle which is in more immediate connexion with the prisoners, and more especially by the alteration of the tread-mill, which has left them for a considerable time without any regular employment. By watchful attention however on the part of the officers of the gaol, by separating the prisoners as far as the present regulations of the prison allow, and by sending those who were sentenced to long periods of punishment to the other prisons of the county, the evil has been prevented from extending itself very far, or from becoming permanent. The advantages to be obtained through this recent alteration of the tread-wheels have, in the short period in which the mill has been at work, been satisfactorily proved by the facility with which the task-master can prevent the prisoners whilst at labour from holding any con-

tminating communications with each other, as well as by the opportunity which the keeper now has at all times of secretly inspecting both the prisoners, and those who are set over them.

"The number of prisoners on the penal side of the prison is considerably less than usual at this season of the year. It amounts only to 68. Of these 32 could not read at the time of their commitment; 8 could read very imperfectly, 17 could read a chapter in the Bible; and 11 could both read and write. A large proportion of these have been but a short time in prison. Those who have been under a longer course of discipline and instruction have made a very satisfactory progress. Of the 68 above mentioned prisoners, 44 profess to belong to the Established Church; 9 to no sect of Christians; 10 to be Ranters or Methodists; and 1 a Roman Catholic. Of the 13 debtors now in confinement 10 profess to belong to the Established Church, 1 to be a Baptist, 1 a Methodist, and 1 a Calvinistic Independent. Not one prisoner throughout the gaol refuses or objects to attend the service of the chapel: on the contrary, most of them seem to derive comfort and instruction from their attendance. In the course of the last year several have been admitted to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and I have reason to hope, in most of these cases, with a sincere resolution 'to lead a new life.' Nor have I been left without the cheering intelligence from without the prison, that some of those who have been discharged from it, have, by their subsequent conduct, given proofs of an altered and improved disposition of mind."

Return of the Degree of Instruction of the Prisoners in the Norfolk County Gaol, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

	Prisoners 17 Years and upwards.	Prisoners under 17.
Neither Read nor Write . . . . .	82	9
Read only . . . . .	26	1
Read or Write, or both, imperfectly . . . . .	35	6
Read and Write well . . . . .	61	8
Total . . . . .	204	24

On Sunday, the 5th April, I attended evening service in the prison, and I have great satisfaction in recording my testimony of the very careful and impressive manner in which public worship is conducted by the chaplain. Although, in the execution of my duty, a constant attendant of prison chapels, I have never, on any former occasion, listened to a discourse so well calculated to be of real benefit to that peculiar class to whom it was addressed. It was a most able, but at the same time a plain and practical exposition of the advantages derived from a belief in religion, and the moral duties required of every member of the community.

The duties of the schoolmaster are carried on in the same manner as described in a former report. I annex the minutes of my examination as to the progress made by the prisoners under his tuition.

*Examination of the progress made by the Prisoners in Learning.*

M. B.—Age 20, committed 2d December, 1839; father and mother living; father a carpenter, has three brothers and three sisters, two younger than himself; is sentenced to four months imprisonment for fowl-stealing; used mostly to attend church; never went to any but Sunday-school; was brought up as a farmer's labourer, and could very seldom attend either church or school, being employed crow-tending, and stone-picking, and attending stock; is a single man, and earning 10s. 6d. a-week when apprehended; could only read very imperfectly."

He read very tolerably before me, and appeared to understand pretty well.

J. L.—Age 20; father and mother living, the former a lime-burner by profession; farmer's labourer; unable to read when committed. His offence stealing bread and butter, sentenced to six months; previously convicted of stealing a coat. "I have two brothers and two sisters. As early as I can recollect I was employed in stone-picking and crow tending, but not on Sundays. I sometimes went to church, sometimes to chapel. I never went to school, but brothers and sisters are all pretty good scholars. I had learned to read a little, but forgot it all. Was earning 7s. a-week at home."

Reads tolerably well, but is dull of comprehension.

M. G.—Age 18; father and mother living; farmer's labourer; could not read, nor any of the family; committed 24th July, 1839; sentenced to 12 months imprisonment for an assault with attempt to commit a rape. "I have been at school, but got no learning; sometimes missed going to church on Sunday, sometimes did not; father goes to church and ranters; I went first to bird-keeping at seven or eight years old; used to do it all the week round; got 1s. 6d. a-week for it. I was earning 5s. a-week when taken; was living with father, who made him pay 4s. for keep."

Read to me pretty well, but does not understand altogether so well as might be wished.

W. R.—Age 23; father alive, a shoemaker, no mother, eight children; sentenced to eight calendar months, the first, middle, and last, solitary; farmer's labourer. "I went to charity school for about two years; I could read, but forgot it; I was eight years old when at school; I earn 1s. 6d. a-day in the winter; went first to work at crow-keeping, Sundays and all."

This had read extremely well, and answered the questions put to him very correctly. His offence was committed in a beer-shop, where he had been drinking the entire day.

M. M.—Age 17; father and mother; father game-keeper to — at 10s. a-week; father goes to church every other Sunday; prisoner was never at school; has three brothers and sisters at home; one of his little brothers goes to school now every Sunday; been twice con-

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victed of felony; his second offence committed about a month after discharge from imprisonment for the first. Sentenced to 4 calendar months.  
This boy is idle and negligent, and of a dogged and sullen disposition, pays no attention to his lessons, and has been in close confinement for neglecting them: he says "That learning will not get him a livelihood, therefore he will not give himself any trouble about it."  
J. G.—Age 35; pleaded guilty; committed 31st August, 1839; sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, first and last week solitary; read imperfectly when he came in. "I never went to school even for a day; was brought up as a farmer's labourer, used to go into the fields crow-tending, and picking of stones, till 16 or 17; father died 20 weeks before I was born; never went to church; I used to think there was a Creator, my conscience told me of it several times. I had an idea of a Saviour from others, but an imperfect one. I learnt worsted weaving in the country; it was camlet weaving for the East Indies, which has now entirely fallen off. I followed weaving; married, and had three children. I have been much put to it for a livelihood the last few years; have hawked fish, or any thing I could get. My wife weaves silk at home; one child 13, another 11, the third 9; she earns about seven or nine shillings a-week; when I first took to weaving, and the trade was good, I got 16 or 17 shillings, and now from 12 to 13 when I get work, which is not above two or three months in the year. I met the man who was with me in the burglary at a public-house by chance. I do not think I spoke to him above two or three times before the thing was done. My wife attends church with the children."

This man expressed a great desire to be instructed, and now reads extremely well, and answered the questions put by me very correctly.

I have much satisfaction in reporting that I consider the method of instruction to have been greatly improved. I do not now find the prisoners reading fluently by rote, without comprehending a word of what they had thus superficially acquired.

I examined the prisoners' food, and found it of excellent quality and the regulated weight.

ACCOUNT of the Disbursements at Norwich Castle, from Midsummer, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839.

*Salaries of Officers and Assistants.*

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper, one year's salary . . . . .	500	0	0
Chaplain, do. . . . .	300	0	0
Surgeon, do. . . . .	120	0	0
Porter, or Chief Turnkey, 52 weeks' wages . . . . .	65	0	0
2nd Turnkey, do. . . . .	54	12	0
3rd Turnkey, do. . . . .	52	0	0
4th Turnkey, do. . . . .	52	0	0
Schoolmaster, do. . . . .	52	0	0
Miller, do. . . . .	52	0	0
Taskmaster, do. . . . .	52	0	0
Extra help . . . . .	78	8	0

*Maintenance of Prisoners.*

69,864 Loaves of Bread, of 1 lb. each . . . . .	594	3	11
2,035 lbs. of Cheese . . . . .	63	11	10
Grocery . . . . .	11	12	0
10,011 pints of Milk, for convicts . . . . .	47	10	9
Christmas dinner for prisoners . . . . .	7	5	10
Beer for prisoners on Coronation-day . . . . .	1	2	8
Diet ordered by surgeon for sick prisoners . . . . .	33	7	6
Clothing, Blankets. Coals, &c.. . . .	449	1	8
Repairs . . . . .	159	5	3
Alteration of Tread-mill . . . . .	200	0	0

			£29,140	9	5
Prisoners' earnings, tread-wheel . . . . .	£14	5	2		
„ „ Shoemaking . . . . .	21	19	7		
			36	4	9
			£29,104	4	8

Average number of prisoners, 100.

Average cost of maintenance per head, 7*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

The baker who supplies the prison agrees to furnish the tread-mill with wheat for grinding and dressing, and pays at the rate of 15*s.* a score for the same.

I inspected the prison books, and found them all correctly kept. I make the following extracts from the Keeper's Journal.

*Extracts from Keeper's Journal.*

- "March 4th, 1838.— —, a debtor, very ill, and appears sinking.
- " — appears to be dying, I have had a man to sit up with him.
- "March 5.— — died this morning at a quarter past five. Wrote to his son at —, who had been previously written to.
- " —, and —, deprived of their extra bread for fighting.
- "March 6.— —, and —, again confined to their cells for improper conduct to the school-master.
- "March 16.— — again attempted to escape.
- "April 2.— — and —, two convicted felons, attempted to escape, ordered them to be put in irons the next morning.

" May 18.— — made his escape this morning, and — made an attempt ; ordered him into irons.

" April 23.— — attempted to escape, ordered him into irons, and reported him.

" September 24.— During the night 63 prisoners received on a charge of riot at Stamford.

" September 25.— Received 20 more on the same charge.

" April 17, 1839.— — a vagrant who was committed on the 8th, died this morning a quarter before one.

" —, a debtor, brought in at half past 12 in a state of intoxication ; the officer and his man in the same state.

" April 27.— This day Charles Daines was executed pursuant to his sentence at the last assizes.

" March 4, 1840.— —, and —, pretend illness ; ordered their extra bread to be stopped."

The daily routine of the discipline as at present enforced is,—at 6 o'clock in the morning the bell rings for the prisoners to get up, dress themselves, make their beds, and turn the straw mats they sleep on sideways against the wall. The turnkeys then unlock, and as unlocked each man leaves his cell, and proceeds to the airing yard to wash, and by half past six all the men for labour are on the wheel. They leave the mill for breakfast in their day-rooms, saying grace before every meal, and sitting down in regular order, under the superintendence of a wardman, who is to report any irregularity. At half past nine they proceed to chapel, and at ten resume their labour, and continue until the dinner hour at one. At two again to the mill, where they remain until half past five ; they then return to their yards to wash and take their suppers, and are locked up for the night at six. The untried are left by themselves in their day-rooms the entire day. The men employed as sweepers clean out the cells, and are also to report any irregularities among the prisoners. They do not go to the tread-wheel, and have generally half the day to themselves. They receive no extra allowance. Between nine and ten o'clock at night each turnkey goes through the wards under their charge, and the principal turnkey reports this is done to the keeper.

The debtors are described as being of a much poorer class than formerly ; and as spending the greater part of their time in smoking tobacco. The porter states that a great many people come to visit the debtors, and very improper persons at times. Town prostitutes have applied, and have been sent for by notes. The other day one of the debtors, a married man with four children, who has abandoned his family, was visited by the woman he cohabits with ; this took place twice, but upon information having been given of the circumstance, she was afterwards refused admittance. The charges allowed to be made by the keeper for providing them with accommodation are,—sitting and bed-room 4s. a-week ; sleeping singly, 2s. 6d. ; sleeping two, 1s. 6d. ; clean sheets every month. They are also provided with saucepans, tea-kettles, &c.

Since my last visit there have been several attempts at escape, and one attended with success, induced no doubt by the presence of the workmen repairing the exterior of the Castle. The particulars are thus stated by the officers : " —, convicted of housebreaking, escaped in the night, having converted a hard piece of oak, forming part of his pail, into a wrench, by which he unscrewed the nuts from the lock of his cell. He took off the locks from other doors in the same manner, and endeavoured to assist another prisoner to escape, —, convicted with him, but failed in so doing. He made his way over the roof of the lodge by the assistance of the scaffolding poles, and got away. It was afterwards ascertained he lay the next night concealed near to his own residence, and although the officers were in close pursuit of him, he robbed a man of a suit of clothes, leaving his own, and has never since been heard of."

I recommend to the magistrates the propriety of rules and regulations being drawn up for the general government of the prison, and defining the duties of the several officers thereof, and submitting the same to the Secretary of State for approval, also that the service of prisoners as wardmen be discontinued, as being contrary to law. The officers in their evidence state, that the men so employed are directed to check and report any impropriety ; which clearly brings them within the scope of rule the fourth of the Act lately passed for the better ordering of prisons. I think it would be found highly beneficial, and prove a considerable check to the contaminating intercourse which must prevail in the day-rooms, if all convicted prisoners were to take their meals in their cells, and retire to them in the intervals of labour. They might proceed from their sleeping cells at once to the mill, and wash themselves one or two at a time during the minutes allowed to each for rest. The men for trial might be more consolidated, and never left without the presence of an officer. I consider the practice of receiving men into the prison committed as vagrants, without cleansing either their clothes or persons, and allowing them to herd together in filth and idleness, to be neither safe, nor proper, exposing the establishment unnecessarily to the spread of foul and other diseases, and a non-compliance with the terms of their sentences, which are ordinarily to hard labour. I suggest, that a regular weekly inspection of the whole of the prisoners' feet should be made by the officers in charge of each class, and that this most requisite act of cleanliness, the washing of them, should be more strictly attended to.\* I am of opinion that the permission given to the debtors to smoke tobacco might be very beneficially withdrawn, and only allowed at the instance of the surgeon ; to any individual not accustomed to this luxury, or an invalid, the nuisance must be almost unbearable. I also suggest to the justices what I consider would be a very proper arrangement, that the present stock of bedding and furniture, the property of the keeper, and let to the debtors on hire, should be purchased by the county, and the sums accruing from this source be carried to the credit side of the prison account. This has been done at Lincoln Castle, and the keeper freed from every species of traffic with the prisoners under his charge.

I am of opinion that an establishment of this importance should not be without a watchman at night.

\* Since my visit, the convicted prisoners take their meals separately in their cells, and the use of tobacco has been interdicted to the debtors ; both of which regulations have, as I am informed, been attended with beneficial results.

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## FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

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## Norfolk.

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RETURN of the Number of Recommittals to the County Gaol, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas 1839.

	Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.
Once . . . . .	55	8
Twice . . . . .	20	..
Thrice . . . . .	10	..
Four times or more . . . . .	7	..
Total . . . . .	92	8

The greatest number of prisoners at one time during the year were 127. The daily average number, 78.

The greatest number of debtors at one time, 20 males, 1 female. Daily average number of debtors, 14.

RETURN of the Number of Punishments for Prison Offences in the County Gaol, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

Solitary cells . . . . .	19
Stoppages of food . . . . .	24
Total . . . . .	43

Wymondham.  
House of Correction  
for Females.

## WYMONDHAM.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR FEMALES.

This prison was inspected by me on April 4th. I found the prisoners distributed in the following manner :—

*Convicted Felons' Day Room.*

E. H., age 21; committed March 26th; sentenced to 4 months imprisonment.  
A. P. S., age 27; committed March 31st; sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.

*In Separate Cells.*

M. B., age 36, with an infant; committed March 26th; sentenced to 14 days imprisonment.  
M. N., age 20; felony; committed July 2nd, 1839; sentenced to 12 months imprisonment.

*In Yard taking Exercise.*

B. L., age 42; committed March 18th; sentenced to 6 weeks imprisonment.

*In Separate Cells.*

E. H., age 16; committed March 18th; sentenced to 21 days imprisonment.  
H. H., age 12; committed March 18th; sentenced to 21 days imprisonment.  
M. P., age 24; committed March 18th; sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment.

*Taking Exercise in Airing Yard.*

C. W., age 20; committed March 18th; sentenced to 2 months imprisonment.

*In Separate Cells.*

A. B., age 18; committed March 18th; sentenced to 3 months imprisonment; the last 7 days solitary.  
A. S., age 24; committed March 18th; sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.  
E. W.; committed 20th February; summarily convicted; sentenced to 2 months imprisonment.

*In Day Room.*

A. B., age 22, with infant; committed March 12th; summarily convicted of stealing a pair of shoes in the Union Workhouse; sentenced to 2 months imprisonment.  
E. S., age 18; with infant; committed March 12th; summarily convicted of stealing 3 pair of shoes. Same sentence.

*In Separate Cells.*

T. S., age 19; labourer in husbandry; committed March 24th; convicted of leaving her master's service; sentenced to 21 days imprisonment.  
L. F., age 24; committed March 28th; sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment for stealing a rail.  
M. F., age 27; committed March 30th; sentenced to 14 days imprisonment for a breach of the peace.

Total 17, all sleeping in separate cells.

The interior of the prison and the persons of the prisoners were unexceptionably clean and neat at the time of my visit. There have been no alterations in the buildings.

The surgeon states "the health of the prisoners to have been generally satisfactory; that there has been no infectious disease, and fewer cases of diarrhoea. That there is only one of the prisoners requiring his attendance, who was committed yesterday in an advanced state of pregnancy, and who appears to have chronic disease of the lungs. The only case of any importance since inspector's last visit was M. B., a woman of broken constitution, and subject to fits, who was discharged by order of the Secretary of State. Prisoners who come here after leading a dissolute life often become subject to constipated bowels or diarrhoea. The cases of venereal have been numerous, four of them came at one time from a Union workhouse. Has had occasion to believe the humbler classes are becoming addicted to the taking of opium, and to a much greater extent than supposed. Detected on one woman here with half an ounce of opium concealed in her hair. She had been long an opium taker, and used to take a large quantity. She was a tramp, and was very grateful on going out for being taught to do without it. The prisoners frequently ask for opium in the shape of pills. Married women with children always ask for cordials, saying they cannot sleep without. Infants come here quite enervated from the use of opium, and go out in rude health from its discontinuance. In my private practice I have met with instances of the practice, but much more frequently among the poor. I consider the prison diet to be sufficient.

The surgeon's salary has been reduced to 20*l.* a-year. I make the following extracts from his journal.

"21st Jan. 1838.—M. H. has hernia, which has become strangulated, but has been reduced. Allow gruel

"November 4.—C. B. is in an epileptic fit; let her be in the day-room and have some one with her.

"November 5.—C. B. had one fit during the night and two more this morning; let her have gruel, and allow each of the other women with her, half a pound of bread extra."

In connexion with the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, I have to report a considerable improvement. A new chaplain has been appointed in the place of the former, who retired in consequence of ill health. The present chaplain is curate at Wymondham, and states the duties performed by him in the prison to be:—"On the Sabbath, prayers, with sermon in the morning, and prayers in the afternoon, and prayers daily in the morning throughout the year. I visit the prisoners daily, and see them individually for the purposes of advice and admonition. I often explain passages of the Scriptures at some length to the prisoners during the week. The average time daily spent by me in the prison is an hour and a half. I have not administered the Sacrament. The prisoners are supplied with Testaments and tracts. I have endeavoured to instruct some of them. I am engaged in doing so at present. Two young girls who were here, and could read a little, improved very much; the difficulty is to make them acquainted with the elements, which take so much time. The conduct of the prisoners at chapel is very proper. The tracts in use are those from the Christian Knowledge, and Religious Tract Societies. I select those which seem to me most appropriate for their peculiar cases. I have to complain a little of their mutilating the books. I find that setting forth the love of God and a Saviour does much better, and has more effect than talking to them harshly of their sins. None of the prisoners have ever signified a wish to be attended by any other minister. I have seen the female convicted at the Assizes, and who is in an advanced state of pregnancy; she is in a very distressed state of mind. I make a point of seeing all prisoners the first morning after they come in. There are two girls here, one scarce aged 16, another 12, who have been roving together about the country; the youngest has neither father nor mother. They can neither read nor write; when they came in they scarcely knew there was a God. They are very dull and heavy, and it is difficult to say whether now they have any such belief or not."

The youngest of these children, H. H., aged 12, was called in and examined. "I do not recollect father or mother; grandmother travels about the country; she (H. H.) has always been travelling about the country; I think I do recollect a little of my mother, she has been dead 10 years next May, grandmother told me so, and that she died at Ipswich; mother travelled about the country too; never heard who father was; Emma's (the girl with her) mother died before mine at Newmarket. I always pray to God of a night; my grandmother used to teach me to pray of a night; grandmother, two of grandmother's sons, one 24, one 20, her daughter 16, myself, Emma, and her two brothers, one 14 and another 11, all travel sometimes together; we sleep at the lodging houses, and make matches of a night; have got as much as 6*d.*, 8*d.*, and 9*d.* a-day selling matches; we all picked up any thing we could get. I think the men deserved to be put in prison for what they did; they may have been in for what I know, they were not always with us, but away for three weeks at a time; they leave word at the lodging-houses, and the people tell us when we come. It depends upon what we get what we have to eat. We go out, Emma and I, the whole day; she goes one way and I another; plenty of means of selling things to travellers who go about buying, I know some; Mrs. — bought a great shawl from the girl —; Mrs. S. used to go about buying, she mends umbrellas; could sell anything to her. One of mother's sons used to travel with a donkey, but sold it last winter; he sells matches by the gross. None of the party are scholars. At Norwich, if we take up two beds we pay a shilling a night, and the seventh is given in; at Wymondham we only pay 4*d.* a bed."

I also examined the companion of this little girl, who stated, "I am 17 years of age; father and mother are both dead. I travel about the country with grandmother, her sons and daughter, her cousin, and her own two brothers; one of her brothers has left them to travel by himself; heard of him last at a lodging house at —; he is going 15. I have never been

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at school; have been at churches and chapels, went there to hear the parson; I never heard of the commandments; the gown I took, I was going to give to grandmother; I know Mrs. — who used to go about mending umbrellas, she is well to do; I always get food by begging; the most I ever got in a day was 13d., the lowest 3d.: occasionally get a bit of meat given at the house; would rather be in the work-house than go about the country; my time is up next Tuesday, would like to learn to read; we sometimes glean in summer time; give all the money we get to grandmother, who gives us food and lodgings."

Both these girls were in a most loathsome state of dirt and cutaneous disease when committed. The entries in the chaplain's journal are of the following import,—

"Friday 29th November.—Prayers in the morning.

"Heard — and —. Afternoon heard —, —, —, —, —, —, read a chapter; questioned them and explained to them."

"Wednesday 11th December.—Prayer in the morning.

"Visited — and —. Heard — and —.

"Saturday morning, 14th December.—Prayers and address, heard and spoke to —, who is about to leave.

"Visited — and —."

I examined the prisoners' food, and found it of good quality and the regulated weight.

The ration of cheese is valued at 3½d. a-week, and the women who prefer butter are allowed to have it to the above amount.

ACCOUNT of Disbursements of the House of Correction at Wymondham, from Midsummer, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839.

Salaries of Officers and Assistants.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper, 1 year's salary . . . . .	100	0	0
Matron ,, . . . . .	20	0	0
Chaplain ,, . . . . .	100	0	0
Rev. John Colman's executors—Share of annuity due at Michaelmas, 1837 . . . . .	6	6	0
Surgeon, 1 year's salary . . . . .	22	10	0
Turnkey . . . . .	25	10	0

Maintenance of Prisoners.

	£.	s.	d.
4,118 loaves of bread . . . . .	38	17	11
4,106 ,, . . . . .	39	4	0
<hr/>			
8,224			78 1 11
<hr/>			
162 lbs. cheese . . . . .	4	14	5
44 ,, . . . . .	1	4	6
64 ,, . . . . .	1	17	4
<hr/>			
270			7 16 3
<hr/>			
Grocery . . . . .	0	10	6
,, . . . . .	0	2	6
,, . . . . .	0	2	2
<hr/>			
396 Pints of milk . . . . .	1	13	0
766 ,, . . . . .	3	3	10
<hr/>			
1162			4 16 10
<hr/>			
Keeper, for Christmas dinner for prisoners . . . . .	0	16	3
Clothing and coals . . . . .	84	13	0
Repairs . . . . .	30	0	5
<hr/>			
Total . . . . .	£481	5	10

Average number of Prisoners . . . . . 13  
Average Cost per head . . . . . £7 2s. 0½d.

The labour of the prisoners is the washing and mending of the linen and clothing of the prisoners in the county gaol at Norwich.

I examined the prison books, and found them neatly entered.

A female turnkey has been appointed in the place of the former, who died of typhus fever, after three days illness. She states the routine of the discipline to be, "The women rise at 6, and go down into the yards to work, they sweep the cells, and breakfast at 8 o'clock in their respective cells. About 9 they go to chapel, and then exercise for near an hour in the yards; in winter they go to a fire in the day-room two at a time. Those sentenced to hard labour are employed in washing; all the prisoners are set to needle-work. They dine in their cells at 3, their allowance of bread being divided, and served out twice during the day. They receive their bed-clothes at 6, which are removed from their cells during the day, and at 8 they are visited, and required to answer to their being present and well."

I consider this prison to be very well managed, the extension of the attendance and labours

of the chaplain is a great improvement. To the untried prisoners every opportunity for exercise in the yards should I think be allowed, due regard being paid to prevent improper communication.

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SWAFFHAM.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I visited this prison on March 31, and went through the wards and cells; it was clean, neat, and orderly, without an exception. I was much struck with the appearance of illness and debility manifested by several prisoners for long terms, both in the hospital and in a day-room, and requested the surgeon to furnish me with a report upon the subject, which will be found annexed. The keeper being absent upon public duty at the assizes, then being holden at Norwich, I deferred completing my inspection until his return.

I revisited this house of correction on April the 8th, and annex a return of the number and distribution of the prisoners at the time:—

Offences.	No. of Prisoners in Custody.
For trial . . . . .	1
Convicted felons . . . . .	15
" misdemeanors . . . . .	8
Summarily convicted for poaching . . . . .	2
" assault . . . . .	1
" misdemeanors . . . . .	3
Under sentence of transportation . . . . .	2
Want of sureties . . . . .	1
For further examination . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	35
Distribution and Employment, &c.	
At the tread-wheel and crank* . . . . .	30
Not for labour . . . . .	1
Want of sureties . . . . .	1
For trial . . . . .	1
For further examination . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	35

Since my last inspection a new shire-hall for the holding of the quarter sessions has been erected at the back of the prison, with which it communicates by a staircase through the building formerly occupied by the machinery of the mill. The arrangements for hard labour have been materially improved. The mill has been taken away, and its place supplied by cranks which act as a counteracting power. The tread-wheel is now divided into 30 stalls for separate labour, and to these are to be added 12 cranks partitioned in a similar manner.

I annex the report made to me by the surgeon on the health of the prisoners, and his recommendations upon this important subject:—

No. 1.

Statement respecting the Cases of Sickness in the House of Correction at Swaffham, called for by the Inspector of Prisons at his visit:—

Affections of the chest and of the bowels have been the most frequent and severe cases during the last 12 months.

In the 12 months ending Michaelmas, 1839, but four cases of scurvy occurred, and those very slight, exhibiting it only in slightly tumid and bleeding gums, no petechiæ appearing, nor any complaints of debility; whereas in the year 1838 twelve cases occurred, and in 1837 there were 16.

On the 11th of October last, W. D. complained of diarrhœa, which was restrained by astringents. On the 25th it recurred, accompanied with fever; leeches were applied to his body, and mercury given internally, and rubbed in upon his body; he became greatly reduced, but by the middle of November he appeared convalescent, when an inflammatory enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the neck came on, which terminated in suppuration; from this time he again lost ground, and died on the 20th of December, in all probability from ulceration of the mucous membrane of the bowels.

Four other cases of diarrhœa occurred in November and December, but they were of a mild character, and readily yielded to common remedies.

On the 30th January, R. B., aged 16, first complained of relaxation of bowels, and about the same time two other men, more recently committed to prison, were affected with diarrhœa. In the last week of the same month two more were similarly affected, but they were prisoners of longer periods. B.'s bowel complaint continued to recur in a slight degree; in the beginning of March he was better, and by the middle of the month the diarrhœa ceased, and he was tolerably well. On the 21st I found him with considerable fever, which had succeeded to a severe rigour which recurred on the following day at the same hour; it did not return on the 23rd, but as some fever continued, I removed him to the infirmary. On the 24th he had a violent and uncontrollable attack of vomiting and purging, from which he sunk early in the morning of the 25th.

M.'s case has been one of cough, first complained of in the middle of December; on the 27th he had slight diarrhœa; on the 20th of January a phlegmonous swelling arose in his arm, which pro-

\* Charles S., who is to be imprisoned 1 year for poaching, occasionally washing and boiling gruel for the prisoners' breakfasts.

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ceeded on to suppuration; on the 12th of February it was opened, his strength was greatly reduced by it; his cough continued; on the 23d of March slight diarrhoea again, with oedematous swelling of his legs; on the 26th symptoms of effusion into the chest took place, which were quickly alleviated by the employment of active diuretics; at this time his state is considerably improved, but he remains in a very precarious state of health.

T. J., aged 29, was attacked with hemiplegia on the night of the 28th of January; he is now convalescent, can walk considerably better than he could, and within the last week has recovered in a trifling degree the use of his fingers, so that there is a prospect of further improvement.

The prisoners T. B., T. P., R. C., W. E., and T. P. were placed in the room with a fire for warmth, they having shown signs of debility, and a tendency to diarrhoea; indeed P. had a slight purging as early as the 23d of February, but it did not recur till the 27th of March; in addition to his medicine I allowed him 4 oz. of meat in a stew daily, but I doubt much whether it suited him, I believe it did not; in D.'s case I was obliged to discontinue it; but as P. took the meat with relish I continued it to him.

Two prisoners left the prison during the last year with confirmed pulmonary consumption.

It is worthy of notice, that the majority of cases of fever occurring in Swaffham during the winter were accompanied with irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, and consequently with diarrhoea.

No. 2.

Recommendations of the Surgeon.

Swaffham, April 5, 1840.

From the experience of the last three months, I am satisfied that we cannot keep the prisoners in that degree of health which will enable them to resist morbid impressions from without, or the inroads of disease, unless we afford them an earlier supply of animal food. I intend to propose to the visiting magistrates, that from the time a prisoner has been confined six months he be allowed half a pound of cooked meat two days in each week, in addition to his previous diet.

I advise also, that those prisoners who have been accustomed to wear flannel next their bodies should not be deprived of it on committal, particularly in autumn and winter.

That their warmth in wearing apparel be better attended to.

That the prisoners be afforded some means of washing their persons at stated periods.

That those prisoners sentenced to long periods of confinement be not placed in cells on the ground floor.

It is also quite indispensable, for the regular administration of medicine, that a person be appointed to that duty, for I find that what is anybody's or rather nobody's office, the particular duty is frequently left undone.

Present Dietary.

Convicted prisoners committed for seven days are allowed one pound of bread per day, and for more than seven days and less than three months one pound and half, and for more than three months and less than six months two pounds, and for six months two pounds and half, and a quarter pound of butter per week; but on their recommittal for less than six months only one pound and half, for six months two pounds, and for more than six months two pounds and half per day. Boys committed for short periods, one pound of bread per day; for less than three months, one pound and half, and for six months, two pounds. Prisoners for trial are allowed two pounds of bread per day, and a quarter pound of butter per week; and in addition to the above allowance, all prisoners for trial, and for a longer period than one month, one pint of oatmeal gruel, with salt and onions therein; also an additional allowance, for those imprisoned for six months, of a pound of carrots three days a-week in the winter, and half a pound of cabbage three days a-week in the summer; also those above 12 months, eight oz. of meat twice a-week.

NEW DIET TABLE proposed by the Surgeon.

ABOVE THREE MONTHS.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Cabbage.	Carrots.	Sallad.	Meat.	Gruel, night and morning.	
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday . . . .	2½ lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	Pint. 1	From April 1 to September 30.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday . . . .	2½	..	½ pound.	..	..	..	1	
Sunday . . . . .	2½	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday . . . .	2½	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday . . . .	2½	..	..	1 pound.	..	..	1	
Sunday . . . . .	2½	..	..	..	..	..	1	
<b>ABOVE SIX MONTHS.</b>						Cooked.		
Monday and Wednesday Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday . . . .	2½	..	..	..	..	..	1	From April 1 to September 30.
Tuesday and Friday . .	2½	..	½ pound.	..	..	..	1	
Monday and Wednesday Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday . . . .	2½	..	..	..	..	..	1	From October 1 to March 31.
Tuesday and Friday . .	2½	..	..	1 pound.	..	..	1	
						8 ozs.	1	

For periods less than three months, the diet to remain as before this diet ordered.  
Boys of 14 years of age to be considered adults; under 14, the diet unaltered.  
No alteration made in regard to the allowance of butter.  
Gruel to be made with onions and salt, and vinegar allowed with cabbage.

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The surgeon, in evidence, states, "From Christmas to the present time the general state of health of the prisoners has been indifferent. Bowel complaints have been prevalent, obstinate diarrhoea. I conceive it to be infectious, for, although more decided with the long term prisoners, it has not been wholly confined to them. Many men on coming in lose their flannel, which is taken away from them on coming in, after, perhaps, having been accustomed all their lives to wear it; and from the exposure to the cold and sudden checks to perspiration to which the prisoners are exposed, I am satisfied that injury has been done in some cases. F., since dead of consumption, complained most heavily of the loss of it, and it was not until his sufferings from cold, and satisfied of the necessity of it, that I ordered him one. Many of the labouring class wear flannel belts, particularly since the cholera. The scurvy has been got rid of, but now we have diarrhoea. I see every prisoner twice a week, and generally every other day, likewise every prisoner in solitary confinement. I ordered the prisoner now undergoing that sentence into the exterior cell. The inner one was so close when I visited him that I thought it right to do so. I do not consider it as a proper place for men under such circumstances. The prisoner above alluded to had been only placed there the day before. House medicine is left with one of the turnkeys, a solution of salts; he gives generally half an ounce." The surgeon's journal and order book are arranged under the following heads:—

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JOURNAL.

Date.	Name.	Infirmary Cases.	Slight Indisposition.	Disease.	Diet.	Treatment.	Observations.
March 21	..	..	..	Ague.	..	Quinine.	B. to the infirmary.
" 24	..	..	..	..	..	..	B. purging and vomit- ing, died this morn- ing, 25th, early.
" 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	

ORDER BOOK.

Date.	Prisoners' Names.	Nature of Order.
April 7 . . .	— Chapman . . .	½ lb. of beef in broth daily.
" . . . . .	— Millins . . .	The same.

Return of sick on the day of inspection: W. D., indigestion, with tendency to diarrhoea; — S., catarrh.  
The prisoners referred to as sick and suffering from debility had been discharged prior to the inspector's second visit, their terms of imprisonment having expired.

Return of Deaths.—During the Years ending the 11th of October, 1838 and 1839, no Deaths occurred.

Name.	Disease.	Date of Death.	Length of Imprisonment.	State of Health when Committed.
William D. . . .	Disease of the mu- cous membrane of the bowels causing diarrhoea.	December 20, 1839 .	From March 18, 1839.	Apparently good.
Robert B. . . .	Disease of the mu- cous membrane of the bowels causing diarrhoea.	March 26, 1840 . .	From Sept. 26, 1838.	Apparently good.

The chaplain states, "I generally spend three hours in the prison on the sabbath, and from an hour and a half to three-quarters on other days. I visit the sick and those in solitary confinement, and read to the latter. I am obliged to have the door open in the latter room, the cells being dark. Prisoners in solitary confinement are generally placed in the inner dark cells. I have almost found them invariably there. I attend also to the instructing of the prisoners, which goes on as well as can be expected; one of the turnkeys assists me out of his spare time when unemployed. The prisoners read at meal time, and have occasional prayers for morning and evening. I never administer the sacrament until I investigate the applicant's motives, and generally allow a time to elapse before I assent. The last time it was administered there were six communicants, all convicted men. I do not find the untried are particularly solicitous on the subject. The officers attend Divine service. Every prisoner who is here for a long time has an opportunity of being instructed. The books and tracts are obtained from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. I have been lately appointed chaplain to the Union workhouse, with a salary of £50 a-year. The duty performed there is on the sabbath." I insert the following extracts as a specimen of the chaplain's private journal.

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PRIVATE JOURNAL FOR FELONS.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Term.	Read.	Write.	Degree of Intellect.	Learnt in Prison.
April 6	T. I.	29	Burglary . . .	1 year	Not read . . .	Not write	Very ignorant . . .	Learnt prayers and to read.
„	W. D.	18	Highway robbery	„	Read imperfectly	Ditto	Ditto . . . . .	Learnt prayers, catechism, and to read, and 5 sections of Crossman. Died, Dec. 20.
„	J. P.	21	Stealing iron . . .	„	Not read . . .	Ditto	Ditto . . . . .	Prayers and catechism, 3 sections of Crossman.
„	W. E.	23	Highway robbery	„	Read . . . . .	Write	Intelligent. . . . .	Prayers, whole of Faith and Duty, 25 pages of Mant's Catechism.
„	T. P.	18	Ditto . . . . .	„	Read imperfectly	Not write	Tolerably informed	Prayers, catechism, 25 sections of Crossman.
„	B. P.	18	Stealing shoes . . .	„	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto	Ignorant . . . . .	Prayers, catechism, learnt to read. Learnt 25 sections of Crossman.

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I annex the two last annual reports of the chaplain, with most valuable statistical Tables compiled by him. The whole of his duties are performed in the most satisfactory manner.

SIR,  
The experience of a whole year enables me to speak with increased confidence of the beneficial change which has taken place in this prison by the introduction of the silent system. A more religious demeanour in the chapel, a greater desire on the part of the prisoners to avail themselves of my advice, and more numerous and apparently earnest promises of amendment have been its results. Though I cannot take upon myself to say that words are not occasionally spoken, yet I believe every species of moral contamination is effectually prevented. In cases of sickness, indeed, it sometimes becomes necessary to allow prisoners to be together without the presence of a turnkey, when of course unrestrained conversation cannot be prevented. Whenever also the number of the prisoners exceeds that of the cells, the efficiency of the discipline is broken in upon by the necessity of placing three men in one cell. But, with these exceptions, I consider the working of the system to have been very satisfactory. The alteration at the mill does not appear to have interfered with the salutary effects of this discipline, for as the men at the crank work in separate boxes, the turnkey on watch can easily detect any attempt to infringe the regulations. I have drawn up the following Tables from my journals, which will afford the magistrates information as to the age, occupation, offence, sentence, and religious knowledge of the convicted prisoners examined by me in the year ending October 10th, 1838.

Swaffham, October 23rd, 1838.

No. 1.—Table of Ages.

Under 15 . . . . .	5
From 15 to 20 . . . . .	56
From 20 to 30 . . . . .	98
From 30 to 40 . . . . .	32
From 40 to 50 . . . . .	16
50 and upwards . . . . .	11

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No. 2.—Table of Occupations.

Agricultural labourers . . . . .	144	Warrener . . . . .	1
Bakers . . . . .	4	Shoemaker . . . . .	1
Apprentices . . . . .	4	Hostler . . . . .	1
Tailors . . . . .	3	Ratcatcher . . . . .	1
Grooms . . . . .	3	Brushmaker . . . . .	1
Blacksmiths . . . . .	3	Gentleman's servant . . . . .	1
Sailors . . . . .	3	Printer . . . . .	1
Carpenters . . . . .	2	Chimney sweeper . . . . .	1
Hawkers . . . . .	2	Sawyer . . . . .	1
Gardeners . . . . .	2	Wheelwright . . . . .	1
Discharged soldiers with pensions . . . . .	2	Hairdresser . . . . .	1
Watermen . . . . .	2	Shepherd . . . . .	1
Drovers . . . . .	2	Tinker and razor grinder . . . . .	1
Butchers . . . . .	2	Cooper . . . . .	1
Coal carters . . . . .	2	Miller . . . . .	1
Plumbers and glaziers . . . . .	2	Collar and harness maker . . . . .	1
Whitesmiths . . . . .	2	Discharged soldier without pension . . . . .	1
Cattle dealers . . . . .	2	Soldier . . . . .	1
Gun-flint maker . . . . .	1	Not included in the above . . . . .	11
Bricklayer . . . . .	1		
Brickmaker . . . . .	1		
		Total . . . . .	218

No. 3.—Table of Offences.

Horse stealing . . . . .	2	Assaults and breaches of the peace . . . . .	45
Ass stealing . . . . .	1	For leaving families chargeable to the parish . . . . .	11
Pig stealing . . . . .	1	For damaging property . . . . .	12
Sheep stealing . . . . .	2	Obtaining money under false pretences . . . . .	3
Housebreaking . . . . .	4	Bastardy cases . . . . .	5
Thefts . . . . .	66	Malicious stabbing . . . . .	1
Receiving stolen property . . . . .	2	Riding on a waggon . . . . .	1
Poaching . . . . .	26		
Committed as idle and disorderly persons, and for acts of vagrancy . . . . .	36		218

No. 4.—Table of Sentences.

To be transported for 15 years . . . . .	3	To be imprisoned for 1 month . . . . .	60
"    10 years . . . . .	1	"    21 days . . . . .	6
"    7 years . . . . .	7	"    15 days . . . . .	2
To be imprisoned for 1 year . . . . .	5	"    14 days . . . . .	30
"    6 months . . . . .	12	"    7 days . . . . .	10
"    4 months . . . . .	3	"    less than 7 days . . . . .	2
"    3 months . . . . .	30		
"    2 months . . . . .	37		218
"    6 weeks . . . . .	10		

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No. 5.—Table of Knowledge and Religion.

Number who could read at the period of their commitment . . . . .	88
"    unable to read . . . . .	130
"    who could write . . . . .	55
"    unable to write . . . . .	163
"    unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer . . . . .	88
"    unable to repeat the Belief . . . . .	142
"    who have not been confirmed, though of sufficient age . . . . .	124
"    who have been irregular in their attendance at public worship . . . . .	83
"    who have received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper . . . . .	15

It may not be uninteresting to remark that 65 have been committed before, 97 have received parochial relief, and 34 acknowledge themselves to be addicted to drinking.

By referring to the Table No. 4, it appears that only 50 individuals have been sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding two months, and of these 10 were liberated on the payment of fines, &c. before their whole term had expired; it will not therefore, I think, be expected that much can have been done in the way of instruction; 50, however, have learned a morning and evening prayer; 9, the church catechism; 21, portions of Crossman's Introduction to the Knowledge of the Christian Religion; 2, parts of the Faith and Duty of a Christian; 39 have made different degrees of progress in learning to read, and very few have left the Bridewell without being able to repeat the Lord's Prayer and the Belief.

I am, Sir,  
Yours respectfully,

To the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, Swaffham.

Sir, October, 1839.

I am not aware of any change in the management of the Bridewell at Swaffham which requires any remark from me. The discipline is in the same state as it was when I made my last report, and is maintained without those numerous punishments which have brought the silent system into disrepute in many other prisons.

As it is clearly impossible to introduce the plan of separate confinement, I would again beg leave to direct the magistrates' attention to the propriety of dividing the large cells, an improvement which, I think, they have now power to make. The Act passed in the last session of Parliament, "For the Better Ordering of Prisons," contains nothing which is opposed to this alteration (unless indeed it should be thought that the twelfth clause requires the sanction of the Home Secretary); and as it would materially contribute to the better government of the prisons, and obviate several objections which might at present be raised against the discipline, I venture to hope that the magistrates will take it into consideration. I have appended to this report Tables of a similar kind to those of last year.

No. 1.—Table of Ages.

Under 15 . . . . .	21
From 15 to 20 . . . . .	67
From 20 to 30 . . . . .	79
From 30 to 40 . . . . .	24
From 40 to 50 . . . . .	23
50 and upwards . . . . .	19

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No. 2.—Table of Occupations.

Agricultural labourers . . . . .	147	Butchers . . . . .	2
Shoemakers . . . . .	10	Millers . . . . .	2
Serve bricklayers . . . . .	9	Hawkers . . . . .	2
Brickmakers . . . . .	4	Bakers . . . . .	2
Blacksmiths . . . . .	4	Discharged soldiers without pensions . . . . .	2
Sailors . . . . .	4	Discharged soldier with pension . . . . .	1
Gardeners . . . . .	4	Waterman . . . . .	1
Bricklayers . . . . .	3	Oil and colourman . . . . .	1
Serve brickmakers . . . . .	3	Groom . . . . .	1
Carpenters . . . . .	2	Sawyer . . . . .	1
Ratcatchers . . . . .	2	Horse-dealer . . . . .	1
Chimney sweepers . . . . .	2	Not included in the above . . . . .	19
Tailors . . . . .	2		
Warreners . . . . .	2		233

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No. 3.—Table of Offences.

Malicious shooting . . . . .	3	Assaults and breaches of the peace . . . . .	32
Horse-stealing . . . . .	1	For leaving families chargeable to the parish . . . . .	20
Ass stealing . . . . .	1	For damaging property . . . . .	6
Sheep stealing . . . . .	1	Obtaining money under false pretences . . . . .	3
Burglaries . . . . .	3	Bastardy case . . . . .	1
Thefts . . . . .	66	Embezzling property . . . . .	1
Highway robbery . . . . .	5	Hawking without a licence . . . . .	1
Bestiality . . . . .	1	Non payment of constable's expenses . . . . .	1
Manslaughter . . . . .	1	Illegal fishing . . . . .	3
Receiving stolen property . . . . .	2	Breaking windows . . . . .	1
Poaching* . . . . .	22		
Assault with intent to commit a rape . . . . .	1		233
Committed as idle and disorderly persons, and for acts of vagrancy . . . . .	57		

No. 4.—Table of Sentences.

To be transported for life . . . . .	3	To be imprisoned for 6 weeks . . . . .	8
"    15 years . . . . .	2	"    1 month . . . . .	65
"    10 years . . . . .	2	"    21 days . . . . .	6
"    7 years . . . . .	10	"    14 days . . . . .	47
To be imprisoned for 1 year . . . . .	*23	"    10 days . . . . .	1
"    9 months . . . . .	1	"    8 days . . . . .	1
"    8 months . . . . .	1	"    7 days . . . . .	12
"    6 months . . . . .	6	"    less than 7 days . . . . .	1
"    4 months . . . . .	2		
"    3 months . . . . .	30		233
"    2 months . . . . .	12		

No. 5.—Table of Knowledge and Religion.

Number of convicted prisoners who could read at the period of their commitment . . . . .	48
"    unable to read . . . . .	149
"    who could write . . . . .	49
"    unable to write . . . . .	184
"    unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer . . . . .	89
"    unable to repeat the Belief . . . . .	129
"    who have not been confirmed, though of sufficient age . . . . .	122
"    who have been irregular in their attendance at public worship . . . . .	82
"    who have received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper . . . . .	15

No. 6.—Table of Instruction.

Number who have learned a morning and evening prayer during their confinement . . . . .	68
"    the Church Catechism . . . . .	13
"    parts of Crossman's Introduction to the Knowledge of the Christian Religion . . . . .	30
"    parts of the Faith and Duty of a Christian . . . . .	4
"    made different degrees of progress in learning to read . . . . .	28

No. 7.—Miscellaneous Table.

Number who have received parochial relief . . . . .	91
"    have been committed before . . . . .	79
"    acknowledged themselves addicted to drinking . . . . .	31
"    have had money in savings' bank . . . . .	4

I examined the bread supplied to the prisoners; it was of excellent quality, and the required weight.

Account of the Expenditure at the House of Correction from Midsummer, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND ASSISTANTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Keeper, one year's salary . . . . .	200	0	0			
Chaplain, " . . . . .	200	0	0			
Surgeon, " . . . . .	60	0	0			
First turnkey, " . . . . .	65	0	0			
Second ditto " . . . . .	52	0	0			
Third ditto " . . . . .	41	6	0			
Fourth ditto " . . . . .	40	19	0			
				659	5	0

MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.

31,078 loaves of bread of 1 lb. each . . . . .	252	0	3			
Butter, Salt, &c. . . . .	10	17	2			
Oatmeal . . . . .	9	0	0			
Potatoes, onions, and other vegetables . . . . .	3	12	6			
Diet, &c. ordered by the Surgeon . . . . .	2	2	8			
				307	12	7
Clothing, &c. . . . .	134	14	5			
Repairs, including alteration of the tread-mill. . . . .	268	17	3			
				1,370	9	3
Deduct cash received by sale of mill-machinery . . . . .				86	9	5

Total . . . . . £1,283 19 10

Average number of Prisoners, 44. Average cost per head, £6. 19s. 10d.

\* Nine of these were liberated shortly after their commitment, upon finding sureties for their good behaviour.

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I observe with much satisfaction that the several allowances to the keeper for diet ordered by the surgeon, mending linen, shaving, earnings of prisoners, &c., have been discontinued.

I have also to report a very considerable improvement in the prison books. Several, formerly noticed as wanting, have recently been introduced; they appear to be neatly entered and posted up. The register is arranged as follows:—Number—Time committed—Name—Age—Stature—Complexion—Where born, and last Residence—Single or Married—Number of Children—State of Instruction—General Remarks—Profession—Committed by—Further Examination—Offence—Time tried—Tried by—Original Sentence—Present Sentence—Hard Labour—Employed, not being Hard Labour, or not employed—Whether in Custody before—Discharged.

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I make the following extracts from the visiting justices' order-book:—

*Extracts from Visiting Justices' Book.*

“ March 3d, 1838.—Ordered, that at the expiration of the present quarter, only four turnkeys be employed in the prison, and that the office of schoolmaster be abolished.

“ March 3d, 1838.—No. 105, who now states his name to be William G., having attempted his life several times, has been since handcuffed to S. and G., with their consent.

“ April 7th, 1838.—Ordered, that W. G. be kept in the hospital, but not handcuffed.

“ July 31st, 1838.—W. G. to be ironed at night, to preclude attempts at suicide.

“ November 11th, 1838.—The medical officer having reported that J. N., the term of whose confinement expires to-morrow, is unable to walk home to Hingham, the governor is to send him.

“ February 1st, 1839.—Ordered, that — be allowed only one pound and a half of bread per day during the remainder of the term of his imprisonment, and that — be allowed only one pound and a half of bread per day for the next 14 days. No alteration in the other part of the diet.”

*Extracts from Evidence of Officers.*

“ Turnkey.—The prisoners are unlocked at six; the convicted come down first, and go to the mill; the untried afterwards, who work in the yards. They have two or three hours' exercise daily, but are otherwise confined to their cells, where they eat their meals. There is but very little communication going on. The prison is I think improved. Of the four turnkeys, one sleeps in the old prison, and another at the back of the wheel: two sleep out. No prisoners are employed by any officer. I give the prisoners salts when they want it; the surgeon sends a gallon and a half at a time; it is sometimes used in two days: any man may have salts that likes; some of them have them very often. I clean the keeper's boots and shoes.

“ I come into the prison at half-past five. The first thing I do is to clean the grates out, sift the cinders, and take the mats out of the keeper's house to clean. I clean the knives and forks for the house. I hang the prisoners' linen out to dry, and go out of errands for the house. I go to watch the mill while the other man goes to breakfast. I go up with the convicted men to breakfast in the day-room at half-past eight, watch them, and conduct them to chapel at nine. After chapel I see them to the wheel; afterwards I come out of the prison, and sometimes work in the garden, and have been lately helping to level. I attend the mill at 12. I do the outside work—getting in coal, and other jobs. I assist in locking up, take my turn in the watching, and get 17s. 6d. a-week.

“ The prisoners complain very much of the cold at the cranks, both in the limbs and hands; they have in consequence been supplied with mittens. I change the men every half hour at the cranks. There is no rest at the crank. The time for rest at the mill is 12 minutes in the hour; but this altogether depends upon the number of men for labour. When the men have been at the cranks half an hour they go to the wheel. The mill is going about 38 steps a-minute. I do not believe there is much communication going forward. I have nothing to do but as an officer of the prison. No prisoner is employed by me or by any one else. I think the discipline is much improved. I take my share of the watching at night. Sometimes, when a man first comes in, he talks a little, but not often.

“ My duty is all in the prison. I am allowed 20 minutes at breakfast, an hour at dinner, and an hour at tea. I take my turn at the watch. I attend the prisoners at meals. They read in their turns; those who can read in the small books we hear first, and those in the Testament afterwards. They seem to take a great deal of interest in the reading.

“ The keeper complies with the Acts of Parliament, as to visiting, cells, &c. Several prisoners for long terms were sent here from Norwich Castle, in consequence of the tread-wheel there being under repair. After the prisoners had been there about six months, the late surgeon invariably ordered them an increased diet, consisting of a good beef dumpling and a pint of beer: this was repeated in the course of another month or six weeks, and used to keep the men up. The first turnkey now shaves the prisoners. The allowance for watching is done away with, and the officers watch in turns.”

RETURN of Re-committals, from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times and more.		
60	22	8	12	=	112

RETURN of Punishments inflicted for Prison Offences, from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

Solitary Confinement.	Other Punishments.		
21	4	=	25

Greatest number of prisoners at one time during the year . . . . . 73.

I consider the general government and discipline of this prison to have been materially improved since my last visit.

I am satisfied of the necessity of allowing prisoners sentenced to long terms a portion of animal food once or twice during the week, as recommended by the surgeon. The severity of the discipline, monotonous diet, the cold and damp to which the prisoners are exposed, and their peculiar situation, must exercise a depressing influence on the human frame. The cases of the prisoners from Norwich Castle, as detailed at length by the surgeon, and their appearance as witnessed by myself a few days before their discharge, are so corroborative of this being the case, that I must earnestly recommend the magistrates to carry into effect the suggestion for increasing the diet.

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The manner in which solitary confinement by sentence of court is carried into effect in this prison appears to me to be improper, and at variance with the object of this penal infliction, which is too often confounded with the temporary restraints sometimes necessary to break down the spirit of the refractory. Prisoners under this sentence are placed in a dark, small, and imperfectly-ventilated cell, where they can neither receive nor acquire that moral or religious instruction which this seclusion is intended to foster. The most perfect separation from the other convicts, in a light and airy cell, with the frequent visits and discourse of the chaplain, may induce the spirit to resignation and the mind to reflection; but protracted darkness and solitude can only be productive of irritation.

I again notice that two of the turnkeys are employed by the keeper in menial offices in his house, which I consider ought not to be the case with officers employed and paid for the performance of public duties. It lessens self-respect, and has a tendency to prevent men of a more respectable class from seeking such employments.

I suggest that, in cases of attempted or meditated suicide, instead of handcuffing one prisoner to another, and placing them to sleep together, the prison be furnished with a pair of leathern muffs used in lunatic asylums, and that they be made use of in such circumstances.—(Vide extracts visiting justices' order-book.)

I find the following entry in the keeper's journal:—"October 23rd. The surgeon has taken his book home for alterations." I recommend that the surgeon be directed in no case to remove his journal from the prison (it being enjoined to be kept there by the Gaol Act), and for him to be careful in making such entries as may require no subsequent amendment. I consider the practice of allowing a turnkey to give the prisoners medicine when they ask for it as highly improper when a surgeon is attached to the establishment, and particularly when the health of the prisoners requires so much attention.

I suggest to the magistrates the propriety of building a wall on each side of the front of the shire hall, to prevent the possibility of that improper communication to which the prison is at present exposed.

It is much to be regretted that provision is not made for every prisoner to sleep in a separate cell. Whenever this is not the case, it is, in a great degree, undoing at night what has been done during the day.

WALSINGHAM.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Walsingham.  
House of  
Correction.

I inspected this prison on the 7th of April. I annex a return of the number and employment of the prisoners confined there at the time:—

DISTRIBUTION AND EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS, 7th April, 1840.

<i>Offences.</i>		Number of Prisoners in Custody.
For trial . . . . .		3
Convicted felons . . . . .		14
Summarily convicted of poaching . . . . .		8
Assaults . . . . .		3
Under sentence of transportation . . . . .		3
Misdemeanours . . . . .		6
Want of sureties . . . . .		1
Vagrancy . . . . .		3
		—
		41

At the tread-wheels . . . . .	23
Infirmary . . . . .	2
Nurse in the infirmary . . . . .	1
For trial . . . . .	1
Under sentence of transportation . . . . .	3
For want of sureties . . . . .	1
Assaults . . . . .	3
Misdemeanours exempt from labour . . . . .	4
Misdemeanour not sentenced to labour . . . . .	1
	—

In separate cells, 23. In six rooms and large cells, three each, 18. Total . . . . . 41

<i>Females.</i>	
Convicted felons . . . . .	4
Misdemeanours . . . . .	3
	—
	7

<i>Distribution of Employment of Females.</i>	
Washing . . . . .	4
Infirmary . . . . .	1
Mending stockings, &c. . . . .	2
	—
	7
	—
Separate . . . . .	5
In the infirmary . . . . .	2
	—
	7

Every part of this establishment exhibited the same appearance of good government as on former occasions. The interior was clean, neat, and orderly. The only alterations since my last visit have been the addition of a window to the new chapel, by which much of the damp formerly noticed has been obviated. Two persons, a male and female, have been engaged to do the duty lately performed by the wardsmen, such as cleaning the cells, &c., and new locks have been fixed to the female wards.

While employed in my inspection a serious accident occurred at the tread-wheel, by which one of the prisoners was severely injured. The taskmaster stated in evidence, "About half-past two the prisoners were on the wheel. The miller rang the bell to warn the men off. Then they jumped off the mill. In ten minutes he rang the bell for the labour to be resumed. The prisoners then got up the front of the wheel all together, and not up the steps placed for them on the side. J. H. was one of them; the mill was in motion before he got up, and his foot slipped, and was caught in the open part between the steps of the wheel. The mill was stopped, and the men off almost immediately. I had to cut the wooden step to get him out." Miller—"I have repeatedly said to the prisoners, what risk you are running of your lives by getting up in that manner." The prisoner was promptly attended to by the surgeon, but being in a weak state of health, his condition is a precarious one. I have recommended the magistrates to give directions that no prisoner be permitted to get upon the wheel but by the steps placed for the purpose; also that the interstices between the steps be boarded up, and the barrel be made a complete cylinder.\*

The chaplain states, "I perform morning and evening service on the sabbath, with one sermon; prayers, with portions of scripture, every morning; the Sacrament is administered once a quarter. The average daily time spent by me in the prison is from an hour and a half to two hours. Every prisoner is seen upon his first coming in, and further conversation had with them during their stay. Every prisoner who can read is provided with Bible, Prayer, and other religious books. Those who cannot, and who have to remain long enough for the purpose, I instruct myself. I have now five men under tuition. It is very rarely we find a woman that cannot read; they go to school more than the boys, from the nature of their employments. I administer the Sacrament to men before trial; it is not denied to any who wish it. I always make some observations on the subject, and say that I shall be happy to see them in private. The prisoners who receive the Sacrament are generally from the class of misdemeanants. The prisoners are all attentive and respectful. The officers attend Divine service. I am not aware of any particular case of reformation. One prisoner, W. W., attempted to hang himself; he can read and write; he is a man of a diabolical temper; he professes now to be a Roman Catholic, but said nothing upon the subject at first. I believe he has only done it to avoid chapel." The chaplain keeps a book for his own information, arranged under the heads of Name | Residence | Occupation | Offence | Remarks.

I examined the following prisoners as to the progress made by him.

"J. H., age 27; sentenced to 12 months imprisonment; father and mother alive; father is a scholar; he (prisoner) went to school for two or three years; used to attend church. When I went first to work was about 10 years old; attended to stock, and could not always go to church; never in a prison of this sort before. I could read pretty well when I left school, but forgot it. I did not keep it up. I did not read my Bible as I should have done. I have not received the Sacrament. I could only read a very little when I came in. I have a wife and three children, and was earning 11s. a-week." This man read but indifferently. I asked him who is your Saviour? "Almighty." Do you understand what you read? "I know a good deal of the words; there are a number of chapters I can read right off, but do not understand them. I do not know how many disciples our Saviour had." I have found this to be too often the case with the instruction given in a prison school.

J. J., age 24.—"Father and mother alive; is himself a stone mason; has earned from 24s. to 30s. a-week; some months before was at Norwich; sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment; was never at school; father and mother no scholars; there were seven of us, none had any learning. I used to attend church regularly. I got out of it by being in bad company. I have paid 16s. or 17s. a-week for liquor, to my discredit. I have been in the habit of tramping for work; my wife was with me; there are many of my business who tramp. I have had 10 children, and buried 9 of them." This man read only imperfectly when he came in, having learnt while in Norwich Castle. Now reads well. He behaved most unexceptionably, and was appointed a wardsmen for his good conduct, when, shortly before the expiration of his sentence, he was detected with several handkerchiefs on his person belonging to the other prisoners.

I annex the last report made by the chaplain to the Quarter Sessions.

*Report of the Chaplain of Walsingham Bridewell to her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, assembled at the Quarter Sessions, held by Adjournment at Little Walsingham, Friday, October 25th, 1839.*

"The number of prisoners committed from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839, was 380: of whom 128 were on charges of felony, and 252 for various misdemeanors; of these 380, I regret to say 33 were under the age of 17 years, of whom 14 were for charges of felony.

"The number who, on their committal, could read to any advantage was 163 only. During their imprisonment, however, instruction in reading has been afforded to 36; of whom 16 learned to read well in the Testament, who did not know, or scarcely knew, the letters of the alphabet, and the other 20 made various progress in proportion to the time of their imprisonment.

—The number of prisoners who during the past year attended the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which was administered every quarter, was 23.

\* Both of which have been since done.

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NORTHERN AND  
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"I have pleasure in stating that the general conduct of the prisoners has been orderly and respectful, arising without doubt in a great degree from the well-maintained discipline of the prison. Their attention at chapel has been reverent, nor have I found any disinclination to receive instruction and advice. Repeated assurances have been made me by many of their having derived much benefit during their imprisonment from their attendance on the daily religious services in the chapel, and employing their leisure time in reading; which cannot but encourage the hope, important as it is interesting, that the prison is not merely a place of punishment, but is found, at the same time, to be a place of edification, and calculated to lead to reformation of life.

"The value and importance to prisoners themselves, as well as to society at large, of preventing communication, either by the 'silent' or the 'separate' system, has been powerfully confirmed during the past year by the statement of a prisoner, who was sentenced to transportation from this court at the last Michaelmas Session. He had been some time before imprisoned in the Castle at Norwich for felony, and during his imprisonment an execution took place. The man stated himself to have been very much affected by the circumstance, and particularly by seeing the unfortunate culprit after execution in his coffin, and declared that if a system had then been in operation, which prevented intercourse among the prisoners, he had no doubt the impression made would have been permanent, and led to an amended conduct of life; but that he was soon 'laughed out' of his good feelings by those of a more hardened character, and after his discharge went on in his evil ways. He repeatedly told me he considered his having been taken and brought to Walsingham Bridewell 'a blessing to him;' that 'if he had not been, he could not tell how far deeper he might have plunged in crime, which might probably have cost him his life; that being denied communication with other prisoners he had thought upon his wicked ways, and wished for no intercourse with any one who did not feel as he did.' He knew not his letters on coming within the walls of the prison, but by great attention he learned to read in the Testament before he was removed: his book was his delight, and on his departure he left the impression behind him, that he had received substantial benefit.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

"J. D. CROFTS, Chaplain.

The surgeon states, "The scurvy has again shown itself in two well defined cases, and others, symptomatic of the disease, have appeared. I attribute it to my changing the extra diet of a pint of milk ordered by me for a pint of gruel. I did so from motives of economy. I do not consider the diet sufficient after three months; for such a period they may keep up with it, but no longer. I should recommend a pint of milk to every person beyond three months. The milk has always been extra diet, but has not been entered as such in the accounts of the prison expenditure; with it the prisoners always kept in health. It is astonishing when illness begins how they get depressed. I see the prisoners always twice a week, and oftener at present, and always see prisoners in solitary confinement, however short their terms. Two prisoners have been sentenced to this punishment, whose state of health induced me to think it not prudent to carry it into effect. I have not lately had an opium-taker here; the last was a woman about a year since. I had known her from a child, and she had been accustomed to take it from a very early period, and I was obliged to continue her in the use of it, allowing her three grains a day till discharged. Itch, gonorrhœa, and syphilis, are as prevalent as usual. W., now in the hospital, is incorrigible; he is there to keep him quiet. If I was to take the tobacco from him, we should have the whole prison in an uproar during the night."

With regard to this man I find the following entry in the prison book:—

"November 30th.—Ordered a small piece of tobacco to be given every morning by the governor into the mouth of the prisoner W., who has attempted to hang himself, as it appeared to me that his spirits, and even his life, depended upon the use of it."

The surgeon's journal is arranged under the heads of Date | Name | Age | Disease | Treatment | Extra diet | Discharged | Remarks.

RETURN of the Cases of Sickness in the House of Correction at Walsingham, during the years 1838 and 1839, with the amount paid for extra Diet ordered by the Surgeon.

1838.		
	Males.	Females.
Slight indisposition . . . . .	35	7
Infirmity cases . . . . .	10	4
Greatest number sick at one time . . . . .	2	2
Death . . . . .	None.	None.

1839.		
Slight indisposition . . . . .	24	5
Infirmity cases . . . . .	8	2
Greatest number sick at one time. . . . .	3	0
Deaths . . . . .	None.	None.

Extra Diet.

	£.	s.	d.
1838 . . . . .	8	0	2
1839 . . . . .	35	16	5½

I examined the prisoners' food, which was good and of wholesome quality, and the regulated weight. The bread is supplied at the wholesale rate.

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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EXPENDITURE of the House of Correction at Walsingham, from Midsummer, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839.

*Salaries of Officers and Assistants.*

	£.	s.	d.
Money Curtis, keeper, one year's salary . . . . .	200	0	0
Margaret Curtis, matron, ,, . . . . .	25	0	0
Rev. J. D. Crofts, chaplain, ,, . . . . .	200	0	0
Hugh Rump, surgeon, ,, . . . . .	70	0	0
First Turnkey . . . . 52 weeks' wages . . . . .	52	0	0
Second Turnkey. . . . ,, . . . . .	46	16	0
Female Turnkey . . . . ,, . . . . .	23	8	0
Miller . . . . .	52	0	0
Taskmaster . . . . .	39	0	0
Assistant Turnkey . . . . .	3	10	2
Night Watch. . . . .	56	2	11
C. J. Todd, for attendance at the Bridewell during keeper's absence at the assizes, sessions, and in conveying transports, from the great number of prisoners in the gaol . . . . .	3	1	7

*Maintenance of Prisoners.*

38,676 lbs. of bread . . . . .	350	8	8
Grocery . . . . .	11	12	2
5,397 pints of milk by order of surgeon . . . . .	22	9	9
Vegetables, . . . . £1 19 4			
do. ,, . . . . 2 7 4			
	4	6	8
Meat for sick prisoners . . . . .	7	5	10
Meat for working prisoners . . . . .	18	10	4
Diet, &c., ordered by surgeon . . . . .	3	13	2
Christmas dinner for prisoners . . . . .	1	16	1
Clothing, &c. . . . .	151	10	8
Repairs . . . . .	64	9	0
	1,386	11	0
Mill earnings. . . . .	42	9	9
	£1,344	1	3

Average number of prisoners. . . . . 56  
 Average cost per head . . . . £7. 10s. 0½d.

Grain is ground at the prison mill a trifle cheaper than elsewhere. It is brought in small quantities of a half bushel at a time, frequently the produce of gleaning. It is weighed both coming in and going out.

I inspected the books, and found them kept in a most accurate and business-like manner; I subjoin a list:—

- Felons' Register.
- Misdemeanour, do.
- Females, do.
- Keeper's Journal.
- Chaplain's do.
- Surgeon's do.
- Do., Order Book.
- Mill Register of Labour.
- Cash Book.
- Weight Do.
- Bread Book.
- Average Book.
- Visiting Magistrates Book.
- Visitor's Book.
- Cash Book, Prisoners' Money.

Three new registers for felons, misdemeanants, and females, have lately been commenced, to answer the exigencies of Returns, &c. They are arranged under the following heads, Number | Time committed | Name | Age | Stature | Complexion | Where born and last resident | Single or Married | Number of Children | State of Instruction | General Remarks | Profession | Committed by | Further Examination | Offence | Time tried | Tried by | Original Sentence | Present Sentence | Hard Labour | Employed or not Employed | Whether in Custody before | When discharged.

I annex the form of the Labour Register, and extracts from the Keeper's Journal

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 NORTHERN AND  
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II.  
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EASTERN DISTRICT.  
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Separate Prisons.  
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Date 1840.	Number of Males Employed.	Time started.	Revolutions made.	How worked.	Number of Feet each Individual ascends per day.	Hours.	Minutes.
March 23	23	3,740	460	5-7	8,230	8	..
" 24	21	4,220	490	5-7	8,400	8	..
" 25	21	4,710	475	5-7	8,144	8	..
" 26	21	5,185	495	5-7	8,486	8	..

Time coming to Work.	Time at Breakfast.	Time at Chapel.	Time at Dinner.	Off.	Remarks.
30 m. aft. 6	½ hour	½ hour	1½ hour	5	One pair of stones going.
30 " 6	½ hour	½ hour	1½ hour	5	"
30 " 6	½ hour	½ hour	1½ hour	5	"
30 " 6	½ hour	½ hour	1½ hour	5	"

Extracts from Keeper's Journal.

"February 5th. —, a lad, complained of not having a sufficient quantity of bread, two pounds per day, he being very hearty. I mentioned it to the surgeon, and also to Mr. Marsham, a visiting justice, and in consequence of which he was ordered to have eight ounces per day more.

"April 17th. —, convicted of felony, was reported for cutting his shoes; ordered to dark cell about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The turnkey found he had made an attempt to hang himself, but from the position in which he was found it appears he did it to get off his punishment. I ordered him out, and sent him to his class. Reported the circumstance to the visiting magistrates.

	£.	s.	d.
" May 2.—Received fine for W. H. . . . .	1	0	0
Costs . . . . .	0	16	0
	£	1	16 0

"Paid the above to the clerk to the magistrates; had his receipt.

"July 16th.—The amount paid last quarter under summary conviction in bastardy and assault cases, by persons committed for various terms of imprisonment, amounted to £92.

"Sunday, July 21st.—Attended chapel morning and afternoon.

"September 10th.—Reported —, a most notorious character, to the visiting magistrates for having applied two pieces of brass to his legs to cause ulceration, to prevent his going on the tread-wheel.

"November 23d.—William White, a most notorious character, attempted to hang himself in his cell this morning. I think him at times insane. Ordered him to be taken to infirmary to be taken care of.

"April 3d, 1840.—On my return from Assizes, —, the turnkey, informed me he found in P.'s trowsers five handkerchiefs; on inquiry two of them were owned by — and —, two prisoners. P.'s term of imprisonment expired on the 4th.

"4th.—Reported the above case to the Rev. E. Marsham, who committed P. for further examination till Monday, when it was investigated, and P. committed for trial."

Solitary confinement by order of court is carried into effect by placing the prisoners in a light cell, and seldom exceeds a week at a time. The chaplain and surgeon visit frequently. I annex a Return of the number of Reports and Punishments in this prison for three months.

RETURN of the Number of Reports in the Prison at Walsingham in the County of Norfolk, from the Sessions held in October, 1839, to the Sessions in January, 1840.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Class.			Offence.	Punishments.	By whom reported.
			Before Trial.	Felons.	Misde-meanants.			
1839.								
Oct. 28	W. M.	23	..	F.	..	Talking . . .	1 loaf stopped .	Officer.
28	H. H.	17	..	F.	..	" " " " "	1 " " " "	"
29	P. McG.	28	..	..	M.	Disobeying rules	5 " " " "	"
30	G. H.	22	..	F.	..	Talking . . .	1 " " " "	"
30	D. H.	23	..	F.	..	" " " " "	1 " " " "	"
30	W. W.	23	..	F.	..	" " " " "	1 " " " "	"
Nov. 7	W. B.	54	..	..	M.	" " " " "	1 " " " "	"
7	R. B.	17	..	..	M.	Tuning . . .	2 " " " "	"
							dark cell.	
8	J. J.	25	..	..	M.	Marking cell .	6 loaves stopped	"
10	J. S.	17	..	..	M.	Tuning . . .	3 " " " "	"
							dark cell.	
12	R. D.	27	..	..	M.	Talking . . .	2 loaves stopped	"
14	J. F.	31	..	..	M.	" " " " "	2 " " " "	"
14	J. B.	23	..	..	M.	" " " " "	2 " " " "	"
15	W. W.	23	..	..	M.	" " " " "	1 " " " "	"

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Return of the Number of Reports in the Prison at Walsingham, &c.—*continued.*

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NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT.

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Separate Prisons.

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Correction.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Class.			Offence.	Punishments.	By whom reported.
			Before Trial.	Felons.	Misde-meanants.			
1839.								
Nov. 17	W. H.	16	..	..	M.	Talking . . .	1 loaf stopped .	Officer.
17	J. C. .	17	..	..	M.	„ . . .	4 „ „ .	„
18	T. T. .	22	..	..	M.	„ . . .	1 „ „ .	„
19	T. C. .	50	..	..	M.	„ . . .	1 „ „ .	„
22	M. McK	21	..	..	M.	„ . . .	1 „ „ .	„
22	G. H. .	22	..	..	M.	„ . . .	1 „ „ .	„
22	S. G. .	23	..	..	M.	Swearing . . .	2 „ „ . dark cell.	„
26	W. W.	22	..	..	M.	Talking . . .	1 loaf stopped .	„
29	W. W.	14	Trial	..	..	Singing . . .	1 „ „ . dark cell.	„
Dec. 4	W. S.	24	..	F.	..	Talking . . .	1 loaf stopped ; dark cell.	„
6	G. P. .	24	..	F.	..	„ . . .	3 loaves stopped, and meat; dark cell.	„
6	H. H.	20	..	F.	..	„ . . .	1 loaf stopped ; dark cell.	„
7	R. B.	..	..	..	M.	„ . . .	4 loaves stopped	„
7	H. C.	16	..	F.	..	Tuning, &c. . .	3 „ „ . and meat; dark cell.	„
12	C. W.	22	Trial	..	..	Gaming . . .	2 loaves stopped ; dark cell.	„
12	J. H.	25	Trial	..	..	„ . . .	2 loaves stopped ; dark cell.	„
16	W. M.	23	..	F.	..	Talking . . .	Vegetables stopped	„
18	T. C. .	50	..	..	M.	„ . . .	1 loaf stopped .	„
18	J. F. .	31	..	..	M.	„ . . .	2 „ „ .	„
19	J. B. .	26	..	..	M.	„ . . .	1 „ „ .	„
19	T. T. .	22	..	..	M.	„ . . .	1 „ „ .	„
19	H. P.	16	Trial	..	..	Swearing . . .	3 „ „ . dark cell.	„
19	W. W.	22	..	..	M.	Talking . . .	1 loaf stopped .	„
19	J. O. .	28	..	..	M.	„ . . .	2 „ „ .	„
19	J. J. .	22	..	..	M.	„ . . .	2 „ „ .	„
28	H. W.	17	Trial	..	..	Spitting about cell	2 „ „ . dark cell.	„
29	R. S. .	20	..	..	M.	Spitting in mill- box.	3 loaves stopped ; dark cell.	„
1840.								
Jan. 7	W. B.	18	Trial	..	..	Spitting about cell	1 loaf stopped .	„
8	J. A. .	28	..	..	..	Talking . . .	1 „ „ .	„
8	J. H.	28	..	..	..	„ . . .	1 „ „ .	„

I have already adverted, in another part of this Report, to the means for preventing further accidents at the wheel, and the necessity for an increase of diet to prisoners sentenced for long terms. The great, and I may almost say, only defect, by which much of the salutary impression produced by the discipline in this prison is destroyed, is the want of a separate sleeping cell for every prisoner. I have every reason to be satisfied with the general management of this establishment and the attention of the officers to their respective duties. The routine of discipline is extremely well maintained, and remains the same as described in former Reports. The keeper states that its effect is strikingly shown by the increased number of fines paid by poachers and others, who, previous to the introduction of the silence system, would lie out their terms in prison rather than pay the money. I annex a return of the amounts paid, and other particulars, from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

FINES paid from October, 1838, to October, 1839, under Summary Convictions at the Prison at Walsingham, in the County of Norfolk.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Norfolk. Walsingham. House of Correction.

No.	Name.	Offence.	Character.	Term of Imprisonment, unless, &c.	£. s. d.
1	E. S. . . .	Poaching . . . .	. . . .	3 calendar months	6 1 6
2	J. N. . . .	Assault . . . .	. . . .	2 ,, ,,	0 13 6
3	W. N. . . .	Bastardy . . . .	. . . .	3 months . . . .	9 7 0
4	W. R. . . .	Damaging a tree . . . .	. . . .	2 calendar months	2 13 0
5	W. H. . . .	Assault . . . .	Bad; has been in custody several times.	1 ,, ,,	0 19 6
6	W. B. . . .	,, . . . .	. . . .	2 ,, ,,	5 16 3
7	F. B. . . .	Poaching . . . .	Bad . . . .	3 ,, ,,	6 1 6
8	G. D. . . .	Fishing . . . .	,, . . . .	2 ,, ,,	1 15 6
9	J. N. . . .	Bastardy . . . .	. . . .	3 months . . . .	10 0 0
10	W. H.* . . .	Assault . . . .	Bad; has been in custody several times.	1 calendar month	0 16 6
11	W. H. . . .	,, . . . .	,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	3 3 6
12	S. R. . . .	Stealing peas growing.	. . . .	14 days . . . .	1 14 0
13	J. D. . . .	Assault . . . .	. . . .	1 calendar month	2 5 6
14	J. S. . . .	Riding on waggon . . . .	. . . .	3 ,, ,,	1 13 6
15	R. S. . . .	,, ,, . . . .	. . . .	3 ,, ,,	1 13 6
16	M. H. . . .	Bastardy . . . .	. . . .	3 ,, ,,	4 7 6
* This man was committed twice for poaching, and laid three months in prison for each offence rather than pay the penalties; after the introduction of the silence system, between October, 1838, to October, 1839, he paid the amount of three fines rather than lay one month in prison for each offence.					£ 59 1 9

RETURN of the greatest Number of Prisoners at one time, in the Years 1838, 1839.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1838 . . . . .	54	14	68
1839 . . . . .	69	16	85
Average Number.			
1838 . . . . .	36½	7	43½
1839 . . . . .	49	9	58

RETURN of Recommittals from October, 1837, to October, 1838.

	Males.	Females.
Once . . . . .	15	4
Twice . . . . .	2	1
Thrice . . . . .	3	0
Four times or more . . . . .	1	0
	21	5

From October, 1838, to 1839, as under,

	Males.	Females.
Once . . . . .	24	5
Twice . . . . .	5	1
Thrice . . . . .	2	0
Four times or more . . . . .	1	0
	32	6

NORWICH.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I annex a return of the number of prisoners in custody, with their classification, on the day of my visit.

RETURN of Prisoners in Custody this Day, April 3d, 1840.

Norwich. City Gaol and House of Correction.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under sentence of transportation . . . . .	6	1	7
,, imprisonment from sessions . . . . .	33	6	39
,, imprisonment from assizes . . . . .	2	..	2
Misdemeanors convicted at sessions . . . . .	2	..	2
Summary convictions . . . . .	14	..	14
Committed under the Vagrant Act . . . . .	..	..	..
,, for want of sureties . . . . .	2	..	2
,, for trial at sessions . . . . .	..	..	..
,, for trial at assizes . . . . .	..	..	..
,, by courts martial . . . . .	1	..	1
,, evidence at sessions . . . . .	..	..	..
,, for further examination . . . . .	2	1	3
Children . . . . .	..	..	..
Deserters awaiting a route . . . . .	..	..	..
Master debtors . . . . .	3	1	4
Common-side ditto . . . . .	1	2	3
Total . . . . .	66	11	77

Return of Prisoners in Custody, &c.—continued.

CLASSIFICATION.			
Class.		No.	Total.
<b>MALES.</b>			
1	Men's first offence convicted at sessions . . . . .	27	
2	Boys' first offence convicted at sessions . . . . .	..	
3	Men's second offence convicted at sessions . . . . .	6	
4	Misdemeanors convicted at sessions . . . . .	2	
5	Convicted at the assizes . . . . .	2	
6	Vagrants . . . . .	..	
	Summary convictions . . . . .	14	
7	For trial at the sessions . . . . .	..	
8	Bailable offences . . . . .	2	
9	Transported . . . . .	6	
10	For trial at the assizes . . . . .	..	
11	Master debtors . . . . .	3	
12	Common side ditto . . . . .	2	
	By courts martial . . . . .	1	
	Deserters awaiting a route . . . . .	..	
	For further examination . . . . .	2	
			67
<b>FEMALES.</b>			
13	Offences convicted at sessions . . . . .	6	
	Evidence at sessions . . . . .	..	
14	Transported . . . . .	1	
	For further examination . . . . .	1	
	Master debtors . . . . .	1	
	Common side ditto . . . . .	1	
			10
			77

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Correction.

Since my last inspection the tread-wheel has been partitioned off for separate labour, which is the only alteration worthy of notice. Workmen were employed, during my visit, in repairing the roof of one of the wings. The interior of the prison was generally clean, the female wards unexceptionably so; but the day-rooms of the male prisoners were neither so cleanly, nor in that degree of order which always characterizes a well-governed establishment. On going into the felons' day-room the smell of tobacco was strongly perceptible, and upon search being made, several pipes were discovered, and a quantity of tobacco belonging to a prisoner employed as a tailor; "The Gem," an annual, was also in the possession of another, who stated that he had brought it in with him; on a third was found 1s. 6½d. and a knife; on a fourth, a fourpenny piece; two volumes, entitled, "The Memoirs of Mrs. R. Pope," (a biography of a religious character,) and the "Child's Magazine," were claimed by a fifth. On my inspecting other day-rooms, implements for idle games, tobacco, and knives, and 1s. 0½d. in money, were likewise found—all the articles mentioned having been clandestinely introduced into the prison. In one of the classes the door communicating between the day-rooms and the sleeping cells had been left open, and the prisoners had placed their bread among the bedding. On going through the debtors' wards I observed one of them engaged in reading a newspaper, entitled, "The Northern Star," another number of which was lying on the table; the prisoner stated it was regularly brought to him by his sister. On visiting the mill, I observed a convicted felon acting as wardman over the prisoners at labour. I found the keys and locks of the male and female wards to be alike; enabling the male officers, if so disposed, to obtain admission into the women's prison. A felon was also employed in cleaning boots, shoes, knives, and forks, for the keeper, and sleeping apart from his class in the hospital. The male and female debtors are placed together in the same wards, and both sexes attended to by one of the male turnkeys.

On the 4th of April I attended Divine service in the prison chapel. The appointed service, as required by the Gaol Act, was not performed. The Litany, Creed, and other customary parts, were omitted. In the communion service the omissions were the Epistle, Gospel, and Creed. The chaplain performed the duty without a surplice.

The surgeon states, "I see all the prisoners daily and also before they are classed, and am present at corporal punishments. The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory; there has been neither a case of typhus nor of small-pox. Their general habit is to constipation. I do not insert the particulars of diseases in my journal, but will do so in future. I keep a private case-book. I have had great trouble with prisoners sent from Unions, who have been epileptic. There has been but one death, and only three cases of importance during the last two years.

1. William G., aged 50, was admitted into the Norwich gaol on the 8th day of July, 1838, charged with stealing a watch, &c.; he was convicted on the 3d of August, and sentenced to 12 months hard labour. He was then in tolerable health, but suffering from chronic inflammation in the right elbow joint, which had been severely injured some years previous. His health became more feeble from the time of his admission, and in February, 1839, I directed him to be placed in the infirmary; the elbow joint became now extremely painful, and the disease assumed a character which rendered it desirable, for the sake of his general health, that it should be removed. A consultation of medical men was held on him, and I

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removed the arm on the 22d of April. He recovered from the operation, and for some time I hoped he would have entirely recovered; his health, however, began to decline, and he died on the 8th of July, greatly emaciated, having sunk from consumptive disease in the lungs. During his confinement in the gaol he was furnished with every necessary or comfort which I thought desirable.

2. John H. was admitted on the 20th day of October, 1838, charged with cutting, &c.; he was tried at the assizes, and acquitted, on the ground of insanity. While in prison, waiting to be removed, he obtained a knife from some one employed in the prison, and inflicted a severe wound in the throat, dividing the windpipe in its anterior surface; I saw him soon after the accident; he was strictly watched, and after a month or six weeks was sufficiently recovered to allow of his being removed, which was done on the 25th of January, 1840.

3. Mark B. was committed on the 28th day of July, 1839, for an assault; on his being removed to the station house, he inflicted a very severe wound on the right side of the throat, dividing the principal arteries, muscles, &c., in that part; the loss of blood was very great, and he would have sunk but for prompt assistance, which fortunately was at hand; the bleeding vessels were with difficulty secured, after which he continued to recover, and at the expiration of a month was enabled to be removed to the county gaol.

RETURN of Sick Prisoners on the Day of Inspection.

K., age 20, committed 3d October, 1839, sentenced to six months' imprisonment: hæmoptysis.

The present chaplain was appointed on the resignation of his predecessor, on the 18th of October, 1839, with a salary of 100*l.* per annum. He states, "I have two benefices, one a rectory and the other a vicarage, of which the net income is 155*l.* One is 11 miles from Norwich, of which the duty is done by a curate; the other, St. Swithin's, is in the city, where I have one service on the Sabbath. In the prison I perform two services, with one sermon on the Sunday. On Monday I attend to distribute books, and to have personal communication with the prisoners, whether in solitary confinement or not; in fact, going entirely through the prison. On Tuesday I attend for religious instruction, to those who are confined in the house of correction, and go through the prison generally; and on Thursdays and Saturdays follow the same course. I also visit the sick in hospital. The tracts for the prisoners are those published by the Religious Tract Society. I select them, and do not distribute them without examination. I have provided the prisoners with elementary books, and I recommend them to teach one another to read. I have the control of the books to be admitted to the prisoners; one was brought and of course rejected by me, it being 'Wollaston on the Miracles of Christ.' I never had submitted to me, or authorized the passing into the prison of the 'Gem,' an annual, nor the 'Child's Magazine,' nor the 'Memoirs of Mrs. B. Pope.' I visit the debtors; they attend Divine service; I do not see the women so frequently as the males, but I do see them. One boy, age 13, sentenced to one month's solitary confinement, from the sessions, gives me every reason to hope of his thorough amendment. I have seen him since he has left the prison; he is regular in his habits at present, but has only been out six weeks. I generally encourage the prisoners to come to me after discharge." The chaplain, upon being asked the reason why the appointed service was not performed on the Sabbath, stated, "that he followed the practice of his predecessor." The chaplain keeps a private journal, arranged as follows:—

Name.	Age.	Condition.	Charge.	Trade.	Denomination.	Education.
W. C.	18.	..	Stealing hemp.	Cotton spinner.	None.	..
Punishment.	School.	Conviction.	Locality.	Habits.	General Remarks.	
..	St. Clement's charity.	2nd.	St. Martin's Gate.	..	..	..

RETURN of the Number, Age, State of Education, and Religious Observances of the Prisoners in the City Gaol, from October, 1837, to October, 1838, and from October, 1838, to October, 1839.

	1837 to 1838.	1838 to 1839.
Males . . . . .	177	243
Females . . . . .	21	20
Under age of 21 . . . . .	98	128
Read and write . . . . .	75	87
Read imperfectly . . . . .	38	47
Not read and write . . . . .	85	129
Habit of attending public worship . . . . .	95	113
Without worship or attendance on the sabbath . . . . .	103	150

I make sundry extracts from the journal kept by the chaplain.

*Extracts from the Chaplain's Private Journal.*

"Nov. 16.—Visited the gaol for next sabbath. Found some much improved. J. M. has learned his letters. T. P. and J. have learned to read. Others have done the same. The more I see of the gaol, the more I am convinced of the want of a private room in which to converse with the prisoners. F., a patient more for me than the surgeon.

"Nov. 18.—Visited the gaol; learned that E., one of the turnkeys, had been in prison for cutting work from the loom.\*

"Nov. 19.—Visited the gaol. Found K. worse. Mr. Nicholls's apprentice told me that there was not the slightest probability of his recovery. I told K. that his hour was at hand. The poor man bore it well. His eyes filled with tears, and he said, 'I should not like to die in this place.' I could not help feeling deeply for him. He then said, 'Oh, sir, may I not see my wife and children?' I felt that I was a father and a husband. 'All that can be done shall be done for you.' This reply quieted him. He then requested me to select a few portions of scripture, for he said, 'I have need of comfort. He would read them and think upon them.' I marked Is. iv., Matt. xi., Ps. xxiii. and cxlii. P. M. visited K. Found him up, but evidently declining. I asked him, 'Have you any reason

\* About 12 months ago: pleaded guilty.

to suppose yourself a converted man.' He hesitated, but at length answered, 'I have not, I wish I had; were I a converted man I could die readily.' 'Why do you think that you are not converted?' 'Because I am so great a sinner.'

"Nov. 21.—Visited K. I find that his medical attendant had been endeavouring to inspire him with the hope of recovery. I felt bound to insinuate a doubt. His mind was not so comfortable as I could have wished. He observed that he was so occupied with thinking about his wife and child, that he could not bring his mind to other things. I reasoned with him about the inferiority of all things here below in comparison with eternity. He requested that I would pray with him.

"Nov. 22.—Was sent for by K. The governor had been to see him, and to know whether there was anything that he wanted; he answered, but one thing, and that was the presence of the chaplain. I accordingly attended, and heard, that, at 8 o'clock this morning, he was taken with very severe symptoms, his attendants thought him dying. He recovered after a considerable lapse of time. He had been praying fervently for Divine mercy in himself and fellow prisoners. He said that he had much comfort in praying for his fellow prisoners; he hoped that they who heard him would disburthen their minds by confessing their sins. The great step, he believed, was neglecting public worship. That, he said, had been his undoing. From neglecting public worship he went to public houses, drank much, and gambled at cards, which, he said, prevailed to a great extent; that having frequently lost his last farthing, he began to rob his master, which was a great sin, but God, in his mercy, had stopped him. He was much comforted by John xvii. and Isaiah i. 18.

"Dec. 10.—I have seen and conversed with K. since the above was written, but begin to be painfully suspicious of his sincerity. Can it be that he is acting a part?"

*Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.*

July 18, 1839.—Morning, 10 o'clock, attended for religious instruction. Behaviour very good. M. complained to me this day of ill treatment in the prison, and urged me much to report his complaint to the magistrates, which I do in compliance with my prescribed duty; and at the same time it ought to be observed, that the man appeared to me to be under the influence of a considerable degree of nervous irritation.

Thursday morning, 14th November.—Attended for religious instruction, and visited the hospital for the purpose of conversing with H., who has made an attempt upon his own life.

November 19, half-past 10.—Attended for religious instruction; visited the interior and the hospital. I was assured by the medical gentleman whom I found there, that there was not the slightest probability of K's. recovery. I promised to mention his earnest desire to see his wife and children.

November 22, 3 o'clock.—Visited the hospital; — stated that he had every comfort he could desire. His wife and children had been allowed to see him.

"Sunday Dec. 8.—Performed Divine service in the chapel. Behaviour very good; — and — were absent on account of illness; — and —, a Roman catholic, were also absent.

"Thursday, Dec. 12.—Attended for religious instruction and visited the interior. Behaviour very good, with the exception of two boys, — and —, whom I found ill-using each other in their ward.

"Tuesday, 10 o'clock, 21st Jan., 1840.—Visited the interior (solitary cell, in which — is confined) and the hospital.

"Monday morning, 27th Jan., 1840, half-past 10.—Visited the interior, solitary cells, and the hospitals. The intention of confining the prisoners in the solitary cells appears partially defeated by the chipping the blinds. I must also observe that every precaution appears to have been adopted in order to prevent this act of the prisoners. Behaviour very good.

"Saturday morning, half-past 10.—Visited the interior, solitary cells, and the hospital. The prisoner, a Jew, has difficulties about working from Friday evening to Saturday evening, being the Jewish sabbath."

I examined the bread and found it of excellent quality, but slightly deficient in weight. The magistrates' attention was immediately directed to the case.

GAOL EXPENDITURE.

*Bread, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bread, 1½ year to Midsummer, 1839 . . . . .	224	2	6			
Milk, 1 year to Lady-day, 1839 . . . . .	26	2	8			
				250	5	2

*Clothing.*

Blankets and duffield for felons' dresses . . . . .	54	2	0			
Worsted hose . . . . .	2	8	0			
Corporation of guardians for crossover . . . . .	11	6	3			
				70	8	3

*Shoes.*

Shoes and mending . . . . .	1	15	6			
	0	11	8			
				2	7	2

Shaving, &c., prisoners, from Lady-day, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839 . . . . .	4	9	6			
Coals, as per contract . . . . .	34	13	0			
Gas-light Company, for gas, to Christmas, 1838 . . . . .	19	0	0			
One year's window duty . . . . .	8	2	9			

*Repairs.*

Repairs . . . . .				194	3	7
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*Salaries.*

Robert Paraman, keeper, 1 year's salary . . . . .	230	0	0			
Christiana Paraman, matron, do. . . . .	30	0	0			
William Church, first turnkey, do. . . . .	32	10	0			
Second turnkey, do. . . . .	32	10	0			
William Peter Nichols, surgeon, do. . . . .	25	0	0			
Rev. C. F. Millard, chaplain, do. . . . .	100	0	0			
				450	0	0

Carried forward . . . . .

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## FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

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	Brought forward . . . . .	£	
Robert Paraman, keeper, disbursements, from			
Lady-day, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839 . . . . .	51	13	10
Printing and stationery . . . . .	22	3	11
Miscellaneous . . . . .	15	9	0
			<hr/>
			1,122 16 2
	HOUSE OF CORRECTION EXPENDITURE.		
Bread, 1½ year to Midsummer, 1839 . . . . .	241	1	1
Shoes . . . . .	26	6	7
Shaving, &c., prisoners, from Lady-day, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839 . . . . .	8	2	10
	Salaries.		
One year's salary of turnkey . . . . .	32	10	0
William Peter Nichols, surgeon, one year's salary . . . . .	25	0	0
			<hr/>
			57 10 0
Robert Paraman, keeper, disbursements, from Lady-day, 1838, to Midsummer, 1839 . . . . .	57	4	8
			<hr/>
			390 5 2
			<hr/>
			Total . . . . . £1,513 1 4

I inspected the prison books, and found them neatly kept and posted up to the present time. I make the following extracts:—

*Extracts from Keeper's Journal.*

"June 3d, 1838.—S. B. made his escape from his yard at dinner time this day, and was caught by the keeper in another part of the prison. He was put into solitary confinement.

"4th.—This morning J. A. was caught in the female prisoners' yard. He had got over the wall. He was locked up solitary. Rebecca S. was also locked up, having been seen talking to A. —

"October 10th.—R. H. and J. S. were this morning locked up for three days for talking to a female prisoner.

"March 6th, 1839.—This day T. T. was locked up for three days for disorderly conduct. He was making a great noise, snow-balling, &c. When the turnkey went to lock him up he would not go, and some of the other prisoners in the same class called to T., and said, 'strike him,' 'strike him.' I went and locked T. up, and ordered only half the class, eight in number, to be in the day-room at one time, as a security to the turnkey. The conduct of the whole bad.

"July 9th.—This evening an inquest was held upon the body of William G., age 50, convicted August 2, 1838, of stealing a watch, &c. Verdict, died of decline.

"Nov. 12.—John H.—this morning inflicted a severe wound upon his throat with a knife. He was removed to the infirmary.

"February 7.—Caroline H. and Sarah S. were this morning locked up for disgusting and disgraceful conduct."

The keeper enters in what is called a report book each prisoner's name, with a description of their respective offences, and the dates of recommittals or convictions, which book is laid before the recorder on passing sentence. Judging by the following instances which I select, and from many others of a similar kind, imprisonment here seems to have very little of a repressive effect upon crime.

*Extracts from Keeper's Report Book.*

- "T. L., 1838, Nov. 16.—Stealing rabbits; discharged Nov. 28.  
 ,, Dec. 1.—Stealing pigeons; discharged Dec. 9.  
 1839, Jan. 25.—Stealing birds; discharged June 28.  
 ,, Feb. 4.—Stealing pigeons; discharged Feb. 10.  
 ,, Oct. 2.—Stealing turnips; 1 month hard labour.  
 ,, Nov. 7.—Stealing lead; 7 years' transportation.  
 A. S., 1832, Mar. 17.—Disorderly; 7 days' solitary.  
 ,, Oct. 10.—Stealing bottles; discharged 17th.  
 ,, Oct. 22.—Disorderly; 14 days' imprisonment.  
 1833, Feb. 4.—Felony; discharged Feb. 5.  
 1834, June 30.—Disorderly; 1 month hard labour.  
 1835, April 15.—Felony; discharged 24th.  
 1836, Jan. 19.—Stealing pails; discharged 20th.  
 ,, June 23.—Stealing silk handkerchief; discharged 25th.  
 ,, Sept. 16.—Robbing a garden; 1 month hard labour.  
 1837, Jan. 26.—Stealing oranges; 8 days' solitary, and privately flogged.  
 1838, June 30.—Stealing a handkerchief; 7 years' transportation.  
 T. E., 1832, Aug. 16.—Assault; discharged, Aug. 25.  
 1833, July 22.—Disorderly; 21 days' hard labour.  
 ,, Aug. 15.—Ditto; 14 days' solitary.  
 ,, Dec. 11.—Ditto; 1 month hard labour.  
 1834, May 5.—Stealing a sack; 14 days' solitary and flogged.  
 ,, Sept. 2.—Felony; discharged Sept. 29.  
 ,, Oct. 17.—Stealing a sack; 1 month hard labour.  
 1835, July 5.—Robbing gardens; 2 months' hard labour.  
 ,, Nov. 7.—Felony; discharged Nov. 12.  
 1836, March 4.—Assault; 1 month hard labour.  
 ,, Sept. 5.—Robbing gardens; discharged Sept. 6.  
 ,, Oct. 21.—Intent to rob ditto; 1 month hard labour.  
 ,, Dec. 14.—Suspicion of housebreaking; discharged Dec. 17.  
 ,, Dec. 29.—Stealing hair; 7 years' transportation.  
 W. H., 1828, Feb. 16.—Rambling and begging; 1 month hard labour.  
 1834, Mar. 12.—Leaving his family; 3 months' hard labour.  
 1835, Jan. 3.—Begging; 7 days' hard labour.  
 ,, April 3.—Ditto; 3 months' hard labour.

- 1835, July 31.—False briefs; 3 months' hard labour.  
 1836, April 20.—Ditto; 1 month hard labour.  
 ,, July 20.—Stealing a watch; 6 months' hard labour.  
 1837, Mar. 14.—False briefs; 6 months' hard labour.  
 ,, Dec. 19.—Leaving his family; 1 month hard labour.  
 1838, Feb. 8.—Obtaining money, &c., by false pretences; acquitted.  
 ,, May 10.—Ditto; discharged upon recognizances, to appear for judgment when called upon.  
 ,, Aug. 23.—Ditto; 1 month hard labour.  
 ,, Sept. 22.—Ditto; ditto.  
 1839, July 2.—Uttering base coin; discharged July 3.  
 1840, Mar. 9.—Obtaining money, &c.; 7 years' transportation.
- W. S.—Now employed at the lodge, &c.  
 1834, May 27.—Disorderly; discharged May 29.  
 ,, July 27.—Ditto; 1 month hard labour.  
 1835, Nov. 9.—Attempting to rescue; 1 month hard labour.  
 ,, Dec. 28.—Assault; discharged Dec. 29.  
 ,, Dec. 30.—Assault; 1 month's imprisonment, or pay *l. 10s.*  
 1836, April 30.—Assault; 1 month's imprisonment, or pay *50s.*  
 ,, June 11.—Assault; throwing over gaol wall; discharged June 14.  
 1839, July 20.—Uttering base coin; convicted July 25, 1839; 12 months' hard labour.
- J. H.—Employed with the above W. S. in whitewashing the prison.  
 1832, May 27.—Assault; discharged May 29.  
 ,, June 10.—Felony; discharged June 22.  
 ,, Sept. 2.—Robbing a garden; discharged Sept. 5.  
 1833, Jan. 28.—Disorderly; 14 days' hard labour.  
 ,, Nov. 17.—Stealing lead; no bill.  
 1835, Mar. 14.—Disorderly; discharged March 16.  
 ,, Dec. 6.—Sleeping abroad, &c.; 2 months' hard labour.  
 1837, Feb. 24.—Stealing a spencer; 12 months' hard labour.  
 1839, Feb. 9.—Highway robbery; discharged Feb. 13.  
 ,, Feb. 20.—Highway robbery; discharged March 2.  
 ,, July 20.—Base coin; 12 months' hard labour.

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I subjoin extracts from the evidence of the officers and others, as bearing upon the discipline and management of this prison.

Surgeon.—“I have mentioned to the magistrates several times, that I have heard the prisoners noisy, and have seen them off the wheel. I have also called the attention of the keeper to it. I find the want of a proper respect to myself in the prison.”

Chaplain.—“I have heard the prisoners talking loudly on the wheel, so loudly, that they could be heard in a ward where I happened to be.”

Principal Turnkey, W. C.—“My salary has been increased from *12s.* to *16s.* I have charge of the male and female debtors. I lock and unlock the latter. There is nothing to prevent improper conduct between them. There have been women from the Court of Requests, whom we have known to have been common prostitutes; one I recollect from —, who was notorious. I do not think the discipline has any effect upon the prisoners. It is impossible to keep them from gambling; the day-rooms are the source of every evil. I should say that robberies are planned here. I have heard prisoners say they would be rather here 12 months, than one in the Castle. I have known boys coming here for the first time showing symptoms of fear, but after a short time their morals have been completely corrupted. The male prisoners talk at night to the females. A prisoner works in the garden, but always attended by one of the officers. W. S., sentenced to 12 months for passing bad money, has been here several times; he stays at the lodge, cleans the knives and forks, boots and shoes, and has the hard labour allowance of food. J. H., who is here with him for the same offence, and who has also been here several times, is employed whitening the walls; he will go again to the wheel. The placing partitions on the tread-wheel has been beneficial, but a watch over it is required. One of the turnkeys was here as a prisoner about September twelvemonth ago. There were some prisoners here at the time he was appointed, who were in the prison at the same period with him. He is very steady. The key of the outer gate is taken to the governor every night by eleven at the latest, and frequently before.”

J. E., age 24.—“I am a weaver by trade, have *12s. 6d.* a-week here. There is a great deal of bad language goes forward, which might be avoided if the prisoners were strictly attended to, and which would be so, if we had the help of another man. I have no knowledge how tobacco and other things get in, but suppose over the wall. I sleep in the hospital. The prisoners are now locked up at a quarter before seven, and leave the wheel a little before six. I attend the criminal prisoners generally. I think improper conduct might take place between male and female debtors, and we, be not a whit the wiser. I have often seen the prisoners jumping off the wheel, they are punished for it. I think they care very little for the prisoner who is placed over them.”

Matron.—“There are the same keys and the same locks to all the doors; any of the turnkeys might go into the wards occupied by the women. I do not take charge of the female debtors. The same communication as formerly noticed takes place between the males and females. Nothing but more separation can stop it.”

Keeper.—“I visit all the cells daily, but do not insert having done so in my journal. I have no doubt but what improper intercourse has taken place in the debtors' wards. The female debtors are not attended by a female, and are in the same ward with the males. Some women of very loose habits have been here, who have taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act. Prisoners under remand, for sureties, and before trial, are allowed to introduce a dinner three times a-week, and to have half a pint of beer on Wednesdays and Sundays. They have, on some occasions, sent such large quantities, that I have several times ordered half of it back. It is surprising to see what they eat; my appetite is good, but I could not eat what they do. The diet for the untried is 2 lbs. of bread daily. Summary convictions under three months sentenced to hard labour, 2 lbs. of bread; not to hard labour, 1½ lb.; for any term above three months hard labour 2½ lbs. The prisoners convicted at sessions and assizes are allowed a pint of milk every morning, but the summary convictions are not. The untried are also allowed to purchase a pint of milk in addition to the dinners three days a-week. A prisoner convicted

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of felony is placed as a watch over the tread-wheel, by order of the gaol committee of the town council. On one occasion, when near the tread-wheel, I heard a man singing there; I stopped some time, being out of sight, to try if I could find out who it was. I called then to the watch and asked who was singing. The singing was going on for more than a minute. The watch then addressing the prisoners said, 'Who among you is singing there?' I told him that would not do for me, he must know who it was, and that I could have no confidence in him hereafter. He replied, 'he could not make out who it was.'

Turnkey, R. P., age 32, 12s. 6d. a-week and a loaf.—'I have seen the prisoners off the wheel, but directly they see me they get on again.'

*Evidence of Prisoners Employed.*

*Mill Watch.*—H. M., age 35, convicted of felony and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.—'I was never in a place of this sort before. I am ruptured. I have been appointed watch at the wheel. My duty is to keep the men at work. The gaol committee told me that I was to see the men regular at their work, and to keep them quiet at the wheel. I was appointed on the 4th of February, and have no indulgence for it. I have the hard labour allowance. I have not reported a single prisoner, although I have threatened to do so. They go on the wheel at a quarter before seven, breakfast at nine, to labour again at ten until one, and from two till half-past five. I am aware that they smoke in No 2, the felons' ward. The Jew smokes. The conversation of the prisoners is very bad.'

W. S., age 22.—'I am employed at the lodge, and clean the keeper's knives and forks and boots and shoes, and keep the lodge clean. I am sleeping in the hospital in consequence of having attended formerly a man who was deranged. This is some time ago. I get up at the same time the other men do, light the fire at the lodge, sweep the rooms, clean the boots and shoes and knives and forks. If I have nothing more to do I go to whitewashing. I get my breakfast at the lodge. Sometimes I go into the governor's kitchen, but only to bring or take the knives and forks or boots, but at no other time. I have my dinner at one. H. is only with me when whitewashing; we were together convicted of uttering bad money. I have known him a long time. He has been on the mill, and I have too, but not for the last three months. I have occasionally lit the gas-light at the lodge and in front of the keeper's house, which has hardly occupied me a minute, and I have met the officers returning from locking. I have seen things thrown over the walls once or twice.'

I find the following order of the gaol committee, respecting this prisoner and J. H. employed in whitewashing:—

'October 1st, committee day.—It is this day ordered by the committee, that W. S. be kept in solitary confinement for twenty days, and J. H. be kept in solitary confinement fourteen days, for refusing to work and using threatening language.'

'T. D. SPRINGFIELD.  
'EDMUND WILLETT.'

*Summary.*

The regulation of this prison by a committee of the town council, as is shown in their punishment of W. S., and the appointment of a felon as mill watch, is contrary to the provisions of the 1st Victoria, cap. 78, sect. 38, which enacts 'That the powers of regulation, which before the passing of the said Act for regulating corporations were possessed by the justices having the government or ordering of any such gaol or house of correction, and all things by any Act of Parliament provided to be done at any general or quarter sessions of the peace, in relation to the regulating of any such gaol or house of correction, subject to any such alteration as aforesaid, be exercised or done by the justices of the city or borough to which such gaol or house of correction shall belong; and for that purpose the justices shall hold a quarterly session at the usual times of holding quarterly sessions of the peace; provided that no order made by the justices, in pursuance of these powers, which shall require the expenditure or payment of any money, shall be of force until confirmed by the council of that city or borough.' I recommend the justices in sessions, upon assuming the regulation of this prison, to lose no time in drawing up rules and regulations for its government, defining the duties and responsibilities of the officers, &c., and to submit the same to the Secretary of State for approval. The provisions of the recent Act for the better ordering of prisons have in no instance been carried into effect. So late as February 5th, 1840, a month subsequent to the Act coming into force, a felon was appointed to watch over the prisoners at the treadwheel;\* the locks securing the yards, cells, and wards, allotted to female prisoners, are not, as required, different from those allotted to male prisoners; a prisoner was also employed in cleaning the knives, forks, &c., of the officers. Contrary to the 6th and 7th rules of the 10th section of the 4th George IV., cap. 64, the male and female debtors are together in the same ward; and the latter attended by a male officer. While engaged in my inspection, a female debtor from the Court of Requests, 19 years of age, was brought in, and placed with the men.

I recommend that directions should be given to the chaplain, to perform the morning and evening service appointed for the sabbath, and I am of opinion that in an establishment of this importance, prayers should be read by him daily; also that surplices should be provided for his use; which, perhaps, apparently but a trifling omission, is yet an important one in the eyes of the humbler classes, who always attach great importance to external observances. I am satisfied, from the circumstance of books, money, knives, and tobacco, being found upon the prisoners, that the searching them is but very imperfectly done by the officers, and that much more attention is required to this important object. I recommend that the convicted prisoners, sentenced to hard labour, should take their meals each in his respective cell, and remain there in those intervals of work which are now spent in vicious intercourse in the day-rooms. Should any additional exercise be thought requisite, it might be afforded by marching them round the yards in single file, at a distance sufficient to prevent communication. I regret again to notice that the same anomalous practice is continued, of making a difference in the diet between prisoners convicted at assizes and sessions, and those convicted summarily;

\* I find this appointment of the committee noticed in the visiting justices' book, by one of the magistrates:—

'March 17.—I think a turnkey should be appointed to overlook the men on the tread-wheel, instead of putting a felon to do so.—HORATIO BOLINGBROKE.'

the former being exclusively allowed a pint of milk daily. The keeper, to whom I referred for information as to the reason for this difference being made, stated, "that he knew no other but that it was an old practice." I again recommend their diet being assimilated. I have in former reports described the discipline of this prison as lax, and I have again to record the same opinion. I regard imprisonment there, more likely to encourage than repress crime, and which being the case makes it a most expensive establishment to the community, however small the direct expenditure may appear on the city balance sheet. The number of officers is by no means sufficient to perform the duties of effective superintendence; a fact acknowledged by the resorting to prisoners to overlook the tread-wheel. I consider that the appointment of a person as turnkey, who had so lately been a prisoner, and pleaded guilty to a criminal charge, as extremely injudicious. I have every reason to believe the individual alluded to has conducted himself well, and is active in the discharge of his duties; but this office appears to me the very last for which he ought to have been selected. This establishment being a united gaol and house of correction, the keeping of separate accounts of expenditure, and other books, is quite unnecessary, and, moreover, involves in intricacy what would otherwise be simple and clear. I strongly recommend the magistrates, who have the regulation of the gaol and house of correction, to discontinue the admission of tobacco to the debtors, except when sanctioned by the surgeon. It is a useless and expensive luxury, ill befitting men in such a situation to enjoy, and might be a most intolerable nuisance to any prisoner not accustomed to the habit. The introduction of printed papers into their wards should I think be subject to some regulation and restriction. I regret to observe this class of prisoners is on the increase; as many as 47 having been here at one time during the year. I am quite satisfied that by carrying into effect the provisions of the Legislature, and the suggestions respectfully recommended to the magistrates, that the gaol and house of correction for the city of Norwich would be held in a very different estimation among the criminal population, than it unfortunately is at present.

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NORWICH.—CITY POLICE LOCK-UP.

I inspected the cells, and found them clean and without a prisoner.  
I annex a table of the number, sex, and age of persons in custody of the police for 1838 and 1839.

City Police Lock-up.

RETURN of the Number of Adult and Juvenile Prisoners who have passed through the Norwich Police Lock-ups, in the Years 1838 and 1839.

	Males under 18 Years.	Males over 18 Years.	Females under 18 Years.	Females over 18 Years.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1838	322	704	40	142	1,208
1839	399	714	63	163	1,339

KING'S LYNN.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I annex a return of the prisoners on the day of inspection.  
RETURN of Prisoners in Custody, with their Distribution, &c., in the Borough Gaol and House of Correction, March 31, 1840.

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No.		When committed	Age.	Instruction.	Sentence.
<b>DEBTORS' YARD.</b>					
1	Debtors . . . . .	March 12 .	24	Read and Write imperfectly	20 days' imprisonment.
2	„ . . . . .	„ 13 .	53	Neither . . . . .	40 days' do.
<b>TRIED YARD.</b>					
3	Under examination .	„ 24 .	21	Read and Write imperfectly	. . .
4	„ . . . . .	„ 26 .	18	Neither . . . . .	. . .
5	„ . . . . .	„ 27 .	28	Read and Write imperfectly	. . .
6	Deserter . . . . .	„ 22 .	18	Neither . . . . .	Waiting for route.
7	For want of sureties .	August 5 .	32	Read and Write well . .	. . .
8	Convicted of an assault	January 8 .	23	Neither . . . . .	6 months.
9	For a breach of the peace	March 20 .	19	Neither . . . . .	6 weeks.
10	For trial for felony . .	February 22	20	Neither . . . . .	. . .
<b>UNTRIED YARD.</b>					
11	For trial for felony . .	„ 1 .	35	Neither . . . . .	. . .
12	Deserter . . . . .	March 22 .	18	Neither . . . . .	Waiting for route.

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Return of Prisoners in Custody, &c.—*continued.*

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No.		When committed	Age.	Instruction.	Sentence.
13	For want of sureties .	January 4 .	27	Read and Write imperfectly	. . . .
14	Under sentence for an assault.	,, 5 .	23	Neither . . . . .	4 months.
15	For a breach of the peace	March 20 .	19	Neither . . . . .	6 weeks.
16	Disobedient apprentice .	February 27	20	Read and Write imperfectly	2 months.
WOMEN'S ROOM.					
17	Under sentence of court	September 7	25	Read and Write imperfectly	6 months.
18	For trial for felony . .	February 22	20	Read . . . . .	. . . .
19	,, ,, . .	March 13 .	13	Neither . . . . .	. . . .
IN DEBTORS' ROOM, SEPARATE.					
20	Under examination for felony.	,, 28 .	23	Neither . . . . .	. . . .

On going through the day-rooms of this very inferior prison, the usual implements for idle games, and other improper articles, were observable, and the same want of cleanliness and order, as noticed on former occasions. The keeper states, "Deserters receive their 6d. a-day in money, and purchase what they please. If they require a pint of beer, they have it, also the untried. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, and refractory apprentices, who are mostly from the shipping, are placed sometimes in a debtor's room, and at others in the dungeon. There have been no punishments for refractory conduct. I cure the itch myself without applying to the surgeon; I buy two ounces of hellebore root, and two ounces of tobacco, which I boil down from three pints of water into a quart. I give this to the prisoners to rub themselves with. I give them salts when I think they want it, and also see them take it. The three curates of the parishes perform divine service here alternately on the Sabbath, one at two o'clock, another at half-past four, and the third at half-past five."

The surgeon receives a salary of 10*l.* He states, "there have been no fresh cases of small-pox since those of the last year; that the most prevailing diseases among the prisoners are itch and syphilis; that scarcely a young man comes into the prison without syphilis, gonorrhœa, or some disease connected therewith." The only prisoners under medical treatment on the day of inspection were two soldiers awaiting a route, infected with gonorrhœa. I recommend that the keeper should be directed to discontinue the practice of giving medicine, and administering applications for the itch, more particularly as the preparation used by him for the latter purpose is of a dangerous character, and not proper to be applied in all cases of cutaneous disease.

The provisions of the Act recently passed for the better ordering of prisons, requiring the appointment of a chaplain in every borough gaol, have not been complied with. In fact, this prison remains in precisely the same condition as at my last visit; the prisoners whiling away their time in unbroken idleness, and unchecked intercourse. I conclude, in the words of my preceding report: "I have to repeat my opinion, that the construction of this prison is so irremediably faulty, its size and accommodation so restricted and so ill arranged, that the town council will do well to turn their attention how to provide the means of building a new one; a subject, I am satisfied, which will, ere long, force itself upon their consideration.

In the meantime some of the discredit attaching to the borough from so defective a penal establishment may be removed by the introduction of a more rigid system of discipline, and affording the means of moral and religious instruction to the wretched inmates. A set of rules and regulations defining the duties of the officers, and the discipline of the prisoners; the substitution of employment for corrupting idleness; the establishing a regular dietary; attention to the personal cleanliness of the prisoners, and their being invariably inspected by the surgeon before being placed with others; these, and many other wholesome measures, with the frequent visits of the justices appointed for that purpose, are all wanting."

GREAT YARMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Great Yarmouth. This prison was inspected on the 9th of April. I found the prisoners classed in the following order:—  
Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

*Gaol Day-room.*

MALES.

- J. C., age 18.—Assault; sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment.
- J. H., age 16.—Refractory apprentice; sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment.
- J. C., age 17.—Disorderly; sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment.

*Airing-yard.*

J. K.—Brought in under remand.

*Debtors.*

- J. L., age 56.—Borough Court.
- J. G., age 63.—Court of Requests; 20 days' imprisonment.

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*Day-room Trial-yard.*

R. D., age 24.—Assault; to be imprisoned till sessions, or find bail.  
R. B., age 37.—Want of sureties.

*House of Correction.*

J. S., age 21.—Felony; sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment.

*Infirmary.*

A. L., age 48.—Dangerous lunatic.  
S. H.—Summary conviction, attending upon him.

*No. 2 Room, Infirmary.*

J. B., age 23.—For trial on a charge of felony.  
J. H., age 17.—Sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment for a misdemeanor.

*Separate Cell.*

J. B., age 16.—Felony; under treatment for the itch.

FEMALES.

M. C., age 18.—Felony; sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment.  
M. F., age 16.—Felony; sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment.  
M. A. B., age 24.—For trial on suspicion of receiving.

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On going through the wards I found them neat and clean, and generally free from improper articles; the only exception being a knife in the room occupied by the lunatic, and claimed by the prisoner attending on him. Very proper attention appears to be paid to the personal cleanliness of the prisoners. There have been no alterations in the buildings, or any variation in the discipline since my last Report, with the exception of discontinuing the payments formerly made to wardsmen. The surgeon states "there has been no case of death or epidemical disease; that the most usual diseases are itch, syphilis, and gonorrhœa; has every reason to believe that gonorrhœa has been communicated in the prison by the use of the same privy. The man who contracted it had been in for too long a period to induce me to believe it had remained dormant in his system. My attention has been drawn to the taking of opium by the humble classes. I am surgeon to the northern district of the union, and it is frequently inquired for. With respect to the person under restraint as a lunatic, I consider his derangement as merely temporary, and that it is not so sufficiently marked as to send him to a lunatic asylum." During the year 1839 there appear to have been 64 cases of illness in the prison, out of which 10 were serious or infirmary cases.

RETURN of Prisoners under Medical Treatment in the Borough Gaol at Yarmouth, April 9, 1840.

A. L., age 48 . . . Temporary derangement.  
J. B., age 23 . . . Rheumatism.  
J. B., age 16 . . . Itch.

I annex extracts from the surgeon's journal, detailing the case of W. L., committed as a dangerous lunatic, and detained there till in a state of convalescence.

*Extracts from Surgeon's Journal.*

"April 3rd, 1840.—On the evening of this day, about 7 o'clock, I obtained an order from one of the visiting justices for the admission of a lunatic, whose name is supposed to be ———. He was attended by me, and confined to his bed in the infirmary; and two men, Doyle and Howard, were ordered to attend on him. Tea and half a pint of vinegar were given to the lunatic, and a pint and a half of porter and tea and coffee to each of the men in attendance daily. On the following morning I reported the case to the mayor and magistrates, who have taken means to inform the friends of the lunatic of the circumstances which led to his confinement.

"4th.—The lunatic has passed the night sleepless. He is in a state of great excitement. His confinement to be strictly attended to.

"5th, 10 A.M.—The patient has had but little sleep during last night; there is great heat about the head; tongue white and moist; skin perspires freely. He is in a more composed state; talks more reasonably with respect to his name, trade, and wife and family; expresses a wish to be liberated. He is ordered to be confined still. I have cut off much of his hair, applied a lotion to his head, and given him a composing draught.—7 P.M.—The patient is in a more irritable and violent state; his confinement to be strictly enforced.

"6th, half-past 9, A.M.—The patient has had some good sleep during the night; he is quite composed this morning, and talks in a rational manner. The jacket and straps are ordered to be removed, and his bed to be changed, as his back is excoriated by his confinement and the action of the urine. He has taken some purgative medicine. His tea, &c., to be continued.

"7th.—The patient has passed the night in sleep. His bowels have been freely relieved, and he is in a composed state. He is to have lemonade and gruel.

"8th.—The patient has had some good sleep during the night, and is much improved since the last report. He expresses a desire for food. I have ordered him half a pound of mutton and a glass of sherry wine in water daily. Tea, &c., to be continued.

"9th.—The patient continues to improve. His diet to be continued, and he is to take exercise in the yard for half an hour.

"10th.—I consider the patient to be in a sound state of mind, and that there is no reason for his being any longer in a state of confinement in the gaol.

"11th.—I have this morning given my opinion of the patient's being in a sound state of mind; and the mayor has given directions that he be removed to Norwich, in the care of the keeper of the gaol, and be delivered over to the guardians of the workhouse at Norwich."

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The chaplain to the corporation generally performs divine service in the prison once on the Sabbath; but the provisions of the recent Act for the better ordering of prisons requiring the appointment of a chaplain in every borough prison have not here been complied with. I find, also, another irregular practice has been allowed to creep in, that of permitting persons other than ordained clergymen to perform divine service on the Sabbath, without the sanction of the magistrates. An individual who I understand is an assistant in the Home Missionary Society has, I observe by the keeper's journal, done so several times; and upon stating the fact to the magistrates, it appeared that they had not been previously made acquainted with it. The appointment of a regular chaplain, now rendered imperative, will prevent the recurrence of such a circumstance.

That most estimable female, whose charitable offices I have with such pleasure recorded in former reports, still continues to follow with untiring zeal her truly benevolent endeavours for the reclamation of her fellow-creatures from ignorance, crime, and misery. Some idea of the extent and the results of her labours may be formed from the extracts which I make from the journals and tables compiled by her, and which afford much information upon the habits and pursuits of the classes most prone to criminal acts, and also bearing upon the discipline of the prison.

*Extracts from Every Day Book.*

"To-day I spent a short time with ——— and ——— (under sentence of transportation) for the last visit. They gave me an eager welcome. ——— was softened; ——— was quite overpowered, and sobbed bitterly; ——— cried a little. When I said at parting, 'If you follow up these things, and practise what I have ever taught you, I shall be glad of a letter from you at any time, if you will send me one when allowed to do so.' 'I am sure I will,' said ———. Feeling is nothing without principle; but I never saw an indication of feeling in this boy before. I always find the worst of convicts, and worse than ——— and ——— are scarcely to be found, thoughtful before their separation, and softened. The most inaccessible minds then become accessible. Such was the case with those who departed to-day; and, as usual, this just state of feeling, which was produced and prevailed before they left the prison walls, was at an end when they appeared in the street. It was then subverted by the influence of the herd around them, exciting them to laugh and shout. There were their former companions, the thieves of the place, whose influence was as the repetition of a death blow, whilst that evil, the mad, joyous feeling which they excited in the convicts, reflected back on

A GLANCE at some Persons who seemed after their Imprisonment to have been Reclaimed or Improved,

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Whether able to read or write.	When in Prison.
J. B. . . . .	..	Felony . . . . .	Imperfect . . . . .	From September 1821. Six months in Bridewell.
T. A. . . . .	29	Embezzlement of divers monies.	Well . . . . .	Awaiting trial from October, 1821, to April, 1822, then convicted and sentenced to transportation for 14 years.
J. P. . . . .	20	Felony . . . . .	. . . . .	Convicted in April, 1824. Twelve months in Bridewell.
S. B. . . . .	36	Felony . . . . .	. . . . .	Convicted in April, 1826. Six months in Bridewell.
B. B. . . . .	I do not recollect, but it was about 23.	Smuggling . . . . .	Neither . . . . .	From May, 1826. Twelve months.

them, and removed all terror which the example ought to have produced; so that instead of being deterred from crime by the sight, a different effect may be expected."

*Extracts from Journal.*

"William D—, aged 23, is said to have been the occasion of his own brother, and two other persons, being transported. His character has long been notoriously bad. At first he declined being taught to read and write, but soon accepted it. His manner became greatly changed, no longer sly or sullen, but in every respect an example to the other prisoners. His improvement in reading and writing during the short period of his imprisonment was satisfactory. This day, in the morning, he was heard reproving V— and P—, when using violent language, with earnestness and propriety. From a window on the quay I saw their departure. D— was quiet; V— behaved very ill; and all except D— waved their caps. Nor do I wonder they were intoxicated by the folly of the populace. The quay was thronged by not fewer than 2,000 people. Many reached forth money and tobacco, and held forth their hands to shake hands with the convicts. The manner of the people was expressive of approbation to the offenders against the laws of their country, rather than blame.

"A— J—, aged 16, was committed May 25, 1839, and tried and convicted in July following for felony. His sentence was 3 months' imprisonment. His father is a sort of pedlar—a tinker. I have heard his character is not correct. The boy's has been bad. He lived in hovels and outhouses two months before he was in prison, and came dreadfully infested with vermin. He did not at the time know the alphabet, but found great interest in learning to read and write. He took great care of his books, and said one day, 'I am never *azy* only when I am at my lessons.' From the time of being committed before trial I discovered that he was not morally improved, for his behaviour at the court was undaunted, and he spoke improperly to a witness against him. This, in my next visit, I failed not to dwell upon, and declined allowing him to continue his lessons for a day or two, by way of correction. Since the sessions he has been extremely diligent. On the Sunday before his discharge he repeated 30 verses which he had learned, and a hymn, and by the next day, to finish the chapter, 16 more. He desires to go to sea. He has called upon me three times, and is now at work in a fish-office."

The following tables are extremely curious and instructive, particularly from the information they afford of the course of life pursued by the prisoner after discharge, of which so little is generally known, or indeed thought of, and which is the only real test of amendment:—

most of whom I have seen or obtained accounts of during the last week or month, October 19, 1839.

Behaviour in Prison.	How long since.	Former Character.	What has been known since the discharge of each.
Good . . . . .	17 years since	He left his wife and family, went 20 miles distant, and having offered himself in marriage to another, committed the theft for which he was imprisoned.	He returned to his wife and family, became a good husband, and never deserted them after.
For the first five months he spent much time in gaming. Because I constantly saw the cards which disappeared as soon as I was seen, it seemed right to advert to the subject, which he did not like. In the course of the last month he heartily expressed his thanks to me.	15 years .	Fond of taverns and gaming.	On leaving the prison for his departure, he declared for my satisfaction, and that of his amiable wife, his upright intentions for the future. He conducted himself well in the colony. I saw a letter from thence, in which he expressed his wishes for my success in instructing prisoners. Since then he sent for his wife and two children to settle there.
Good . . . . .	14 years .	A young woman of bad character.	She never returned to her former practices, but has been married to a sailor, and ever conducted herself honestly and steadily.
Good . . . . .	She died two years after.	Of very bad character.	She obtained a service shortly after her discharge, and from that time was steady and honest.
Good . . . . .	12 years .	Not known . .	He entirely learned to read and write in prison, and immediately after his discharge left off smuggling. He wrote to me afterwards and expressed the comfort he found in being able to write, as he could then write, when absent, to his wife. I have heard of him many times. He sails in a small vessel from Dunkirk to London to sell butter and eggs.

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Name.	Age.	Offence.	Whether able to read or write.	When in Prison.
T. H. . . . .	14	Felony . . . . .	Imperfect . . . . .	From November, 1826, to April 1827, for trial; convicted, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.
J. S. . . . .	29	Felony . . . . .	. . . . .	From April, 1827. Twelve months' imprisonment.
E. C. . . . . J. L. . . . . W. M. <i>alias</i> P. . . . . F. <i>alias</i> W. . . . . W. S. <i>alias</i> G. and R. . . . .	..	Smuggling . . . . . " . . . . .	Imperfect . . . . . Neither. . . . . Well. . . . . Neither. . . . . Neither. . . . .	From May, 1835 . . . . . " . . . . .
<p>February 5, 1840.—This morning, R., the former master of the smuggling vessel, and who, with the above-mentioned persons, was imprisoned for smuggling in May, 1835, for six months, called upon me being the first time he has been in Yarmouth since his discharge. He is now master of the St. Leonard, a respectable merchant's ship. His gratitude for what he thought his obligation to me, led him to bring from France a present of a Vase covered with shells, and a curious glass box. He was 14 months without a vessel after his discharge, with a wife and family to support, and desiring to get free from the traffic of smuggling.</p>				
R. M. . . . .	17	Felony . . . . .	Well . . . . .	Convicted in August, 1835. Six months in gaol.
S. B. . . . .	39	Felony, charged with, but no true bill.	Neither . . . . .	Awaiting trial from October, 1835, to April, 1836. In prison about six months.
B. B. . . . .	15	Assault . . . . .	Read imperfectly . . . . .	Last time from April 30, 1836. Two calendar months.
J. F. . . . .	15	Felony . . . . .	Read only imperfectly . . . . .	From July, 1836. Six months . . . . .
A. B. . . . .	..	Felony . . . . .	Read imperfectly . . . . .	From July, 1836. Sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and discharged in February, 1837, in compliance with a petition. Seven months in Bridewell.

Imprisonment to have been Reclaimed or Improved, &c.

Behaviour in Prison.	How long since.	Former Character.	What has been known since the Discharge of each.
Good . . . . .	12 years .	Very idle boy .	He was sent to Sidney, where he conducted himself well. I have seen a gentleman who met with him in that place. At this time he is in Yarmouth, having obtained leave of absence to come over and see his relatives. He is coxswain to a government boat at Sydney to receive letters.
Good . . . . .	11 years .	Incorrect . . .	She earned her living honestly by going out to do household work.
Good . . . . . ,, ,, ,, ,,	Four years . ,, ,, ,, ,,	Regular smugglers. Harwich men. Some of whom had been in prison before for the same offence. They were supported in our gaol by a band or club of smugglers to which they belonged.	E. C. had a wife and six children in Harwich, where they now live; the profits of smuggling were tempting, but he afterwards told me he found it impossible, as he then viewed the thing, to engage in the traffic again, and abandoned it. Since his discharge I have received four letters; two written by him, one by his wife, and another written partly by him and partly by his wife. Also I have seen him twice, when the schooner to which he belongs sailed through Yarmouth. By him I was informed in August last, that the five who were in prison with him had all left off smuggling. He gave me a satisfactory account of each. These men, when I took leave of them, seemed reluctant in promising to give up a profession of fraud, involving habitual lying, &c. &c., yet allowed me to believe that, whilst ceasing to reconcile themselves to its principles, they wished, and would not be unwilling to do it.
Very thoughtless, sensitive and easily corrected.	Three and half years .	Idle and profligate.	Effectually reclaimed.—After considerable perseverance he obtained a gentleman's service, and has earned his living respectably and honestly ever since. He is now a butler in a gentleman's family. I frequently saw him before he left Yarmouth, have seen him twice since, when he came to see his mother and grandmother, and continue to hear of him twice or more every year.
Not amiss . . . .	Three and half years .	Accounted a disorderly person and a thief, and had been in prison before.	Perfectly reclaimed.—She has never been guilty of any immoral practice since, and seems to have been the means of reclaiming her husband, whose former character was bad. I see her every month or two. She has suffered much from poverty and illness without complaint.
The two first times bad. The last thoughtful.	Three years	He was brought up by an aunt after the loss of his parents, who was obliged to expel him eventually, because he used to swear, and threatened to stab her with a penknife. He lived in outhouses, &c.; had been in gaol four times, and was always infested with vermin. He would enter shops to buy, and then steal something.	Perfectly reclaimed.—Having been disappointed before, I declined seeing him immediately after his last liberation, but consented afterwards at the request of his aunt. He had contemplated a reformed course and adopted it. He sails in a merchant's vessel, having bound himself as an apprentice; is respected by the master, and his aunt said, "is become man before the mast."
Improving . . . .	Two years and nine months.	Idle, not very bad	Without the knowledge of any trade, and very poor; he has maintained an honest and industrious character by making a voyage to sea, or working as bricklayers' labourer.
Good . . . . .	Above two and half.	Not known to be dishonest.	Since his discharge, he has conducted himself well towards his family, and borne an honest character. He keeps cows and carries about milk to sell. His wife told me last week it was a good thing her husband learned to read in the gaol, as he now takes up a book of an evening; and it was a good thing he learned to write too, because he can now keep his accounts and write his milk bills.

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

A GLANCE at some Persons who seemed after their

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Whether able to read or write.	When in Prison.
E. H. . . .	30	Felony . . . . .	Read imperfectly . .	From October, 1836. Twelve months.
M. W. . . .	35	Felony. He received and embezzled divers sums of money belonging to his master.	Read imperfectly . .	From October, 1836. Twelve months.
W. E. . . .	21	Felony . . . . .	Well . . . . .	From May, 1837. Three months
J. N. . . .	..	. . . . .	Imperfect . . . . .	. . . . .
T. S. . . .	16	Felony . . . . .	Well . . . . .	From May, 1837. Twelve months.
H. T. . . .	16	Felony . . . . .	Very imperfectly. Alphabet.	From February, 1838. One month
E. P. . . .	71	Felony, or buying stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen.	Well . . . . .	From July, 1838. Six months .

A GLANCE at some Persons who seemed after their Imprisonment to have been Reclaimed or Improved, most of

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Whether able to read or write.	When in Prison.
W. C. . . .	14	Felony . . . . .	Could read and write .	Convicted in May, 1839. Sentence three months imprisonment.
W. H. . . .	13	Felony . . . . .	Both . . . . .	From February till May, when he was admitted evidence and discharged.
J. A. . . .	11	Felony . . . . .	Both . . . . .	Committed in May, convicted in July, 1839. One month after trial.
A. J. . . .	16	Felony . . . . .	Neither . . . . .	Committed May, 1839, convicted July. Sentence three months imprisonment.

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Imprisonment to have been Reclaimed or Improved, &c.—continued.

Behaviour in Prison.	How long since.	Former Character.	What has been known since the Discharge of each.
Bad, until the last seven or eight weeks.	Two years.	Not at all good.	My hopes of her reformation had considerable discouragement during her imprisonment; had they been sanguine, it might have been said, "all is realized." Unpromising as she was during the first ten months, since liberation, her conduct has been, in every respect, good. E. H. lives with her husband, who is a sawyer, and both say her imprisonment was a good thing.
Bad until the last month or two. He tried to continue the practice that brought him there, by sending out a bill made out in his own name, and written for him by another prisoner to one of his master's customers, to whom he had delivered a tub of beer as a servant before his imprisonment. It was taken by the turnkey and the fraud detected.	Five years.	He was dishonest to his master. Forsook his children after the death of their mother, and had bad connexions.	After his liberation he gave me assurances of future good conduct, which I did not believe, yet have they proved true. He has since then married again, and been industrious and upright. From the time of leaving the prison he has been a kind parent to his children.
Bad in temper at first.	Two years.	Idle . . . .	After leaving the prison he obtained an ostler's place. I have seen him several times since, and believe that he conducted himself steadily and honestly.
Good . . . . .	Two years.	Not bad, yet too fond of public house.	His wife says he has been a most improved character since his discharge. Both have acknowledged his imprisonment to have been a good thing.
Better towards the close the last term.	One and half	He had been in prison several times before.	His conduct has been correct ever since his last discharge from the prison. He is now an apprentice to a basket-maker.
Good . . . . .	One and half.	Nothing known to be wrong.	He is conducting himself well. I have seen him at different times.
Good . . . . .	One year.	A suspected character.	I have frequently seen him, and believe he has conducted himself honestly since his discharge.

whom I have seen or obtained accounts of during the last week or month. December, 1839.

Behaviour in Prison.	How long since.	Former Character.	What has been known since December, 1839.
Good . . . . .	Four months.	Not known to be very bad.	The boy works as a shoe-maker, and appears to be going on correctly.
Tolerably good . . . .	Seven months.	Not remarkably bad.	His mother-in-law cast him off: he was sent to the work-house: then received by his grandfather, who takes care of him, and employs him as a chimney-sweeper. He goes on very well.
Good . . . . .	Four months.	Idle . . . . .	He is at work for a rope-maker, and seems to be going on well.
Remarkably diligent. When he entered the gaol he had to be taught the alphabet. On the day before his departure he committed 16 verses to memory, to finish the chapter he had begun.	Two months.	Bad all his life. Remarkably bad. Lazy: a thief, &c.	He obtained work in a fish-office immediately, then went out fishing. I fear his parents will not exercise a good influence over him, otherwise I should entertain the strongest hope that this lad will become a good character. All is right at present. I shall be glad if he goes to sea, and thus be removed from his old companions.

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

A GLANCE at some Persons who seemed after their

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Whether able to read or write.	When in Prison.
E. S. . . . .	20	Felony . . . . .	Read imperfectly . . .	Committed October, 1833, convicted April, 1833. Sentence two months.
W. M. . . . .	..	Ill-treatment of his wife	Read imperfectly . . .	Committed July, 1836, discharged in October, 1836. Four months.
T. B. . . . . I forgot, when making the former table, to mention this person, but the case is a remarkable one.	18	Felony . . . . .	Imperfect . . . . .	From November 10th, 1829, to April 14th, 1830, five months; and sent to the Penitentiary at Milbank. Twelve months.
R. S. . . . .	14	Felony . . . . .	Imperfect . . . . .	Committed December 1835: tried and convicted April, 1836: before trial, near four months: one week's imprisonment after.

I examined the bread issued to the prisoners, and found it of excellent quality.

II.  
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT. EXPENDITURE for the Maintenance of the Gaol and House of Correction at Yarmouth, from the 1st September, 1838, to the 30th August, 1839.

Reports on Separate Prisons.	Norfolk.	Great Yarmouth. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	£. s. d.
	Bread . . . . .		189 17 1
	Cheese and candles . . . . .		21 12 10
	Potatoes . . . . .		6 17 0
	Soap . . . . .		3 19 1
	Coals and carting . . . . .		30 10 3
	Blankets . . . . .		8 17 11
	Hosiery . . . . .		7 4 9
	Wearing apparel, shoes, &c., for prisoners . . . . .		16 5 2
	Gruel, porter, and sundries for sick . . . . .		2 14 8
	Washing and mending . . . . .		5 17 1
	Sweeping chimnies . . . . .		1 7 0
	Cleaning rooms for public purposes . . . . .		4 4 0
	Brushes, &c. . . . .		1 18 7
	Coopering . . . . .		0 19 3
	Braziery . . . . .		1 3 3
	Shoebottoms . . . . .		2 0 0
	Whitesmith . . . . .		1 15 5
	Minutes of the committee . . . . .		2 2 0
	Fixtures taken of late keeper . . . . .		8 17 0
	Incidental expenses . . . . .		8 10 5
	Gaoler's salary, one year . . . . .		56 10 0
	Turnkey's ditto, one year . . . . .		38 0 0
	Medical attendance, two years, 1838 and 1839 . . . . .		40 0 0
	Matron's salary, two quarters . . . . .		5 0 0
	Wardsmen, at 4d. per week . . . . .		0 8 8
	Ditto, at 7d. per week . . . . .		0 15 2
	Allowance to prisoners, at 2s. per week . . . . .		3 18 0
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>		<b>£421 4 2</b>

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Imprisonment to have been Reclaimed or Improved, &c.—*continued.*

Behaviour in Prison.	How long since.	Former Character.	What has been known since December, 1839.
Good . . . . .	Six years .	Not of the worst kind.	Since her discharge, up to this period, she has conducted herself well. She is married, and conducts her family as she ought. The Testament which I gave her on her discharge from prison is preserved for her eldest child. She is very poor and respectable.—December 31, 1839.
Not amiss . . . . .	Three years.	Not very remarkable, except for cruelty to his wife, who is a person of excellent character.	He behaved better immediately after his discharge, and appears to have been improving in character ever since. In the midst of great poverty, being an inferior shoe-maker with a young family, he does his best for their support, and treats them kindly.
Good . . . . .	Nine and half since he left the Yarmouth Gaol.	Not suspected: he told me, after his return, that he used to take money out of his master's drawer when alone in the shop, and others were at meals.	After his return from the Penitentiary he immediately called upon me. His parents were poor, living in a row, and keeping a small vegetable shop; with no character, he seemed destitute. His next step was this: he went to his father's, and took a small box which he had left locked up, containing 102 pounds, and some shillings, and carried it to his master from whom it had been stolen. Mr. D. entreated him to take five pounds of the sum returned, but could not prevail: all he accepted was the odd two pounds and shillings, saying, "Sir, I robbed you of more than that." The circumstance became public. Mr. B., tailor and salesman, took him for two years to learn the trade. He conducted himself better, Mr. B. informed me, than any former apprentice. Since then, he has been married to a young woman who was taught by me in a Sunday-school, and by honourable and successful industry supports himself and family by keeping a respectable little shop as a tailor and salesman in the —.
Good . . . . .	Near 4 years.	I do not remember.	The boy's character has been decidedly improved since he left the prison. This is the testimony of his mother, a respectable poor woman. His general conduct now is honest and steady. He works in this place.

I examined the prison books, and found them kept in a most praiseworthy manner.

*Extracts from the Keeper's Journal.*

"1839, March 21st.—About half-past nine o'clock this morning the maid servant found in my sleeping-room a piece of brown paper, on which was written, 'John M. how do you do; cary a good hart upon it; send me word how you are; I do not know anything about it.' It was wrapped round a piece of chip, and tied with a shoestring. Upon inquiring in the yard, from whence I believe it must have been thrown, the prisoners denied having any knowledge about it. Upon a second inquiry, about an hour after, I firmly taxed J. S.: he confessed he had written it, and B. J. had thrown it, under the direction and at the request of W. D., intended as a note for J. M.; but instead of falling into the yard, it went into the room, by breaking a square of glass.

"April 12th.—At half-past nine o'clock this morning I detected W. G., a lad who has been in my custody, knocking at the prison wall and talking to the prisoners. I strongly suspected he intended to throw something over the wall to the prisoners. I had him put into the cage, and at half-past twelve o'clock I took him before the mayor.

"May 12th.—Put R. D. and T. E. into solitary confinement, according to the sentence of the court.

"May 14th.—Eleven o'clock this morning, R. D., under solitary confinement, put his shoes out of the window, and said, 'Goss my shoes, I give to you good bye. I am now going to hang myself.' The prisoners gave an alarm, saying D. had hung himself. I went with the turnkey to the room D. was in, and upon opening the door found he was apparently in the act of putting a slip (which he usually wore, but had then pulled off) round his neck, to fasten to the top of a bedstead which belonged to the room, and which he had turned up on the end. I reproved him, and asked what induced him to act in such a disgraceful manner. He did not reply for some time; at length he said, 'I do not like to be alone.' I removed him to his sleeping cell, took the bedstead out and laid the bedding on the floor of the cell, and other precautions were taken. I made him undress and go to bed. I waited on the surgeon and made the circumstance known to him, &c.

"I am of opinion, from the position I found the above-named prisoner in, together with the means he had apparently adopted, that he had not a positive intention of hanging himself, but thought such a course might be the means of his being released from solitude.

"I waited on the mayor and magistrates and reported the foregoing circumstance.

"May 26th.—Took R. D. from solitary confinement, he having been confined a fortnight as per sentence.

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" August 25th.—I detected Thomas Southgate, a prisoner in the Bridewell, with a short pipe filled with tobacco. I put him into a cell for six hours, searched the room and prisoners, but did not find anything more of the sort. Upon interrogating the prisoner Southgate as to its being in his possession, he said it was thrown over the wall from the Row,\* wrapped up in rags.

" From previous and similar circumstances, I have reason to believe the prisoner's statement to be correct.

" October 4th.—H. W. a court of requests debtor, who is under the surgeon's care, complained this morning of not being so well. I informed the surgeon of it, who visited W., and reported him to be very ill. Mrs. W. has constantly visited her husband.

" October 5th.—Mrs. W. sat up with her husband last night, and attended him.

" I visited W. during last night and inquired of him how he was; his answers were, 'I think a little better.'

" In compliance with the recommendation in the surgeon's report of this day, I have obtained from the creditor's agent W.'s discharge, and had him removed in a sedan as directed.

" December 15th.—W. D., a prisoner in the cage, attempted to hang himself; he was removed from the cage into my custody, by the order of Symon Cobb, Esq., magistrate. I had the necessary precautions taken respecting the prisoner during the day, and at night put him into a sleeping room with two other prisoners, under the direction of the surgeon.

" 1840, February 2nd.—About seven o'clock this evening, upon passing the debtors' room, I observed H. reading aloud to six others. Upon my entering the room, H. dropped a book between his legs. I requested to look at the book, and upon inspection I found its title to be 'A Catechism on Circumstances, or the Foundation stone of a Community; also who are the Infidels, Socialists or Christians.' I informed H. I was of opinion he had acted wrong by reading the aforesaid book to those who were confined with him, therefore I should take the book under my care for the present, and respectfully request he would not repeat the like in future. H. apologized by stating he was not aware that he had acted inconsistently, and strictly promised it should not occur again.

" April 3d.—Received into my custody, by the order of Symon Cobb, Esq., visiting magistrate, at seven o'clock this evening, a person in a violent state of insanity, whose name is supposed to be A. L., a resident of Norwich. A Mr. W., who was walking on the beach, saw the aforesaid person throw himself into the sea. Mr. W. ran for assistance and rescued him from being drowned. I put him into bed in the infirmary, and otherwise carefully attended him under the immediate directions of the surgeon. R. D. and S. H. placed in the infirmary to attend him. I visited the infirmary during the night.

" April 11th.—Received an order this morning from the mayor, as also the directions of the surgeon, for the removal of A. L., to Norwich, and there to be delivered to the care of the guardians of the poor.

" Removed A. L. as directed, and presented him to the governor of the workhouse, who stated he did not consider himself warranted to take cognizance of him, but recommended me to deliver him to the care of his wife, which I did accordingly."

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct and exertions of the keeper, who appears to be a valuable and trustworthy officer. I regret that several of the suggestions made at my last inspection have not been carried into effect. I repeat them.

" There is still a great deal to be done, and much that requires amendment in this prison. I consider the allowing prisoners to remain in their day-rooms until eight o'clock at night as exceedingly improper, and recommend that they should retire to their cells at dusk. It is quite lamentable to see the prisoners here huddled together in the day-rooms passing their days away in idleness and vicious intercourse; it is absolutely necessary that some means for employing them should be found, and which surely cannot be difficult in a sea-port. Clothing for the convicted is much wanted: it is quite impossible to maintain the requisite cleanliness in an establishment of this kind without it. The food for the prisoners ought to be cooked for them, and they should take their meals with regularity, and in the presence of an officer. There is a great want of proper accommodation for females, there being but a single day-room for all classes, including debtors. The portion of the building termed the old prison is below ground, and unfit for the reception of prisoners; the use of it should at once be discontinued. Taking into consideration, that although this establishment be improved to the utmost extent of which it is capable, it will still be imperfect, and little suited to the real purposes of prison discipline, I think it highly desirable that the town council of this borough should, if possible, enter into a contract with the magistrates of the county for receiving at Norwich Castle, or elsewhere, all such male prisoners whose sentences of imprisonment exceed three months; by such an arrangement the management of this prison would be facilitated, and at the same time those convicted of serious offences would be subjected to more effective penal treatment."

Borough Police  
Lock-ups.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—BOROUGH POLICE LOCK-UPS.

I visited the lock-ups, and found them clean and without a prisoner. The wooden cages, a disgrace to humanity, are still suffered to remain, but I understand are not made use of, to the extent they formerly were; I annex the description of them from a former report.

" In the room where the police assemble are two wooden cages, in which prisoners, males and females, are placed, while in temporary custody, previous to being brought before the magistrates. These dens are secured with strong wooden bars, and have a narrow bench for the prisoners to sit upon. Their dimensions are

\* Narrow streets so termed in Yarmouth.

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No. 1 cage, 8 feet 2 inches long, 2 feet 8 inches wide, 5 feet 8 inches high.

No. 2 „ 4 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 8 inches wide, 5 feet 8 inches high.

In these places from seven to ten persons have been placed at a time, a circumstance hardly credible, from no accident resulting. Tubs for their natural occasions are placed in each; and males and females are exposed to each other, and also to the constables in the room. I have in no other instance witnessed so glaring a contempt of common decency. These contracted dens are the only places for temporary custody, at the disposal of the police, for the large and lately extended jurisdiction of this borough. The superintendent of police, on being questioned by me, stated, 'I am frequently obliged to leave the place in consequence of the effluvia from the tubs, and the prisoners have at times been so seriously affected by it as to compel me to resort to brandy to restore them. We had ten people in these cages at one time, and I really thought they would have been suffocated.' It is certainly a great mercy they were not. I addressed a letter to the mayor on the subject, and have recommended the immediate provision of more suitable accommodation. Six cells attached to the station-house would be amply sufficient for all exigencies."

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—  
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Separate Prisons.  
—  
Norfolk.  
Great Yarmouth.  
Borough Police  
Lock-ups.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners who have passed through the Lock-up during the year 1839.

Males	{	above 18 years of age	. . .	213
	{	under 18	„ . . .	63
Females	{	above 18	„ . . .	29
	{	under 18	„ . . .	11
Total . . . .				316

THETFORD.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The prisoners confined in this prison on the day of inspection were :—

*In the Tread-wheel Yard.*

J. W., age 41, committed February 11th; under sentence of transportation for seven years; convicted of stealing in a dwelling house.

J. S., age 33; committed April 15th; leaving his wife and family chargeable; sentenced to seven days imprisonment.

W. D., age 23; committed March 23d; breach of the game laws. Sentenced to three calendar months imprisonment.

*In a Separate.*

J. H.; committed April 14th; three months imprisonment, or pay a fine of 5*l.*

*Females.*

E. W., age 23; committed February 17th; breaking out of union workhouse; sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Various alterations have been made in this prison, for the purpose of placing it more in conformity with legislative provisions, and in redemption of the pledge made by the corporation previously to their obtaining a grant of quarter sessions. The airing-yard has been divided, and the tread-wheel inclosed within an arcade, the front of which is secured with iron railing.

Several of the large rooms have been divided, and there are now 14 apartments for the accommodation of male and female prisoners. Sheet iron blinds have been fixed to the windows fronting the street; but with all that has been or could be done, I am still of opinion this prison can never be otherwise than inconvenient and insecure. Bedding and clothing have never been provided. I regret to report that the state of this prison on the day of inspection was not very creditable to those having the superintendence. The beds were unmade and the rooms in disorder, tobacco-pipes were lying about, and tobacco was found upon one of the male prisoners. The female prisoner had been let down from her room into the airing yard appropriated to the males, although another and more secluded yard was unoccupied. No matron or person of their own sex had been appointed to attend upon the female prisoners. There is no appointed chaplain, nor is divine service performed upon the Sabbath. The curate of the parish attends twice during the week. The only punishment inflicted appears to have been the placing of men in irons for attempts at escape. W. F., imprisoned for want of sureties, effected his escape in the middle of the day, on August 1st, 1839, during the temporary absence of the keeper. A medical practitioner attends when required, and makes his charge for so doing. The female prisoner present on the day of inspection was affected with syphilis, and appears to have been the only case requiring medical treatment. The keeper is allowed by the borough 6*d.* a day for the maintenance of the men, and 4*d.* for women and boys. He provides the former with two pounds of bread daily, and half a pound of cheese weekly, and a meat or fruit dumpling on Sundays. Females and boys are allowed only one pound and a half of bread.

Thetford.  
Borough Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

II.  
NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on  
Separate Prisons.

Norfolk.  
Thetford.  
Borough Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

ACCOUNT of the Expenditure of the Borough Gaol and House of Correction at Thetford, for the Year 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet . . . . .	6	0	0
Clothing . . . . .	10	4	6
Fuel . . . . .	1	12	6
Soap . . . . .	0	10	0
Washing . . . . .	0	16	0
Books . . . . .	1	13	1
Furniture . . . . .	1	11	4
Taxes . . . . .	1	10	0
Salaries . . . . .	50	0	0
Removal of Prisoners . . . . .	33	6	10
Ditto Convicts . . . . .	4	4	0
Repairs and Alterations . . . . .	121	19	5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£258</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>

The number of prisoners during the year ending October, 1839, was 34.

The greatest number at one time was seven.

Only one book is kept in the prison, which is similar in form to the receiving book in the county gaol at Bury St. Edmund's. The keeper holds the joint office of superintendent of police, for which he receives a salary of 50*l.*; he is also inspector of weights and measures for the hundred of Blackburne, of which the emoluments are about 30*l.*

I again recommend the municipal authorities to contract with the county magistrates for the maintenance, at Norwich Castle, or one of the dependent houses of correction, of all prisoners whose terms of imprisonment shall exceed one month, and only to commit here for trial at the sessions, and those summarily convicted of trifling offences. To retain men for weeks and months in comparative idleness and corrupting intercourse, can only tend to confirm vicious habits, and increase crime. The establishment of this prison, as required by Act of Parliament, is incomplete, there being no appointed chaplain. The omission of the performance of Divine service in a prison is quite indefensible when in so many instances the primary cause of crime can be traced to the early neglect of attendance at public worship. The keeper supplying the prisoners with food is contrary to law. The separation of the male and female prisoners requires to be much more strictly attended to, and I recommend that the keeper should be enjoined to be most attentive to this important point, and also to conform rigidly to the prison rules and regulations.

I consider this prison to require much attention from the magistrates, as it is by no means in the condition it ought to be.

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IPSWICH.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison was inspected on the 10th of April and subsequent days. I annex a return of the description and employment of the prisoners confined there at the time.

DISTRIBUTION and EMPLOYMENT of Prisoners confined in County Gaol, Ipswich, 10th April, 1840.

	Males.			Females.	
	Number in Custody.	Employment.			
For Trial . . . . .	4				
Convicted Felons . . . . .	30	Picking Oakum.		Convicted Misdemeanor . . . . .	1, sewing.
Convicted Misdemeanors . . . . .	3	„		Convicted Felons . . . . .	8 { washing and sewing.
Summarily Convicted—Poaching . . . . .	19	„	} Except one, employed as Cook.	Summarily Convicted:	
„ Assaults . . . . .	4	„		Misdemeanors . . . . .	2, sewing.
„ Misdemeanors . . . . .	14	„			
Under Sentence of Transportation . . . . .	10	„			
Want of Sureties . . . . .	1	„			
Vagrants Summarily Convicted . . . . .	5	„			
Deserters Convicted by Court Martial . . . . .	2	„			
Debtors . . . . .	5	„			
	97				11

The Prisoners all sleeping in separate Cells.

Since my last visit, the airing-yards formerly appropriated to the court debtors and misdemeanants have been thrown into one, which is used as an exercising-yard for the untried and misdemeanants, who form one class. The entry to the debtors' wards is now near the lodge, and entirely disconnected from the part of the prison appropriated to criminals. A separate wing and airing-yard is in preparation for the untried. The interior of the prison was clean and orderly, and generally in an improved condition.

Under the head of health, the surgeon states, "The health of the prisoners has been for the last 12 months generally good. I visit the prison and prisoners daily; see those in solitary confinement, and also all new comers before they are classed, and attend corporal punishments. There have been no cases of typhus. The diet is now sufficient, and I am perfectly satisfied it could not be lowered without injury to health. I think we have more cases of itch than formerly. I never recollect but one case where a prisoner applied for opium; I found he could not do without it. I gave him a little, reduced the quantity by degrees, and got him to take much less before he went out. I have heard chemists in the town say that the demand for opium increases."

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RETURN of Prisoners under Medical Treatment on the day of Inspection.

Name and Offence.	Age.	Disease and Remarks.
J. P. Committed 16th August, 1839; convicted at October Sessions; sentenced to six months' imprisonment, first and last solitary; placed in solitude 19th October.	25	Pulmonary complaint. Apparently in good health when he came in; he was put into solitary confinement agreeable to his sentence; he was taken ill there, and sent to the sick ward, where he has been ever since, with the exception of only a few days. His first and last months were to have been solitary; after his first removal, he got better, and I thought he might undergo the solitary for the last month, but in the course of two or three days he took a cold there, and did not mend, and I found it necessary again to remove him to the infirmary.
G. S. Convicted 1st July, 1839; sentenced to two years imprisonment.	20	Pulmonary complaint. Was taken into the infirmary October 1st, and been there ever since. His health apparently good when committed.
W. L. Sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.	79	Infirmity from age.
W. T. Committed 16th December; convicted at January Sessions, and sentenced to six months' confinement, the first three weeks and last fortnight solitary.	30	Subject to epileptic fits of frequent recurrence. He is quite unfit to be submitted to solitary confinement.
W. M. Committed July, 1839; sentenced to one year's imprisonment.	25	General debility. Health apparently good when he came in. Unfit to be subjected to the regular discipline.
J. M. Committed March 11, 1839; sentenced to two years' imprisonment.	52	Catarrh. Sent to infirmary March 29.
J. G. Debtor . . . . .	73	Gout.
E. S. (Female). Committed August 7; sentenced to six months' imprisonment, first and last solitary.	21	Rheumatism. Health apparently good on admission. Was put into solitude for the first month on the 19th of October, and taken out after 11 days. Was placed for the second month in solitude in a day-room, with fire, on March 20th, and is now ailing, and must be again removed.

The salary of the surgeon has been increased to 100*l*.  
The surgeon's journal is not in conformity with the recent Act for the better ordering of Prisons; I make the following extracts therefrom:—  
"August 2, 1838.—Visited —, by the direction of Dr. Elough; found him rather better than before he commenced taking his medicine, which he had on Tuesday. I had seen him every day this week, with the exception of this day, and considered him only slightly indisposed, and did not mention his name in my book.  
"August 27, 1839.—Examined M. A. R., and was satisfied that she was an idiot.  
"Sept. 27.—Visited the solitary man, W. L., who is labouring under great debility. Ordered him to be removed to the sick ward, and to have broth daily. Visited the solitary woman; found her well. William M., inflammation of neck; ordered poultices for him. W. L., pain in side.  
"Oct. 30.—Visited the solitary men and women; found them well, except J. P. Emma T. much better, but still by no means strong, although she states her health is now as good as it usually is when out of prison. Her allowance of meat is continued, and she is permitted to take exercise, from which she always derives benefit.  
"Oct. 31.—Visited all the prisoners; found them healthy. J. P., now in solitude, continues ill. Ordered him to be removed to the sick ward.  
"Feb. 11.—Visited the solitary men; found them well. Visited Sarah P., who attempted to hang herself this morning."

The chaplain visits the prison daily, reads prayers, and sees every prisoner once during the week, and many of them oftener. He preaches two sermons on the Sabbath. The average time spent by him daily in the prison is three hours and a half. He states, "There is no elementary instruction of the prisoners; if there was, by another person, it would be a great relief to me. Nothing can be done for the men who cannot read. The sacrament is offered every month; the communicants have been chiefly debtors, and they have been latterly of a lower class, and less frequent in their attendance; there have been no communicants this last half year. Two prisoners have attempted to destroy themselves; the man attempted it in a

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moment when under the impression of temporal calamity or dread of exposure. I took a great deal of trouble with him, and he promised never to resort to it again. The second was a female; she was a loose character, but had some little knowledge of religion. After I explained to her the frightful sin of thus rushing into the presence of the Creator, she promised to be more cautious. I have had instances of prisoners applying to be taught to read. If they know their letters, I furnish them with spelling-books. I used to assemble the prisoners together in separate classes daily, when there was no objection to their being together; in the summer time this used to be done in the airing-yard; they were all before me, and in my eye, and could have no communication without my observing it; I think I never had any reason to complain of them. The instruction was certainly the more effective. I have been as many as five hours occupied in this way, and certainly with more extensive results. It is now a most fatiguing thing to stand at each cell door and question them."

The governor does not attend divine service. The matron brings the female prisoners; they are placed at the foot of the staircase leading to the chapel, where they can hear but very imperfectly.

The chaplain's salary has been increased to 200*l*.

I proceeded with the chaplain to witness his method of communicating with the prisoners in their cells.

W. S., age 40; rape; sentence of death recorded; not read or write.—Have you learnt the Lord's Prayer? Yes.—Can you say the Confession? No.—Try. Could not. I used to go to church.—What for? To hear the parson.—How many Gods are there? One.—What is your Saviour's name? I should be thankful if you'd tell me.—What name do I tell you to pray in? It is Jesus.—What do we say after every psalm—it begins with "Glory?" I cannot do it.

J. B., age 20; under sentence of transportation for 15 years; reads well and writes.—Do you call the Belief a prayer? No. I know the Lord's Prayer, the Confession, Creed, and Ten Commandments.—Repeat the third collect for grace. (Well repeated; and upon being questioned on the subject of the exposition of the Scriptures made by the chaplain in the morning, he appeared by his answers to have a clear and distinct knowledge of its substance.)

J. F.; sentenced to two years' imprisonment, for passing bad money; 12 months in Bury gaol for a like offence.—I am not a scholar; father is a Catholic; have attended chapel and church alike. Have been at school; was deaf there, and would not learn; I should very much like to learn here. Have been on the tramp.

The chaplain states that, in consequence of their being so much alone in their cells during the day, he is obliged to resort to the expedient of impressing upon them in the chapel that they will be called on to repeat the substance of his discourses, or explanations of the scripture.

I annex extracts from the two last reports of the chaplain to the quarter sessions:—

*Extracts from Chaplain's Reports.*

"Oct. 18, 1839.—As the prisoners now can only be congregated in the chapel, he (the chaplain) after every service, which is daily, gives them instruction either from the catechism or from one of the lessons; and then, when he visits a class in their separate cells, which now takes place every day, he examines them as to the instruction given in the morning, which, though he finds exceedingly fatiguing and laborious, yet he also finds very essential to their religious knowledge; for, as they expect his examination as to what he told them in the chapel, they, in order to acquit themselves so as to gain his commendation, apply with more attention and assiduity to his instruction. The chaplain often finds prisoners know no prayer besides the Lord's Prayer, when sent for the first time. That they make their appearance more than once the chaplain thinks may arise from various causes; when dismissed from prison, they return in a state of destitution to their old abodes and to their old companions, who soon entice them to their old practices. They often find it difficult to get employed, as preference (and reasonably) is given to those who have not been in prison; hence the effect of his teaching and instruction is in many instances much reduced.

"April 10, 1840.—At present I see no reason to distrust my already expressed opinion as to the working of the silent system, relative to the advancement of religious knowledge among the prisoners, and as a preventive from moral deterioration during their confinement, being debarred intercourse and communication with characters, whose habits and morals are of a grade inferior to their own; there will, however, I fear, be found many causes which must have very powerful influence in counteracting the moral effects much to be desired, and in some sense not unreasonably to be expected to become apparent in the altered conduct of prisoners upon their return to their homes after their confinement. Old acquaintances beset them, and draw them away from paying due attention to the duties of the first day of the week, and so defeat the labour the chaplain bestowed upon them; for though he may have made them understand the way of salvation, yet from their short acquaintance with the practice of it, surrounded as they are by temptations to transgress, and not unfrequently destitute of moderate comforts, it may not appear very wonderful to find them unable to resist. The want of system too, combined with much ignorance, even if they do attend the public services of the church, forbids a hope that they will carry away much with them; and if they chance to be located in a neighbourhood where poaching, from long practice, is not viewed as a transgression of morality, they are readily drawn into the habits of those whose long practice have rendered them skilful and adroit in the profession.

"I have reason to fear there are places where young and thoughtless persons are persuaded to defraud their employers and commit depredations on their property. The magistrates are already acquainted with the plan of instruction which I pursue, and I have only further to add, the prisoners generally are orderly, attentive, and thankful."

I examined the provisions, and found them of good quality, and the bread of the required weight.

All articles for the use of the prison are supplied by contract.

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*Expenditure, &c.*

	£. s. d.
Expense of the prison for the year 1839, excepting repairs, alterations, &c. . . . .	2,415 5 7
Repairs, alterations, &c. . . . .	227 16 1
	2,643 1 8
Receipts . . . . .	20 16 6
	£2,622 5 2

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I inspected the prison books; which do not appear to be so well adapted for their purposes as they might be. I have to notice the most extraordinary omission, of no account being kept of the profit or loss attending the prisoners' labour. The adoption of a description book, similar to the one in use at Bury St. Edmunds, would also be an improvement. I make the following extracts from the books:—

PUNISHMENT BOOK.

Prisoner's Name.	Offence.	By whom punished.	Nature of Punishment inflicted, and Date.
S. S. . . . .	Talking at exercise . .	Keeper . . . .	Dark cell, 28th Jan. 1840.
J. S. . . . .	Answering impudently .	„	Milk and gruel stopped, 31st January, 1840.
W. F. . . . .	Talking . . . . .	„	Gruel stopped, 5th Feb. 1840.
27 Men* . . . .	Talking . . . . .	„	Gruel stopped Feb. 6th, 1840.

*Extracts from Visiting Justices' Book.*

“ August 27, 1839.—Visited the gaol. A pauper, Mary Rose, 18 years of age, committed from the Hoxne union workhouse, at Stradbroke, for misbehaviour in the said house, by absconding and absenting herself without leave, &c. This poor girl, who was committed from the same union house Jan. 25, 1838, for misbehaviour, is an idiot, and, in our opinion, ought not to have been committed to the house of correction. On the 11th Dec., 1838, James Flitt, a pauper, from the same hundred, was committed for one calendar month for wilfully damaging a tree, he being, at the time of his commitment, in a state of insanity. In the earnest hope of preventing such committals for the future, we addressed a letter to the committing magistrate.

“ JOHN READE.  
“ RICHARD ETOUGH.  
“ Feb. 12, 1840.—Visited the gaol, and ordered that Sarah Plant, committed from Woodbridge as a common prostitute, and who had attempted self-destruction, should be carefully watched. Examined the poor woman at the same time, and found her to all appearance of sound mind; and found everything in good order.  
“ RICHARD ETOUGH.  
“ JOHN BERNERS.”

*Extracts from Keeper's Journal.*

“ July 8, 1839.— —, a prisoner under sentence of three months' imprisonment for stealing pigeons, made an attempt to hang himself with his neckerchief, but was cut down in time to save his life by —, the turnkey of his ward. On inquiring into the circumstances, I found the man insensible; and that he came down to exercise with his class as usual, but on his return committed the above act; not more than 15 minutes had elapsed from the time of his returning to his cell and being found.

“ October 8.—Received instructions from visiting magistrates to forward a petition for mitigation of sentence of —, a prisoner, whose health is suffering from long imprisonment. Sent to the Secretary of State with surgeon's certificate.

“ Feb. 11, 1840.—Sarah — attempted to hang herself; therefore placed her under restraint; reported to visitors.

“ March 15.—Visited the convicted wards, and found several convicted male prisoners talking and singing. Ordered their gruel to be stopped throughout the wing, not being able to detect the talkers.

“ Removed — to the union house at Barham (from whence she had been committed) in consequence of her illness; saw Dr. Etough, the committing magistrate, and reported the removal.

“ Bible belonging to the room in which — sleeps reported by turnkey as very much damaged, by wilfully tearing out the leaves. Reported to visiting magistrates, who, in consideration of his being of weak intellect, and promising not to offend in like manner again, gave no order for punishment.

“ April 1.—On my return from petty session at Woodbridge an alarm was given that a prisoner had hung himself in the convict ward; examined every cell; did the same during the night; found all quiet. Have reason to suppose it was purposely done, on account of the day of the month.”

\* Several punishments of all the prisoners sleeping on a tier, have taken place from the impossibility of detecting from which cell the noise actually proceeded.

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

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RETURN of the Number of Prisoners, with their Offences, committed to the County Gaol, Ipswich, distinguishing the Number for each Month, from September, 1838, to September, 1839.

	Number of Prisoners committed for Trial.	Misdemeanors.	Assaults.	Vagrants.	Want of Sureties.	Disorderly Apprentices.	Disorderly Servants.	Offences against the Game Laws.	Further Examination.	Bastardies.	Deporters.	Total Number in the Year.
1838.												
30th Sept. to 31st October .	9	8	..	14	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	37
"    November	7	7	..	16	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	39
"    December	11	5	..	9	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	34
1839.												
January .	6	15	4	11	2	..	2	7	..	..	1	48
"    February	17	7	6	8	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	48
"    March .	12	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	23
"    April .	9	13	5	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	35
"    May .	8	10	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	27
"    June .	11	10	2	1	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	31
"    July .	14	13	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
"    August .	7	11	2	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	29
"    September	6	7	5	5	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	29
	117	112	35	75	13	..	8	44	3	4	3	417

RETURN showing the Number of Punishments by Solitary Confinement.

Number of prisoners in the dark cell or refractory cells, with stoppages of bread .	0
"    confined in the dark or refractory cell, with stoppages of two pints of gruel daily .	78
"    confined once .	77
"    confined twice .	1
"    confined three times .	0

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Recommitted during the Year ending September, 1839.

Felonies . . . . .	28
Misdemeanors . . . . .	103

Total . . . . . 131

This extraordinary number of recommittals for misdemeanors is stated to have been principally occasioned by refractory paupers from the unions, and persons convicted of leaving their families destitute.

Evidence of Officers.

E. R. "has 14s. a-week; been in the prison service for four years. Comes in about a quarter or half after six; goes out for his meals. Every alternate evening is in the prison till half-past eight or nine. Has charge of the convicted felons. One turnkey sleeps in the wing occupied by the felons, one at the gate, and two at the lodge. The prisoners under sentence of transportation have a small portion of meat allowed to be sent to them from their friends; there is an evil attending it. I do not know how it is, but bones have been found in other prisoners' cells. As to the picking of oakum by the prisoners, some pick more, some less; there is no regular account kept. The prisoners can talk from cell to cell. If I stand on the tier, and two men are talking at the other end, I cannot tell from which cell the noise comes. With regard to W., who attempted suicide, I went to serve the milk a few minutes after eight; W. had been down to wash, and returned to his cell about a quarter of an hour; I found him insensible and hanging from the iron bars of his window; he was some little time before he recovered. He was reported to me as having groaned and bustled all night in his cell; the next man was disturbed, and asked me to speak to him, because he prevented his sleeping. He was greatly depressed, and attempted the same afterwards in the night with a rope made from the oakum, but was prevented."

W. G., porter and debtors' turnkey.—"My wages are 16s. 6d. a-week. I attend to the gate and the debtors. The time of visiting them is from ten to four; no persons are admitted to them on Sundays; very few of them have beer. No prisoners now are allowed to clean the lodge or perform any menial offices for the officers. I manage the receipt of bread and other provisions, and send the names of those discharged or committed daily to the tradesmen who supply the articles, and they either increase or diminish the quantity. I also keep the punishment book."

H. H., age 33; shoemaker by trade; widower, without family; 14s. a-week; turnkey over the untried and misdemeanants.—"Prisoners have asked me if they might be taught to read. The untried men pick oakum; there is no difference between any class here. I have heard some of the untried say they ought not to be shut up. The untried are punished for talking."

J. H., age 24; tradesman; single; turnkey over the felons; 14s. a-week.—"I sleep on the tier occupied by the felons, in one of the cells. When any talking takes place in a cell, it is impossible to find out who it is, unless we recognize the voice; that is the reason why so many are punished at once. They pick but very little oakum."

J. L., age 22; gardener; turnkey over the misdemeanants and untried.—"I sleep in the prison. Am occasionally employed in the keeper's garden. Prisoners have expressed a desire to me to be taught reading. The untried have also said they ought not to be locked up as much as the others."

I report the untried for talking the same as the others. The same quantity of work is required from all. They can talk from cell to cell of a night, and no doubt do when we are asleep. We frequently search them, but seldom find anything but a nail or other trifling article."

E. A., age 34; female turnkey; widow, without family; sleeps and boards in the keeper's house.— "Was servant to the matron, and assists now in the house when her duty is done. Was appointed turnkey about two months ago; I do not know what salary is allowed by the magistrates. The prisoner whom you (the inspector) saw in the keeper's house yesterday was M. A. W., sentenced to six months' imprisonment. She cleans the boots, shoes, knives and forks, and is employed about two hours in the house during the day, and sometimes longer. She has no indulgence for it. I am with the female prisoners from unlocking until they are locked up at six in the evening. I have five engaged in washing this morning; they are also employed at mending and making for the prison; they are often obliged to be taught both. Two girls are here now who have no idea of washing. The women, when they attend divine service, are placed at the foot of the staircase; they cannot hear well, at least not so as to understand what is said. Persons are continually coming in, and passing and repassing in the hall, and taking off their attention. In general I attend chapel, but was engaged in the washing this morning. One female attempted to destroy herself, S. P. She came in on a Saturday, and on the following Tuesday, in the morning, I observed an alteration in her manner, as she did not answer me when I spoke to her; she appeared altogether strange. I left a woman with her, who only quitted her for a short time to get a broom, and on my return I found her suspended with a towel to the iron bars of the window; she was quite black and nearly insensible. I got her down, and when she recovered, she expressed a determination to do it; she was not left alone during the remaining portion of her imprisonment, which was only 14 days."

The discipline, as now enforced, upon all classes of prisoners, without distinction, is described in the following regulations, approved by the magistrates, but without the sanction of the Secretary of State:—

*Regulations submitted and approved by the Magistrates, to be enforced during Summer, with such Alterations during the Winter Months as may be necessary.*

"The lodge bell to be rung at six o'clock in the morning, and each prisoner is then to dress himself and clean his room, open the window, and be ready to go down stairs by half-past six o'clock. He is then to take the chamber utensil and wait for the signal given to go forward, which he is to do in company with the other prisoners in single file, and on no consideration whatever is he to be out of his place or to speak, except when spoken to by an officer.

"The different classes to fall into the line and exercise around the yard in single file; each man to wash separately, beginning with the first man, who will fall in after washing behind the last man, to continue in exercise until all are washed, then to return to their cells in the same manner as they left them, there to receive their breakfast; after which they will attend chapel in the same manner, and return to their cells after chapel, there to be employed as may be most expedient, until twelve o'clock, at which time they will be ready, on ringing the bell, to commence exercise in the court-yards, the same as before breakfast, and continue in exercise for two hours; then to return to their respective cells to dinner, and afterwards to work until four o'clock, at which time the bell will be again rung for exercise, the same as before mentioned, which exercise shall continue for two hours, when the same regulation on returning must be observed as at dinner, and each man will receive his supper, and then to be locked up for the night.

"Each prisoner's bed and bedding to be removed into the passage on his return to his cell after breakfast, and taken in on his return at night.

*"Routine.*

"Six o'clock—to arise and sweep their respective cells."

"Half-past six—to file off into the yard.

"Half-past seven—to breakfast, and remain in their cells till nine o'clock, then attend chapel, and return to their cells for work until

"Eleven o'clock—then to exercise until

"One o'clock—return to their cells to dinner, and afterwards finish their task by

"Four o'clock—exercise until six o'clock, and then return to their cells for bed."

Many of the irregularities noticed on my former visit to this prison have been remedied, and, altogether, I consider it to be in an improved condition, although still requiring amendment in several particulars. I recommend the justices in quarter sessions to draw up rules and regulations for the government of the prison, and to forward them to the Secretary of State for his approval. I consider the treatment of the untried in this prison to be unjustifiable, and to call for the immediate interposition of the magistrates. No difference whatever is made between them and the convicted. I recommend that they should be brought together in a class for instruction; and that, in case of acquittal or no bill, they should be allowed the value of the work done by them while in custody. I recommend the appointment of a schoolmaster to undertake the work of elementary instruction; it is quite impossible that the chaplain can engage himself in teaching prisoners their letters from cell to cell, and if not taught, their seclusion becomes a heavier punishment than to those better educated, who can avail themselves of the solace of books. The labour of the prisoners is conducted in a very loose manner; they are set no task, but do what they please; no account is taken of the quantity of oakum picked by them during the day; nor could the keeper inform me whether there was a gain or a loss on the transaction. He states, "I purchase the junk, and the individual who supplies it repurchases it back, allowing 8s. a-ton. It is given out in half pounds at a time. Some men will pick twice the quantity others do. There is no regular quantity given, either to the tried or untried, nor any account of the prisoners' labour kept in the prison; what is earned is very trifling. It is a running-account with the purchaser; I cannot tell what it is at present." I suggest to the justices that a day-book be provided for entering the quantity of junk daily issued and returned manufactured into store; also that a debtor and creditor account be kept of the purchase and sale of the article, and regularly balanced every three months, and presented at the sessions.

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On the day of inspection, I noticed a want of cleanliness in the prisoners' feet; the means for washing them should be provided, and a regular inspection by the officers take place once a-week. I observed that meat is allowed to be introduced into the prison for prisoners while under sentence of transportation. I conceive this to be an uncalled for indulgence, and likely to lead to irregularities. I found fragments of the food in various parts of the prison, and one of the convicts placed the following note in the chaplain's hand, which had evidently been introduced in a clandestine manner:—

"I inform you, —, that old —, he now live at the —, will ruin any person. I am sorry for you. For every boddy say that you was led into it, and I hope you will find a friend, so God bliss you.  
"To —."

The employment of a female prisoner in domestic services in the keeper's house is contrary to law. I consider the attendance of the keeper at divine service as indispensable, and that he should state in his journal every omission, and the reason of his not being present. The chapel is much too small for the number of prisoners; but I consider the upper portion of it, intended, but not used, as an infirmary, might be applied to the purpose. The chaplain's voice can be fully and distinctly heard there.

Since my visit, the magistrates have given the following directions, which have been carried into effect:—

- "That the governor keep an account of the earnings of the untried prisoners, and lay it before the magistrates at each quarter sessions.
- "That the untried prisoners be assembled in a day-room for work and instruction, under the superintendence of the chaplain; and that he be requested to report to the visiting magistrates the hours of his attendance.
- "That the governor prepare and lay before the visiting magistrates a debtor and creditor account of the junk supplied and oakum picked by the prisoners.
- "That the female prisoners be not employed in any way in the service of the governor and matron.
- "That the governor take particular care that no extra articles of food be admitted into the prison, except to debtors, under any circumstances whatever.
- "That means should be provided to the prisoners for cleansing their feet, and that they should be inspected once a-week.
- "That a description book, according to the form, page 18, Fourth Report, be kept in the prison."

WOODBRIDGE.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Woodbridge.  
House of  
Correction.

The interior of this small prison was remarkably clean, neat, and orderly on the day of inspection. The prisoners were classed in the following manner:—

No. 1 Yard.

- E. L., age 37, committed April 8th, 1840; sentenced to three calendar months imprisonment as a refractory pauper.
- J. H., age 36, committed January 30th; sentenced to three months imprisonment for hawking without a licence.
- J. J., age 16, committed 19th January; two convictions from Union workhouse; sentenced to two months and three weeks imprisonment.
- G. N., age 8, committed April 3rd; sentenced to 14 days.
- W. E., assault; two months imprisonment, or pay a fine.
- C. B., committed April 9th for further examination.
- W. C., ditto ditto.

No. 2 Yard.

- J. H., age 15, committed for trial, April 10th, on a charge of felony.
- W. H., age 20, committed April 4th for further examination.

In a cell separate.

- Sarah B., committed April 9th for further examination.

Employed cleaning the Passages.

- A. S., age 15, committed March 11th; sentenced to six weeks imprisonment, the last solitary.

The prisoners were all sleeping in separate cells. Since my last visit, stoves have been placed in the ground floor passages of the two wings: they are fed with anthracite coal, and appear to answer the purpose of warming the building remarkably well, and to have conduced to an improved state of health among the prisoners in the winter.

The surgeon receives a salary of 20*l.*; he does not enter his attendances or keep a book in compliance with the Acts of Parliament relating to prisons. He states, "That he leaves opening medicines, pills, salts, &c. in the prison, which are administered when required."

A very considerable improvement has taken place under the head of moral and religious instruction, by the extension of the chaplain's labours. He states, "Prayers are read three times a-week, and one service with a sermon performed on the Sabbath. Sees the prisoners at least once a-week in their cells. The prisoners are provided with Bible and Prayer-book, and tracts from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. One of the officers always attends divine service. The prisoners occasionally express a wish to be instructed, and are so, as far as the limited means for this purpose will permit. There are

instances of men being depressed, but not often. No prisoner, that I am aware of, has ever expressed a wish to be attended by a minister of his own persuasion."

The chaplain's salary has been increased from 50*l.* to 60*l.*

The chaplain's journal consists merely of an enumeration of duties performed by him, such as—

- " Feb. 2nd. Litany, Commandments, and instruction.
- " Feb. 4th. Prayers.
- " Feb. 6th. Prayers.
- " Feb. 9th. Litany, Commandments, and sermon."

The following very proper minute appears in the visiting justices' book:—

" Feb. 13th, 1839.

" Ordered,—That all prisoners, whether in solitary confinement or otherwise, attend the performance of Divine service and prayers; and that the chaplain be requested to visit each prisoner individually, for the purpose of giving him religious and moral instruction, at least once a-week.

(Signed) " R. SHAWE,  
" RENDLESHAM."

The punishments since my last visit appear to have been strictly legal. From February 15, 1838, to the same period, the number of punishments have been 34; either 48 hours' solitary confinement or a stoppage of half the allowance of food.

The diet consists of 1½*lb.* of bread daily and ½*lb.* of Derby cheese weekly, an allowance I am satisfied too small to sustain health for any long period. The keeper states, " Prisoners generally require the attention of the surgeon after three or four months. We issue the bread twice a-day." I examined the bread and found it of excellent quality. All articles for the use of the prison are supplied by contract.

The keeper states the routine of the discipline to be, " The prisoners leave their cells at half past six, wash and clean themselves, and walk for half an hour, then return to them until 10; walk from 10 to 12, return to their cells till 2; walk from 2 to 4, to their cells again till 5, and exercise again from 5 to 6, and then locked up for the night." He further states, " The untried are not prevented from talking to each other in the presence of the officers. There are no means of employing the prisoners at any work. They occasionally desire to be taught to read, and we furnish them with books and assist them as well as we can. They appear to like the chaplain's instruction very much. I am quite satisfied the warming of the cells has had a beneficial effect upon the prisoners' health; we have heard no complaints from them. The greatest number of prisoners at one time during the year was 27. We had 24 for trial, of which number 15 were transported, they being men of notorious character, and who had been mostly previously convicted of offences."

#### IPSWICH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Inspected this prison on the 13th of April and subsequent day. The interior was clean and orderly, and the day-rooms bore an improved appearance compared with their disorderly state at my last visit. Over the fire place in the debtors' ward I noticed a paper affixed to the wall, of which the following is a copy:—

##### " Rules and Orders.

" To all debtors coming in here,  
Pay their footing, one gallon of beer;  
And if one they do refuse,  
Two gallons or three shall not excuse.

" Besides losing all benefits arising from this society."

One of the debtors present being questioned stated, " I have paid my half gallon of beer, the others have done the same." I observed Cleave's Penny Gazette upon the table in the day-room. Three of the sleeping cells, which ought to be appropriated for criminal prisoners, are made use of as a china closet, potato and oakum stores. The prisoners were sleeping two in a cell, the mattress of the second prisoner being placed on the stone floor of the cell. I annex a return of the number and distribution of the prisoners on the day of inspection.

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#### II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

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Separate Prisons.

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Woodbridge.  
House of  
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RETURN of Prisoners in the Borough Gaol and House of Correction, Ipswich, April 14th, 1840.

Names.	Age.	When committed.	Offence.	When tried.	Sentence.
<b>No. 1 DAY-ROOM.</b>					
E. B. . . . .	22	22nd March, 1838 . . . . .	Stealing lead . . . . .	18th April, 1838 . . . . .	Two years' imprisonment, to be whipped in first and last month.
S. S. . . . .	28	24th September, 1838 . . . . .	Uttering a forged order . . . . .	25th October, 1838 . . . . .	Two years' imprisonment.
J. R. . . . .	22	2nd September, 1839 . . . . .	Stealing a watch, and monies amounting to £16 . . . . .	16th October, 1839 . . . . .	12 months' imprisonment.
J. W. . . . .	17	2nd September, 1839 . . . . .	Stealing two pigs . . . . .	9th January, 1840 . . . . .	12 months' imprisonment.
J. S. . . . .	35	28th November, 1839 . . . . .	Stealing a pair of boots . . . . .	9th January, 1840 . . . . .	18 months' imprisonment, to be whipped in first and last month.
W. E. . . . .	19	26th October, 1839 . . . . .			
<b>No. 2 ROOM.</b>					
J. N. . . . .	52	7th March, 1838 . . . . .	Stealing six knives . . . . .	18th April, 1838 . . . . .	Two years' imprisonment.
E. T. . . . .	38	14th February, 1839 . . . . .	Stealing a pair of gig springs . . . . .	5th April, 1839 . . . . .	18 months' imprisonment.
C. O. . . . .	18	21st February, 1839 . . . . .	Stealing two pound of bread, some butter, tea, and coals . . . . .	5th April, 1839 . . . . .	Seven years' transportation.
J. T. . . . .	15	2nd September, 1839 . . . . .	A watch, and monies amounting to £16 . . . . .	16th October, 1839 . . . . .	Eight months' imprisonment.
J. H. . . . .	16	9th September, 1839 . . . . .	Stealing one cotton gown, and other articles . . . . .	16th October, 1839 . . . . .	Six months' imprisonment, to be whipped first and last week.
J. H. . . . .	29	4th December, 1839 . . . . .	Stealing one pound and half of mutton . . . . .	9th January, 1839 . . . . .	12 months' imprisonment.
W. W. . . . .	28	16th January, 1840 . . . . .	Stealing five fowls . . . . .	For trial . . . . .	
J. P. . . . .	23	9th April, 1840 . . . . .	Cutting and maiming . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	
D. H. . . . .	25	19th March, 1840 . . . . .	Obtaining five sovereigns under false pretences . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	
J. M. . . . .	39	28th January, 1840 . . . . .	Assault . . . . .		To pay £5. 10s., or three months' imprisonment.
<b>No. 3 ROOM.</b>					
J. S. . . . .	19	29th December, 1838 . . . . .	Stealing two pair of boots . . . . .	25th January, 1839 . . . . .	18 months' imprisonment each, to be privately whipped.
J. B. . . . .	18	22nd March, 1838 . . . . .	Stealing lead . . . . .	18th April, 1838 . . . . .	Two years' imprisonment, first and last month solitary.
W. R. . . . .	16	12th August, 1839 . . . . .	Stealing eight shillings and tenpence in copper coin . . . . .	16th October, 1839 . . . . .	Eight months' imprisonment.
C. W. . . . .	12	18th January, 1840 . . . . .	Stealing one bushel of coals . . . . .	For trial . . . . .	
W. J. . . . .	19	12th March, 1840 . . . . .	Stealing one bushel of carrots . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	
J. S. . . . .	18	12th March, 1840 . . . . .	Stealing one brass candlestick, snuffers, and tray . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	
W. S. . . . .	19	2nd April, 1840 . . . . .	Under the Vagrant Act . . . . .		One month imprisonment.
G. J. . . . .	21	27th February, 1840 . . . . .	Threatening to murder Ann H. . . . .		Three months' imprisonment, or find sureties to keep the peace.
J. E. . . . .	23	10th June, 1839 . . . . .	Attempt to obtain goods under false pretences . . . . .	24th July, 1839 . . . . .	18 months' imprisonment.
S. P. . . . .	45				
<b>No. 4 ROOM.</b>					
S. K. . . . .	36	8th June, 1839 . . . . .	Stealing lace . . . . .	24th July, 1839 . . . . .	12 months' imprisonment.
M. G. . . . .	54	26th December, 1839 . . . . .	Stealing a gown and other articles . . . . .	9th January, 1840 . . . . .	Four months' imprisonment.
A. J. . . . .	41	18th January, 1840 . . . . .	Stealing a table cloth . . . . .	For trial . . . . .	
J. W. . . . .	20	24th February, 1840 . . . . .	Stealing three sovereigns . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	
S. B. . . . .	20	16th March, 1840 . . . . .	Stealing a shawl . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	
<p>No. 5 Room . . . . .</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} Three Debtors from the Court of Requests.  Four Debtors from the Court of Small Pleas.  One Crown Debtor.</p>					8

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The daily diet consists of a pint of milk, a pint of gruel or 1lb. of potatoes instead, and 1½lb. of bread.

The prisoners cook their food in the day-rooms, and are allowed coals for the purpose all the year round.

The surgeon states, "There has been considerable illness lately, but at different times, in the prison, chiefly colds, and one or two pulmonary complaints. The influenza prevailed in the prison to a very great extent. There have been no deaths. I am present at corporal punishments; their severity may be best judged by the fact, that they only require the application afterwards of a little lotion. There is no place set apart for the sick, and I was obliged on one occasion to obtain the leave of the magistrates to remove them to the debtors' wards. There are only two prisoners under medical treatment at present.

"C. O., age 18, committed 20th February, 1839; sentenced to seven years transportation. He is of scrofulous habit and is covered with ulcers; was returned when sent to the hulks. The imprisonment is likely to prejudice his health, and I should say there is every probability of his going into a consumption at last. The nature of his disease, from the sloughing of the ulcers, renders him very offensive to the other prisoners.

"F. P., debtor, suffering from spasmodic attacks."

The surgeon makes no entry of his visits, nor is there any record kept of the cases of sickness.

The chaplain states that, "Every Sunday he performs one service with a sermon, and an explanatory lecture on the portion of scripture appointed to be read, and occasionally during the week he catechises the boys. He does not visit the prisoners in solitary confinement. The prisoners are well supplied with books; has provided the boys with spelling books, and would willingly give further time if thought necessary. Generally speaking, he thinks the prisoners must go out worse than they come in, particularly the boys. Keeps no journal. Salary is 30*l*."

Since my last visit, the female who held the situation of keeper has been superseded. The present keeper states, "I am 45 years of age; have been in business. My salary as keeper is 100*l*., out of which I have to provide a turnkey. It was never named to me that my wife was to do the duty of matron. No person has been appointed to attend upon the female prisoners; my wife is now away seeing her daughter, who is in ill health. I do not employ any of the prisoners as servants, or in any menial offices. I have endeavoured to procure junk to pick into oakum, and the prisoners for a time were employed in doing so, and in making door mats; but there is no possibility of procuring a sufficient supply of the material for constant labour. The prisoners have now been without occupation for three weeks. All were employed, and during the time the gaol was hardly the same place, such was the quietness. When unemployed, they watch me out and are up to all manner of tricks in my absence. They pick up black and white stones in the yard, and play at drafts with them; I frequently catch them at it, but they all deny it when I come and accuse them. As the prison now is, it is impossible but that a boy must go out worse than when he came in. There is one now here, 12 years of age, whose parents are poor but honest; he is sent here for eight months imprisonment for a first offence. When he came in, he appeared quite untainted, and was always with a book in his hand, which I encouraged as much as possible. I gave him copies and put him to writing. From long imprisonment and association he has become quite corrupted, cares nothing about the confinement, and I have been obliged to punish him for refractory conduct. I do every thing in my power to class the prisoners according to character, having often a previous knowledge of them, but with such limited means it is quite insufficient. The boy I have just mentioned could only read imperfectly when he came in; he now reads well and writes tolerably. A girl, convicted of a misdemeanor, was recommended to me by the magistrates for employment as a servant, to prevent her mixing with the other prisoners, her connexions being respectable: I took her into the house, and one day found her in the prisoners' day-room with the men, where she had been upwards of half an hour. She was then put with the other female prisoners. Another was also taken upon the same recommendation; she turned out well and is in a good situation. I have detected the debtors often in throwing beer and tobacco over to the felons. I attend Divine service; my wife sees the female prisoners up and down. The males and females see each other in the chapel. Prisoners, when sentenced to solitary confinement, are placed in one of the bed cells; they go to chapel and are allowed the usual diet. Five of the prisoners are sleeping in separate cells; the remainder two in a cell, with one bedstead; the mattress of the second prisoner is placed on the floor."

I examined the prisoners' food and found it of excellent quality. An entire set of prison books are wanting. I subjoin extracts from the visiting justices' book:—

*Extracts from Visiting Magistrates' Book.*

"15th October, 1839.

"It is ordered, on the recommendation of the surgeon, that such prisoners as he may think necessary be removed to the debtors' side of the prison, for so long a time as the surgeon may direct. It is also ordered, that the gaoler do provide a person as nurse, to attend on the patients for such time as the surgeon may think proper."

"28th March, 1839.

"Visited the gaol in consequence of the escape of G. G., a person for trial for felony, yesterday, but who shortly afterwards was retaken by the police. Upon an examination as to the means by which the prisoner made his escape, it was discovered that the bar of the side door, leading from the day-room of the prisoners' into the turnkey's lodge, had not been fastened; and, the key of the gaol door having been left in a table drawer without a fastening, the prisoner passed through the side door, took the key, unlocked the great door of the prison, and so escaped. The gaoler, having been

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recently appointed, was cautioned to be more vigilant for the future; and it was ordered, that the bolt be kept fastened by a padlock.”

Before making any remarks upon the state of this prison, I annex a statement of the prisoners convicted at the Borough Quarter Sessions, and whom I found undergoing their respective sentences. I have in no other instance met with so large a proportion of men sentenced to long terms.

Under sentence of transportation . . . . .	1
Two years' imprisonment . . . . .	4
Eighteen months . . . . .	4
Twelve months . . . . .	4
Eight months . . . . .	2
Six months . . . . .	1
Four months . . . . .	1

I have no hesitation in confirming the opinion of the officers of this prison, that men must be made worse there by imprisonment; and I believe this to be the case, however short their terms may be; but when sent there, for 12 and 18 months and two years, to waste their time in corrupting intercourse and unbroken idleness, what must be their moral condition on discharge? Slothful habits and vicious propensities are here engendered or confirmed through the very means intended for their repression. This prison is most discreditable to the borough; means are found for keeping the prisoners in constant work in the adjoining county gaol, and the same might be resorted to here. The practice of paying the keeper a certain sum and requiring him to provide a turnkey appears to me very irregular; a second male officer is indispensable with the number of prisoners usually confined here, and the appointment should be regularly made by the town council. No female has been appointed to attend upon the women. Should the keeper's wife perform the duties of matron, I consider it would be proper to allow her a salary, if only to fix the responsibility. The duties of the chaplain are capable of great and beneficial extension in this prison, where so great a proportion of the prisoners are for long terms. Divine service should be performed twice on the Sabbath, and prayers read by him, if not daily, at least three times during the week, besides frequent individual intercourse with the prisoners for the purpose of moral and religious instruction.

The increasing number of prisoners, and the already existing want of accommodation in this ill constructed and inconveniently arranged prison, must promptly force upon the municipal authorities one of two alternatives, either to rebuild or to add to the present structure. I am of opinion, that the most judicious and economical course to adopt would be to erect a new prison.

I have conferred with the mayor and others of the municipal authorities on the defective condition of this penal establishment, and the borough surveyor has been directed to draw up plans for its enlargement and submit the same for consideration.

IPSWICH.—BOROUGH BRIDEWELL.

Borough Bridewell. Upon entering this prison, which is attached to Christ's hospital, I found the interior in a state of confusion and neglect. The keeper had just died, and his representatives were preparing to remove themselves and his property from the premises; and no successor or person had been appointed even to take the temporary charge of the establishment. On going through the building I found one female prisoner, who had been committed on the 2nd of April for 28 days. She stated, "Two young men were here on Saturday who went out on Monday. I have no books, and have not seen a clergyman since I have been here. I have 1½lb. of bread, 1lb. of potatoes, and a pint of milk every day." Upon inspecting the late keeper's register, I found no entry therein subsequent to the 15th of January. During the year 1839, 142 prisoners were confined here, of which number 29 were females. For a more perfect comprehension of the peculiarity of this establishment, I annex the following particulars and recommendations from a former Report:—

"This prison forms a portion of a charitable institution, entitled Christ's Hospital, which dates its origin from a period prior to 1572, and was established by the corporation of Ipswich. The objects were twofold; to provide for 'the poor, the aged, widows, the sick, and others in want;' and 'to establish a place of correction and safe custody for vagrants, beggars, and disorderly persons.' In 1572 a charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth, enabling the corporation to receive and acquire real estates to the value of 200l., to be applied under the direction of the corporation for 'the aid and relief of the poor, infirm, and others inhabiting the hospital;' and authorising the corporation and the governors of the hospital 'to make, search for, apprehend, and punish idle ruffians, slothful vagrants, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, and other suspected persons whatsoever, and men and women of bad name and reputation.'

"Until the year 1634, the several gifts made to the hospital appear to be in accordance with the original purposes for which it was founded. Subsequent to this period, several endowments have been made to it for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing poor children belonging to Ipswich.

"I recommend most strongly its discontinuance as a House of Correction: the only tendency of imprisonment there, is to confirm vicious and idle habits, in direct opposition to those beneficial purposes for which it was founded as expressed in the charter. There is also another and more powerful reason which may be urged for its suppression, its contiguity to the school (both being in the same building), and thereby exposing the morals of youth to corruption, and their health to disease in case of infectious fever. It appears to me that the payment of an annual sum towards the expenses of a House of Correction attached to the Borough Gaol, would embrace all the intentions of the founders."

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GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE LIBERTY OF BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

Inspected this prison on April 14th and subsequent days. I annex a return of the number, distribution, and employment of the prisoners at the time:—

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RETURNS of the Number, Distribution, and Employment of the Prisoners in Bury St. Edmund's Gaol on the 14th April, being the day of holding the Quarter Sessions. The following abstract from the calendar shows the number of prisoners in custody:—

Males convicted of felony . . . . .	5
Males convicted of felony . . . . .	36
Males under sentence of transportation . . . . .	9
Males convicted of misdemeanors . . . . .	12
Male offenders against the game laws . . . . .	11
Males for want of sureties . . . . .	2
Female for trial . . . . .	1
Females under sentence of transportation . . . . .	2
Females convicted of felony . . . . .	6
Male debtors . . . . .	2
	—
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By the calendar it also appears that the number of prisoners in custody at the April Sessions, 1839, were . . . . .	90
That the number of commitments in the quarter ending April Sessions, 1839, were . . . . .	186
That the number of commitments in the quarter ending April Sessions, 1840, were . . . . .	157

Distribution and Employment of the 86 Prisoners in Custody.

<i>Males.</i>	
At the tread-mill . . . . .	50
Tailor . . . . .	1
Infirmary . . . . .	1
Sweepers and cleaners, being incapable of other labour . . . . .	2
Assistant to the miller . . . . .	1
In separate confinement . . . . .	4
For trial . . . . .	5
Want of sureties . . . . .	2
Under sentence of transportation . . . . .	9
Debtors . . . . .	2
<i>Females.</i>	
Females employed in washing, making up linen, mending, &c. . . . .	8
Incapable of labour . . . . .	1
	—
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Seventy-seven prisoners were sleeping separately, and nine were sleeping three in a room, each having a separate bed.

The interior of the prison was clean and orderly. Upon examining one of the sleeping cells occupied by a prisoner employed as a tailor in the repairing prison clothing, I observed under the mattress a portion of meat fat; in the aperture for ventilation, over the cell door, I found an inkstand, a small piece of sealing wax, and a paper containing tobacco. Upon questioning the prisoner as to the fat, he stated it was given to him by one of the officers in recompense for a small mending job which he was accidentally called upon to perform. I asked him if he had any more tobacco about him, which he denied. I requested he might be searched, and in a side pocket of his jacket was discovered a leather case full of tobacco. I then asked him if he had any money, for the search would be further prosecuted. He said he had, and delivered over to the keeper 8s., which he had concealed in a small pocket made for the purpose.

The surgeon states, "the health of the prisoners has been, in general, satisfactory. There has been no case of typhus or epidemic disease. The cases of itch and syphilis appear to increase. There has been one death, a female, from consumption. I am inclined to think that consumptions have been generated in the prison, but am not able to give any particular reason why it should be the case. I visit the prison regularly every other day, and oftener when required. I examine prisoners before they are classed, and see every prisoner twice a-week and sometimes oftener. I consider the diet to be sufficient." I make the following extracts from the surgeon's case book:—

"April 4th.—Requested by governor to visit K— with cough, and looking very pale and sickly. Recommended him to be confined to a warm room, and sent him some cough mixture and an opiate at bed-time.

"March 7th.—Visited M— and bandaged his leg, in a bad state from varicose veins, which rendered him lame.

"C—, sickly looking man, complaining of pain in the stomach. Highly nervous constitution, sent him some camphor mixture and an opiate at night."

*Extracts from the Surgeon's Journal.*

"July 30th, 1839.—Visited E. N— in the evening; Dr. P— had visited her in the afternoon.

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" July 31st, morning.—Visited E. N—— and found her much worse; applied some leeches.  
" Evening.—Visited E. N——; found her rather better than she was in the morning.  
" August 1st, morning.—Visited E. N—— and found her much the same as she was last evening.  
Visited also W—— with a bilious attack, and H—— with eruption on face.  
" Evening.—Visited E. N—— and found her much the same.  
" August 2d, morning.—Visited E. N——, whom I consider better.  
" August 3d, morning.—Visited E. N—— this morning, and found her much worse. Ordered more wine for her.  
" Evening.—Visited E. N—— to-night, who appeared in a dying state.  
" August 4th.—Visited and found E. N—— died at five o'clock this morning.  
" August 7th.—Both W—— and S—— are asking for a better diet than the common gaol allowance, but I am of opinion that the cases do not require it."

RETURN of the Number and Description of Prisoners under Medical Treatment on the Day of Inspection.

C. D——, committed 2d November, 1839. General debility. Health indifferent when he came in.  
E. P——, (female) committed 13th April, 1840. Syphilis.  
M. L——, committed July, 1839. Affection of the liver.  
M. C——, ditto. Spasmodic affection.

Death.

E. N——, committed 30th November, 1838. Sickly when admitted; died of consumption 4th August, 1839.

The chaplain states, " No alteration has taken place in the mode of conducting my duties since the last inspection. On Sundays I perform the full morning service to the males at the gaol and to the females at the house of correction, and prayers in the afternoon at the gaol. My duty occupies me four hours on the Sundays. I read a selection from the Liturgy every morning, and either the Psalms for the day or some selected portion of scripture, generally from the New Testament. I visit occasionally prisoners in solitary confinement, for admonition. I think no prisoner remains a week in solitary confinement without my seeing him. My average time spent in the prison on the week days is two hours. I visit the sick. I saw E. N——, who died, many times. She was one of two sisters, both prisoners; one nursed the other and seemed very serious; both expressed great contrition. The state of E. N—— was such as to preclude the possibility of administering the sacrament to her at the proper time, which I had intended to do. Both sisters seemed very contrite, and expressed a determination to lead a different life. I have, however, been disappointed in my expectations, for the surviving sister has been since tried and convicted of a similar offence, that of robbing her master, and is now lying here under sentence of transportation. The prisoners now here under sentence of transportation appear to be much impressed with their situation, one in particular; but we are often deceived. The discipline certainly makes an impression on them at the time, but I am sorry to say it soon wears off; they are here repeatedly. It is to me quite surprising, and particularly as respects the poachers, for their punishment is great and their sufferings acute. I have the examination of all the books; it is very seldom they bring any in, and if they do, it is only a hymn book. The sacrament was administered to a prisoner who was seriously ill. I do not administer the sacrament ordinarily here. The officers attend Divine service. The schoolmaster is under my directions, but has been so long accustomed to the duty, that I seldom interfere with him. I do not examine into the progress made by the prisoners under him. I have recommended to him to read the appointed lessons, rather than go through the Bible, a practice which I think not free from objection. The prisoners have been too numerous on some occasions for all to attend chapel at the same time. They are very crowded sometimes. Their behaviour is exemplary."

Extracts from the Chaplain's Journal.

" 1840, January 10.—Read prayers and some portions of scripture. Visited generally.  
" January 11.—Read prayers and a portion of scripture. Visited and admonished.  
" January 30.—Read prayers and a portion of the scripture; visited every part of the prison."

Description of Books in use in the Prison.

Bible.  
New Testament.  
Common Prayer.  
Slade's Lessons from the Scriptures.  
Great Importance of a Religious Life.  
Companion for Prisoners.  
Manual for Prisoners.  
Four last things—Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell.  
Pious Country Parishioner Instructed.  
Psalter.  
Spelling Book.  
Tracts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, &c.

The keeper states, " that he has orders from the Earl of Euston to give, at his expense, any discharged prisoner whom he thinks deserving, a Bible and Prayer-book, or any other religious book; and that the prisoners, on discharge, frequently ask for 'The Companion for the Prisoner,' being a selection of sermons and exhortations compiled for the use of prisoners, by the late Rev. Thomas Bowen."

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*Benefactions.*

A RETURN of Benefactions for the benefit of the Prisoners, as shown by the schedule of the Charities of the Town of Bury St. Edmund's.

	£.	s.	d.
To the poor debtors at or about Christmas . . . . .	2	0	0
The felons in the gaol . . . . .	1	0	0
The prisoners in the house of correction . . . . .	0	10	0
Three chaldron and a half of coals to the prison yearly.			

II.  
NORTHERN AND  
EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on  
Separate Prisons.

Suffolk.

Bury St. Edmunds,  
Gaol and House of  
Correction.

The schoolmaster states, "I teach the prisoners singly, not in classes. I also occupy myself with those at rest from the wheel. I pick out the parts of scripture myself for their reading. I keep a book in which I insert the names and ages of prisoners who come under my tuition, and the progress made. This book is laid before the visiting magistrates every month."

*Extract.*

From March 4th, 1840, to April 1st.

Further instructed in writing . . . . .	8
Began to write . . . . .	6
Further instructed in reading . . . . .	21
Began to read . . . . .	18
Total . . . . .	<u>63</u>

I proceeded with the schoolmaster to examine the progress made by the prisoners under his tuition.

J. K—, age 20, labourer. Father and mother alive. Never at school; sometimes used to go to church. Was employed early in crow tending and stone-picking. Has been in prison three months. Did not know his letters when he came in. He reads a little now.

G. R—, age 30, labourer. Father and mother alive. Went to school when a boy; went both to Sunday and day-school. Forgot all his learning. Mother had a large family and was forced to get him out, as soon as she could, to earn a shilling or two by bullock driving, stone-picking, or crow-scaring. Knew nothing when he came in. Has been here 11 months. The chaplain has not heard me the catechism.

He has learnt very little, appears idle, and does not comprehend.

I was not altogether satisfied with the instruction afforded by the schoolmaster; it appeared, upon examination, to be confined almost wholly to the elements. The prisoners were quite ignorant of the meaning of what they had imbibed. The mere schoolmaster had evidently done his duty; but there was no understanding or beneficial application of the portions of scripture thus attained. The constant supervision and interference of the chaplain is always necessary to give a proper direction to the schoolmaster's labours in a prison school.

I examined the rations issued to the prisoners, and found them of the requisite weight and quality. With reference to the beer, the keeper states, "the prisoners employed at the tread-mill or other labour have each a pint of beer a-day; and as the mill is in constant work during the hours prescribed by the Act of Parliament, both myself and the surgeon deem this allowance to be quite requisite in order to preserve the health of the prisoners. The beer is brewed upon the premises; 10 bushels of malt and 10 lbs. of hops produce 420 gallons of beer, which at the present price does not cost quite 3d. a gallon."

The mill worked by the prisoners is let to a person who engages to provide it with grist the whole year and pay 2s. a sack for grinding and dressing. The keeper delivers the flour, and states that he keeps a horse and cart for the purpose.

RETURN of the Earnings of the Tread-mill from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
First quarter . . . . .	25	14	0
Second ditto . . . . .	21	5	0
Third ditto . . . . .	45	10	0
Fourth ditto . . . . .	35	19	10
Total earnings . . . . .	<u>£128</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>

The keeper still continues to receive his proportion of the prisoners' earnings, contrary to the provisions of the recent Act for the better ordering of prisons.

There has been no alteration in the establishment since my last visit. The wages of the under officers are paid weekly by the keeper, who advances the money.

The trustees of the feoffment of the consolidated charities of the borough of Bury, being compelled to provide a house of correction, pay for the rent and maintenance of the borough prisoners received under contract in this prison. The trustees appoint their tradesmen, who supply their prisoners with provisions, clothing, &c.

The debtors are charged 1s. a-week for bed, bedding, and furniture.

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Gaol and House of  
Correction.

<i>E expenditure.</i>		£.	s.	d.
Cost of prison diet . . . . .		773	5	3
Male and female clothing . . . . .		60	14	5
Bedding . . . . .		32	2	5
Straw . . . . .		21	2	0
Extra allowance by surgeon . . . . .		3	15	6
Wine, beer, and spirits . . . . .		32	3	0
Fuel . . . . .		101	1	4
Soap . . . . .		17	9	0
Candles and oil . . . . .		14	8	6
Stationery and printing . . . . .		30	1	0
Books . . . . .		4	4	9
Furniture . . . . .		30	9	7
Rates and taxes . . . . .		15	16	9
Officers' salaries . . . . .		1,164	11	6
Removal of prisoners . . . . .		38	11	6
Removal of transported convicts . . . . .		178	5	6
Sundries . . . . .		54	16	4
Total expenses one year, not including altera- tions and additions . . . . .		2,572	18	2
<i>Receipts.</i>		£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from labour . . . . .		128	9	10
Receipts for subsistence of military prisoners . . . . .		1	15	0
Account of fines paid by prisoners applicable to county rate . . . . .		110	4	0
Account received from Exchequer for the sub- sistence of convicts . . . . .		11	4	0
Other receipts for conveying convicts . . . . .		311	14	0
Total . . . . .		562	19	6
Total expenses of year, not including alterations and additions . . . . .		2,572	18	2
Receipts . . . . .		562	19	6
Actual cost . . . . .		2,009	18	8
Repairs and alterations . . . . .		137	3	2
Total . . . . .		2,147	1	10

I examined the prison books, and found them neatly and correctly entered and posted to the time.

*Extracts from Keeper's Journal.*

"September 3d.—H. C., a convict, attempted to cut his throat, but had merely divided the skin. He was missed from chapel and found in his cell; the wound was very slight and attended by the surgeon for only two days. He had been threatened to be punished for irreverent behaviour in the chapel.

"November 22.—J. M. B. discharged—his term of imprisonment, two years, having expired, he having entered into recognizances to keep the peace, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties in 250*l.* each."

*Extracts from Punishment Book.*

"February 16.—D. S. closely confined three days, for shamming illness, on bread and water.

"May 24.—J. L. confined for two days on bread and water, for throwing a note into another class.

"June 4.—H. C. confined for three days on bread and water, for attempting a breach in the wall of his cell.

"June 28.—H. M., J. S., and A. R., closely confined three days for attempting to make a breach in the outer walls of their cells."

The number of punishments for offences within the prison, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839, have been 103 males and 8 females.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison from Michaelmas, 1838, to  
Michaelmas, 1839.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In custody at the commencement of the year . . . . .	76	10	86
Received under commitments . . . . .	565	82	647
Debtors . . . . .	19	1	20
Total . . . . .		660	753

With reference to the tobacco, money, and other articles found on the prisoner and described in another part of this report, I was unable to elicit any information which could tend to a discovery of the means by which they were introduced into the prison. In a subsequent communication the keeper states, "That it has at last been ascertained that the tobacco came from the debtors, and had also been brought in by a helper in the garden, occasionally employed since the passing of the late Act for the better ordering of prisons."

I have every reason to be satisfied with the general management of this prison. I recommend the magistrates very strongly to have the tread-wheels partitioned for separate labour, and also to provide that most necessary appendage, a covered van for the conveyance of prisoners. I am of opinion that the chaplain should personally superintend and report upon the progress made by the prisoners under the schoolmaster, and should select the portions of scripture most suitable for use in the school. If proper communicants can be found, the administration of the Lord's Supper in a prison always produces a good effect upon the minds of the prisoners. The keeper states, in answer to my queries as to the effect of the punishment of transportation on the criminal population :—" I have now been governor of this gaol more than 40 years, and I trust not an inattentive observer of the criminal character; and my practical experience convinces me that no punishment will be found so efficient or beneficial as removing offenders from this country, and I am certain that nothing now is so much dreaded. It begins to be, however, understood among offenders that those sentenced to seven years are not to be sent out of the country, and I have had instances where that sentence has been passed, that the offenders have exclaimed to their friends, ' As I shan't be sent away, I don't mind it.' I believe it is admitted that we have redundant population, and that the labour market is overstocked, consequently employers will select the most honest and industrious, and this, in my opinion, is the reason why there are so many recommittals from among those who have suffered terms of imprisonment only; and this evil must increase to a very great extent should offenders of a worse description be thrown upon this country. I have frequently had letters brought for my perusal sent by convicts abroad to their friends at home; but of late years I have seen none that did not contain an anxious desire to return home, and a warning to shun their fate. I only remember two cases of hardened bad offenders who returned from the colony, and both of them exhibited marks of punishment received there, and in a very short time they committed offences and were sent away again; but both these fellows I had known from an early period as confirmed bad characters."

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—  
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Separate Prisons.  
—  
*Suffolk.*  
Bury St. Edmunds.  
Gaol and House of  
Correction.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR FEMALES.

I inspected this establishment, situate at a short distance from the prison for males. It was, as I have always found it, in most excellent order. The matron is constantly engaged in instructing them, and many have benefited very considerably thereby. The women are constantly occupied in washing and mending. For numbers, &c., see report of the gaol, p. 145.

House of Correction  
for Females.

BOROUGH HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

The rooms and cells in this small prison were unexceptionably clean at the period of my visit.

Borough House of  
Correction.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners who have passed through the House of Correction or Lock-up, at Bury St. Edmund's, from January, 1839, to January, 1840.

Males . . . . .	229
Females . . . . .	48
Total . . . . .	<u>277</u>

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# FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38.

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

# PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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### III.

### SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1840.

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III.

FIFTH REPORT of the INSPECTOR of the SOUTHERN and WESTERN DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

MY LORD,

Golden Square, June 1, 1840.

I have the honour to submit to your Lordship my Fifth Annual Report on the Prisons of the Southern and Western District.

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AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.

I have the gratification of being able to state to your Lordship, that three of the most defective prisons in my district (so far as regards their construction and their adaptation to the number of their inmates), namely, Bath, Brecon, and Usk, are about to be rebuilt; and I have the satisfaction of believing that the representations which I have made to the magistrates have contributed to that result.

There are some subjects connected with imprisonment which appear to me to demand attention; among these are—

1. The condensation into one Act of all the former Acts relating to prisons.
2. The regulation of lock-up houses, in regard to their construction, repair, and maintenance, and in regard to the funds from which they are to be supported.
3. The provision of a retiring allowance for superannuated turnkeys of good character, who at an advanced period of life must either remain inefficient officers or subside into poverty, because their salary is usually too small to enable them to lay by a provision for old age.
4. That a printed paper be affixed in the yards of all prisons, minutely describing the discipline which awaits convicts who are transported to our penal settlements.
5. The encouragement and extension of societies founded with the benevolent and most politic aim of affording employment to destitute prisoners on their discharge, or of forwarding them to their respective homes, of assisting acquitted prisoners, and generally of affording protection of some kind to those who are desirous of entering an honest path of life, as well as of testing the sincerity of their resolution. The fruits of every system of discipline will be blighted in the absence of such endeavours. In my present Report a notice will be found of an asylum of this kind in Warwickshire. It must not be concealed, however, that such institutions are apt to excite feelings of jealousy among the poorer part of the labouring community, who sometimes imagine that crime reaps in these establishments benefits and rewards which their own industry has failed to secure; and it is highly necessary, however difficult, to maintain such asylums under a form which may not operate as a premium to the commission of offences. One of the best modes, probably, in which societies of this kind can operate, is on a small scale—without attempting to maintain a house, with all its necessary appendages—to distribute among all the individual members, in a certain rotation, the protection of a single discharged prisoner.
6. The attention of architects and engineers deserves to be further directed to the very difficult and important subject of warming the cells of prisons in winter

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III.  
SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.

—a matter which is highly necessary in those prisons in which the inmates spend several hours daily in their cells. The Prussian Government has lately appointed the eminent chemist, Professor Mitscherlich, to institute an inquiry into the effects likely to be produced on the health, and particularly on the lungs, by the dryness of the air in apartments warmed by hot air.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

BISSET HAWKINS.

*To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State  
for the Home Department.*

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REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

BRECONSHIRE.

BRECON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—There have been no alterations under this head since my last visit, except improvement of the privies according to my suggestion.

One new stove has also been put up to warm the damp cells in winter.

It is now finally resolved to build a new gaol here, the pressing necessity for which I formerly stated. The plan is already prepared. The expense will be 12,000*l.* for a prison containing 64 cells. It is to stand on the same ground as the present one. An order has been made in the sessions that the gaol should be rebuilt; but some of the magistrates appear to wish to build their county-hall first.

Management.—I perceive from the remarks of the visiting magistrates, in their journal, that they express their high approbation of the conduct of the keeper and his wife.

The two former turnkeys are both gone; one was sent away for insolence, and one for neglect. The two new ones are both old soldiers; one is an old serjeant, the other an old militiaman; their ages are 50 and 44.

The keeper's salary has been raised from 128*l.* to 150*l.* The first turnkey has now 30*s.* instead of 25*s.*, and the second turnkey has now 20*s.* instead of 16*s.* per week, as formerly.

This prison is much improved since my last visit, in general appearance and neatness. The debtors' part is the least clean and neat. The keeper and his wife are careful. Imprisonment here inspires dread. The behaviour of the prisoners is good and respectful. There have been no new rules since my last visit.

Silence is partially observed; at night several, however, necessarily continue to sleep in the same room. Silence is not imposed on the untried; punishment for breaches of it consists in stoppage of diet and solitary confinement. The Irish soldiers are managed with great difficulty, as also are most prisoners when they first come in. Tobacco is not allowed.

Visitors to the untried are admitted as often as they please, from 10 to 12, for ten minutes at a time. The convicted can receive no visits till the end of six months; after that they may receive one every quarter of a-year, by an order. Letters are unlimited to the untried after having been read.

The visits of strangers from curiosity are not allowed without an order from the visiting magistrates; they are seldom sought for.

On the night preceding my visit,

- 13 men were sleeping in single cells.
- 2 women " " "
- 6 men " two in a bed.
- 2 women " " "
- 6 men " in one cell.
- 2 women " " "

The debtors were sleeping,

- In 1 room . . . 6 men.
- 1 " . . . a man and his wife.
- 1 " . . . 4 men.
- 1 " . . . 1 man.

None of the debtors were sleeping two in a bed.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—The prisoner is confined in a light cell; he goes out twice daily to empty his slops; books are generally allowed. There is no change in the diet. The day-cell is the sleeping cell.

Refractory prisoners are confined solitarily in an ordinary cell. With respect to their diet, no potatoes are given unless specified. No books are allowed. The day-cell is also slept in. In hot weather the bed is taken away; the utmost term is 3 days, the usual one 24 hours.

There are no solitary cells, and no dark cells here.

Suicide.—There has been one unsuccessful attempt during the last two years, it is uncertain whether real or pretended, by a soldier; the method he adopted was strangulation by his braces.

There has been no alarm of fire here.

Escape.—There have been two attempts made by the same individual, but without success. The following is a memorandum taken 31st December, 1838, by the keeper, from the statements of the following prisoners then confined for trial—relative to the last attempt made by this prisoner.

" 1st. \* \* \* for trial for burglary, states that his fellow-prisoner \* \* \* told him that to-morrow there would be two of the officers of the prison gone to the town-hall, and that he would knock the turnkey down and make his escape; he further states that he has a spoon bent in a certain fashion to open the lock of the door with.

" 2nd. \* \* \* for trial for murder, states that \* \* \* told him he would try to make his escape again; he said that he meant to do it before the new year's day was over, which is to-morrow;

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my reason for telling of this is in order that I may not get into any trouble myself about it, as the governor threatened to put me in irons when \* \* \* attempted before; upon being asked if he knew anything about a spoon, he says that Meredith thinks he can open the front door with the handle of an iron spoon, as it is a spring lock.

"3rd. \* \* \* for trial for stealing a saddle, says that he heard \* \* \* say that he would try and make his escape to-morrow, as the governor would be away; he also says he heard Meredith quarrelling with \* \* \* and \* \* \*, as the two latter said they would tell the governor of it, for they would not get into trouble again for him.

"I have taken the foregoing memorandum, because the turnkey has found a staple in the day-room door partly drawn; and the three prisoners whom I have questioned separately had told him of the prisoner's intention whilst I was absent with the prisoners at the quarter-sessions, himself and four others being for the assizes."

The individual in question was at this time in single irons for attempting to break out of gaol on the 15th of October last, between twelve and one in the day, but was detected by the head turnkey;\* he had made a rope of his bedding, to one end of which he had fastened a stone, and when discovered was attempting to throw it over the boundary wall, himself standing on the top of the wall of the felons' yard at the time; for this second attempt he was put in double irons.

*Account of Suggestions offered by me in 1837, and of the results.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. That a room be immediately set apart for the sick males.  | A room was set apart at the debtors' end, but proving inconvenient was abandoned.   |
| 2. To purchase such a number of iron bedsteads, and such a quantity of bedding, as will enable every prisoner to have a separate bed.  | Deferred till a new prison be built; but are now ordered to be procured.  |
| 3. To put the privies in order.  | Suggestion complied with.   |
| 4. That solitary confinement shall not be enforced in the present gaol for a longer period than three days at a time, and that an interval of at least three days should elapse between each such confinement; and that during winter, a sufficient quantity of bedding be allowed at the discretion of the surgeon. | Enforced as suggested.  |
| 5. That a temporary shed be erected in one of the yards in order to introduce the breaking of stones into this prison.   | Not carried into effect; it was considered unsafe to do so.   |
| 6. That half a-pound of potatoes, or mixed vegetables, be daily given to those actually employed in hard labour, in addition to the present diet.  | It is now in contemplation to allow prisoners, after two months' confinement with hard labour, a pound and a-half of meat weekly. |
| 7. To establish some mode of separation between the male and female debtors.   | Not carried into effect.  |
| 8. That an engineer be sent for to examine and repair the tread-wheel, if necessary.   | Has been complied with; but it is too small for the prison.   |
| 9. That 2l. annually be allowed the chaplain for the purpose of procuring books for the use of the prison.   | Complied with.  |
| 10. That a small quantity of paper be weekly supplied to each prisoner for necessary purposes.   | Complied with.  |
| 11. To open two casements in the chapel, and to make a few trifling alterations in the chapel, as suggested by the Inspector.  | Complied with.  |

*Religious and other Instruction.*—The chaplain was appointed in 1835; but he had done duty as assistant for two years previously.

He is assistant-curate of St. Mary's church, where he reads prayers in the morning, and preaches at six o'clock in the afternoon. He has cure of souls in a population of 2,000.

He does duty here once on Sundays, and delivers a sermon. During the week he comes daily once, sometimes twice. Reads no prayers on week-days. His journal is the same book with the visiting magistrate's journal. His memoranda of prayers, preaching, and visits are mixed up on the same page with observations of the magistrates. On week-days he goes into the yards, and talks singly with the prisoners. He wishes to have a room. He visits those in solitary confinement when he happens to come. He has administered the sacrament two or three times altogether, but not once since my visit.

There has been no execution here.

No one since my visit has wished to receive the sacrament. The chaplain has advised and recommended it, but with no effect. No prisoner since my visit has ever told the chaplain that he had attended the sacrament.

All the officers attend regularly at chapel, including the matron, who sits in sight of the women.

The behaviour of the prisoners is very correct and respectful; has never been offensive in one single instance. They make the responses extremely well. They always desire to converse with the chaplain.

There is an abundant supply of miscellaneous tracts of a moral and religious kind.

There is no instruction in reading. There are spelling-books in the gaol, but no use has been made of them except by prisoners amongst themselves.

The chaplain knows several prisoners committed for trifling offences only, who after their

\* The cell-door had been left open for air after sweeping in the morning; since the above attempt the doors are locked as soon as the cells have been swept each morning.

discharge have become good members of society. He knows three or four agricultural servants thus restored at this moment. The religious knowledge of the prisoners is usually far from deficient.

There are no lady visitors.

*Sick.*—The infirmary rooms are compelled to be used as ordinary cells for prisoners, through the want of room, which has long existed here.

At the date of my visit no one was ill in bed; three or four were receiving medicines.

The surgeon's journal is regularly kept; it includes notes of the days of his visits, the prescriptions and the diet of each case.

Two prisoners, since my former visit in 1837, have been recommended for pardon on the ground of ill health. The visiting magistrate whom I saw on the present occasion, expressed his opinion that my former recommendation, that solitary confinement should not be continued more than three days in the actual condition of the prison, had been the means of preserving health, and even life.

The number of infirmary cases in the year ending Michaelmas, 1838 . . . . .	1
Total sick in ditto . . . . .	40
Deaths in ditto . . . . .	0
Lyings-in in ditto . . . . .	0
The number of infirmary cases in the year ending Michaelmas, 1839 . . . . .	0
Total sick in ditto . . . . .	55
Deaths in ditto . . . . .	1*
Lyings-in in ditto . . . . .	1

List of the Diseases which have occurred in the last year from Michaelmas 1838 to Michaelmas 1839:

Venereal . . . . .	4
Lumbago . . . . .	2
Inflammation of chest . . . . .	8
Inflamed hands . . . . .	1
Sprained ankle . . . . .	1
Dyspepsia . . . . .	1
Itch . . . . .	4
Purpera hemorrhagica . . . . .	1
Indigestion . . . . .	3
Pain in the head . . . . .	1
Fever . . . . .	3
Abscess . . . . .	3
Eruptions . . . . .	13
Inflamed throat . . . . .	1
Ascarides . . . . .	1
Constipation . . . . .	3
Amputated finger . . . . .	1
Sore eyes . . . . .	1
Piles . . . . .	1
Swelled foot . . . . .	1
Child-birth . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	55

Medical return for the whole year 1837 :—

Average number of prisoners . . . . .	20
Total number admitted in 1837 . . . . .	110
Total cases of sickness in ditto . . . . .	25
Average number on the sick list in ditto . . . . .	2
Deaths in ditto . . . . .	0

The amount of the surgeon's salary is 40*l.*; this includes the cost of medicines.

*Diet.*—It is in contemplation to change the present diet to 1½ lb. of meat weekly; 1 lb. of bread daily; 1 lb. of potatoes daily; 3 pints of gruel instead of 4, from ¼ lb. of oatmeal.

*Labour.*—The prisoners are sometimes taken outside the walls to wheel in coals, and to wheel out ashes. This is improper for several reasons, which I have alluded to in former Reports; and, indeed, the evils of the custom are generally admitted. Prisoners are employed at the tread-wheel; but the space is ill ventilated, extremely crowded, and incapable of proper distance of the prisoners from each other, and of due superintendence on the part of the officers.

*Baths.*—There are two slipper-baths and one cistern-bath.

*Population.*—The greatest number of prisoners at one time in 1838 was 41 (including debtors); least number, 28. Greatest number since 1st January, 1839, 41; least number, 23 (including debtors). Greatest number of debtors at once since 1st January, 1839, 13 (of whom one was a woman). The behaviour of the debtors is generally good; but one has been

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*Braconshire.*  
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\* From inflammation of the lungs.

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4 FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

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in solitary confinement for three days for obscene writing on the wall. There was a little insubordination amongst them a year ago. The punishment of some of them was solitary confinement for 24 hours without a bed. They attend chapel regularly.

The number of prisoners on 30th October, 1839, the date of my visit, was 36, viz.,

Man for trial . . . . .	1
Men under sentence . . . . .	18
Women . . . . .	4
Male debtors . . . . .	12
Female ditto . . . . .	1
	36

I found none in solitary confinement, and none in a dark cell. One had been recommitted. The borough of Brecon has abolished the borough prison, and pays county rates; and, therefore, there is no separate contract money. The debtors and other prisoners from the borough now come hither. The old borough prison is now used as a lock-up house.

The proportion of strangers to natives of the county during the year, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839:—

Natives of the county (criminal prisoners) . . . . .	66
Strangers ditto . . . . .	49
	115

The trades of the criminal prisoners for the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, were as follows:—

Wheelwright . . . . .	1	Podlar . . . . .	1
Bricklayer . . . . .	1	Ropemaker . . . . .	1
Masons . . . . .	4	Nailmaker . . . . .	1
Grooms . . . . .	3	Hawker . . . . .	1
Seamen . . . . .	2	Woolcomber . . . . .	1
Tailors . . . . .	3	Brickmakers . . . . .	2
Tilers and plasterers . . . . .	3	Farmers . . . . .	2
Sawyers . . . . .	3	Hatter . . . . .	1
Miners . . . . .	4	Miller . . . . .	1
Horse-dealer . . . . .	1	Draper . . . . .	1
Gardener . . . . .	1	No particular occupation . . . . .	10
Tinmen . . . . .	3	Labourers . . . . .	54
Servants . . . . .	2		
Shoemakers . . . . .	5		
Weaver . . . . .	1		
Carpenters . . . . .	2		
		Total . . . . .	115

*Relief on Discharge.*—None is afforded to prisoners from the town, unless in very rare particular cases. These can usually get work or relief from their friends. The keeper knows none who has gone to the union. 1s. to 5s. is given, according to the distance from home and the behaviour of the prisoner. It is provided from the county rate.

The condition in life of the prisoners at the date of my visit in October, 1839:—Three of the prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit were mechanics; all the rest belonged to the class of agricultural labourers.

General Statistics.

No. 1.—Return of Prisoners Committed by Courts Martial to Her Majesty's Gaol of the County of Brecon, during the Years 1835, 1836, and 1837; calculated from the 1st of January to the 31st of December in each year inclusive.

Date of the Year.	Total Number of Prisoners Committed in each Year.	Aggregate Number of Days the whole were in Prison.	Greatest Number in Prison at one Time.	Average Number in the Prison, and Number of Sleeping Cells required for their Use.
1835	23	1,589	8	4
1836	17	1,302	8	3
1837	32	2,076	11	5

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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No. 2.—Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.		Sessions.		Misdemeanants.		Total.	
	Felon.		Felon.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	8	1	6	4	1	..	15	5
Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total . . .	9	1	9	4	1	..	19	5
Of these were Convicted . . .	5	1	3	1	..	..	8	2
Acquitted at the Bar . . .	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
No Bills found . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Not Prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	1
Total . . .	6	1	9	4	1	..	19	5

No. 3.—Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.	
	Felon.	
	M.	Total
No of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	1	1
Of these were Convicted . . .	1	1

No. 7.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
In custody at the commencement of the Year . . .	14	3
Received under the Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of others . . .	78	16
Received from the Custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their Returns . . .	1	..
Total . . .	93	19
Debtors . . .	19	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . .	112	22

No. 4.—Summary Convictions of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	12	3
By Courts Martial . . .	35	..
Deserters awaiting a Route . . .	3	..
Under the Game Laws . . .	2	..
Under the Bastardy Laws . . .	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act . . .	10	8
For Assaults . . .	5	1
For want of Sureties . . .	2	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes . . .	5	1
Total . . .	74	14

No. 8.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Received under the Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of others . . .	2	..

No. 5.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes . . .	1	..

No. 9.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year . . .	18	5
The average Number of Prisoners in the course of the Year . . .	11	2
DEBTORS.		
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year . . .	10	2
The average Number of Debtors in the course of the Year . . .	5	..

No. 6.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process . . .	8	1
In Execution . . .	11	2
Total . . .	19	3

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No. 10.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	6	2	2	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4
Ditto after Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	7	2
Ditto under Summary Convictions . . . . .	2	1	20	5	23	4	14	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	62	11

No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the Prison in the course of the Year.	14 Days and under 1 Month.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Ditto after Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Ditto under Summary Convictions . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 2.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	3	..
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	6	3
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	8	2
Total . . . . .	17	5

No. 17.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can read only . . . . .	1	..

No. 18.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 4.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	26	9
Can read only . . . . .	9	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	21	2
Can read and write well . . . . .	6	..
Total . . . . .	62	11

No. 13.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 3.

	M.	F.
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	1	..

No. 14.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 4.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	25	5
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	27	3
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	10	3
Total . . . . .	62	11

No. 19.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 5.

	M.	F.
Can read only . . . . .	1	..

No. 15.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 5.

	M.	F.
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	1	..

No. 20.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition . . . . .	29	3
Infirmity Cases . . . . .	2	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time . . . . .	3	1

No. 16.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	5	3
Can read only . . . . .	3	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	6	1
Can read and write well . . . . .	3	..
Total . . . . .	17	5

No. 21.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition . . . . .	1	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time . . . . .	1	..

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No. 22.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	4	1
Twice . . . . .	2	..
Thrice . . . . .	..	..
Four times or more . . . . .	2	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>..</b>

No. 23.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour . . . . .	65	16
Employment, not being hard labour . . . . .	9	3
Not employed . . . . .	19	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>19</b>

No. 24.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour . . . . .	2	..

No. 25.—State of Instruction of Prisoners

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year . . . . .	6	0

No. 26.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.	
	M.	F.
Whipping . . . . .	1	..
Solitary Cells . . . . .	64	8
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	126	5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>13</b>

No. 27.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.	
	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	7	..

No. 28.—Total Cost per Annum under the following heads :

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . . .	119	9	11
Male and Female Clothing . . . . .	28	18	7½
Bedding . . . . .	0	2	0
Straw . . . . .	1	16	6
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon . . . . .	4	1	6½
Beer and Spirits . . . . .	0	9	7
Fuel . . . . .	28	1	0
Soap . . . . .	5	11	4
Candles, Oil, and Gas . . . . .	5	7	7
Washing . . . . .	0	13	0
Stationery and Printing . . . . .	6	8	9
Books . . . . .	4	0	0
Furniture . . . . .	13	14	0
Rates and Taxes . . . . .	3	1	0
Officers' Salaries . . . . .	346	4	0
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions . . . . .	3	11	3
Removal of Transported Convicts . . . . .	12	8	0
Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	21	15	1
<b>Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year . . . . .	33	15	7
Prison Diet per head per annum . . . . .	6	5	11
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum . . . . .	0	11	0
Pensions to Retired Officers . . . . .	10	0	0

No. 29.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners . . . . .	42	11	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . . . .	0	3	6
Other Receipts . . . . .	12	8	0
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£55</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

No. 30.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	605	13	2
Total Receipts of ditto . . . . .	55	2	6
<b>Actual Cost to the County, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>

No. 31.

Cost of each Prisoner per Day . . . . .	s. d.
	1 6

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FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

DORSETSHIRE.

DORSET—COUNTY GAOL.

The Charity Fund.

III.  
SOUTHERN  
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DISTRICT.  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
Dorsetshire.  
Dorset.  
County Gaol.

The following notice is now distributed in a printed form to prisoners on leaving Dorchester Gaol:—

There is established in this gaol a charity fund, and one of its objects is the rewarding of persons who have been confined within its walls, who, after their discharge, shall produce, at the end of certain periods, certificates of their good conduct from their master and the clergyman of their parish (or, if a dissenter, from the minister of the persuasion to which they belong), together with the certificate of the minister of the parish, the form of which certificates are given at the foot hereof, provided the visiting justices, at their quarterly meeting, on the Friday before each Quarter Sessions, are satisfied with them.

The rewards will be in the following proportion:—

	£.	s.	d.
On the production of a good character, and of having worked for one master three calendar months . . . . .	0	10	0
Ditto, six calendar months . . . . .	1	0	0
Ditto, nine calendar months . . . . .	1	10	0
Ditto, one year . . . . .	2	0	0

In addition to the above, a further sum of 2*l.* will be given at the end of a second year, on the production of a certificate of having continued to work for the same master for the space of two years.

Form of Certificate—From the Master:

I, A. B., of , in the county of Dorset, shoemaker, do hereby certify that C. D. has worked for me for the last three, six, or nine calendar months, or one year (as the case may be), viz., from the day of to the day of , and during that time has served me honestly and faithfully. Witness my hand this day of , 18 .

(Signed) A. B., Shoemaker.

Certificate from the Clergyman or Dissenting Minister.

I, E. O., of , in the county of Dorset, do hereby certify that the above-named C. D. has regularly attended Divine service during the above period, and that I believe the certificate of the master to be true and correct. Witness my hand this day of , 18 .

(Signed) E. O., Rector, Vicar, Curate, or Dissenting Minister.

From the Rector, Vicar, or Curate, if the Prisoner is a Dissenter.

I, H. F., Rector, Vicar, or Curate of , in the county of Dorset, do hereby certify that I believe the signatures of the above A. B. and E. O. are true and correct. Witness my hand this day of , 18 .

(Signed) H. F., Rector, Vicar, or Curate of , in the county of Dorset.

N.B. The above certificates must be correctly filled up, or the application cannot be entertained, and to be sent to the gaoler a week previous to the sessions.

I have inserted this document from a hope of the usage being imitated elsewhere; few prisons, however, if any, possess the same ample means for carrying the benevolent plan into effect.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Montgomeryshire.  
Montgomery.  
County Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

MONTGOMERY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—On my visit in September, 1839, I find that several alterations have been made, on my recommendation, since my former inspection, viz.—

1. An entrance-gate has been put up, not totally excluding the public, because it is a thoroughfare, but much diminishing the number of passengers who approach the gaol.
2. A metal bath, not fixed, has been provided in the infirmary.
3. A curtain has been placed before the women in the chapel.
4. The pulpit has been raised.
5. A washing-apparatus has been put up, in order to afford occupation to the women.

Management.—The system here is that of day-rooms and of tread-wheel labour. The women wash and iron.

This prison is unusually full at present with the Chartist; consequently nearly all the prisoners are sleeping two in a bed; but this might be remedied by placing more bedsteads and more bedding in some of the larger cells. On the felon's side, however, there are only two cells, in which more bedsteads could be placed. There is a detachment of foot soldiers in the town, who do duty at present at the gaol. There is a sentinel in the entrance-hall, and another on the platform above. The Chartists are very quiet, and have given no trouble. They appear, for the most part, young men, not audacious but civil in demeanour, and not at all superior in information, appearance, or language to agricultural labourers, and to the journeymen in provincial towns. There are one or two of higher education. One had been an ironmonger. He had Syntax's Tour, and a volume of Voltaire's Tales in French, in the day-room I found

also in the day-rooms a volume of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and a popular Introduction to Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

The visiting magistrates have signed a petition to the Home Office for the mitigation of sentence of all the Chartists, except one. At the time of my visit they had not received an answer. According to their original sentence, 8 would go out in the subsequent month, 21 in January, 1840; 4 in July, 1840: 2 were still untried—Total, 35. All now here are from Newtown and Llanidloes, and all were working at those two places, except one, who was living on his own means. Most of them were natives of this part of the country.

The general conduct of all the prisoners is very good. The Chartists are very attentive in chapel. No one has applied for a Dissenting minister. There has been no trouble with any of the prisoners, nor act of violence committed, since my last visit.

The debtors' ward takes up a disproportionate degree of room, much more than is wanted for their accommodation, as their number is usually small: at present there are only four male debtors, and one female debtor.

The three infirmary rooms are spacious, and appear to be never occupied. They are not sufficiently secure to be used as sleeping-rooms when the prison is very full.

The bedding is not in good order, nor clean. The reason is, that there is no change at present to make use of whilst the process of cleaning is going on. Otherwise the prison is tolerably neat and clean, considering the great number of inmates at present.

With respect to silence, no rule has been made, and it is not maintained.

There are no wardsmen here.

The turnkey is brother to the keeper; he has been here five years.

The keeper has never had reason to believe that any design has existed of surprising the gaol, or of making any attempt on it. There has been no concourse of people here since the Chartists came, nor has there been any threatening demonstration in the neighbourhood.

*Solitary Confinement.*—No one was thus sentenced in the year ending Michaelmas, 1838; but since then three prisoners have been, two females and one male (a soldier), who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the first and last month in solitary confinement. Of the two women, one was sentenced to three weeks, the other to 14 days. Each one went out morning and night into the yard to wash. The diet in these cases is as usual. Books are allowed, but not work. The cell is light. They attend chapel. Refractory prisoners are confined in a solitary cell on bread and water, but there has been none since my last visit, and there have only been three during the last 10 years.

The separate system is impracticable here. The cells are rather small; they are moderately well lighted; there is no artificial heating.

*Rules.*—The new rules have never been yet returned from the Home Office, although several applications have been made. At present the keeper acts by the Shrewsbury rules, under direction of the visiting magistrates.

*Visits and Letters.*—Are allowed on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and if the applicants come from a great distance on other days. There has never been any limit to visits since the keeper has been here, except as to the character of visitors. The keeper or another officer are always present. There are very few; in some weeks not one; in others there may be 12.

There is no limit to correspondence, but all letters are read by the keeper.

*Escapes.*—There have been none since my former visit.

*Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*—I found no one ill in bed. A few were taking medicine for lumbago, dyspepsia, and looseness; but very few.

The following is a list of diseases from September 20, 1837, to September 20, 1838; but it does not include numerous trifling cases of constipation, for which opening medicines are given:—

3 hæmorrhoids; 1 scrofula; 7 dyspepsia; 1 emansio mensium; 1 lues; 1 contused foot; 1 gonorrhœa; 3 influenza; 1 epilepsy; 2 cough; 1 bilious complaint; 1 vertigo; 4 ulcerated leg; 3 asthma; 1 scurvy; 4 colic; 1 abscess and itch; 1 amenorrhœa; 4 lumbago; 1 lumbago and abscess; 1 hæmoptysis; 5 itch; 3 constipation; 2 worms; 1 hepatitis; 1 diseased finger; 1 contused thigh; 3 abscess; 1 rheumatism; 2 wounded head; 1 ophthalmia; 1 scalded foot; 1 pleurisy; and 1 hernia humoralis.

List of diseases from September 20, 1838, to same date, 1839:—

4 lumbago; 1 contused arm; 3 lues; 4 worms; 2 rheumatism; 1 contused head; 2 swelled face; 9 constipation; 2 diarrhœa; 1 leucorrhœa; 9 itch; 1 labour; 1 colic; 3 fever; 1 milk fever; 2 hæmorrhoids; 1 amenorrhœa; 1 cough; 2 rupture; 1 hæmoptysis; 1 wounded head; 1 asthma; 1 varicose veins; 1 quinsy; 3 ophthalmia; 5 dyspepsia; 1 peritonitis; 1 diseased arm; 1 abscess; 2 bilious; 1 contused side; 1 diseased tooth; 1 scorbutic affection; 1 diseased hip; 1 wounded thumb; 2 hæmoptysis; 1 sciatica; 1 hepatitis; 1 diseased teeth; 1 debility; 1 jaundice; 1 sprained ancle; 1 cynanche; 1 cough.

About six weeks or two months ago one of the superior and best-educated Chartists made a petition to the magistrates, stating that he was very much reduced by the low diet, and requesting permission to be allowed to purchase certain extra articles. The magistrates referred the matter to the surgeon, who on examination recommended that he should be allowed to have certain extra allowances, which he provides at his own expense. Soon after several others made similar requests, and a considerable number of the whole were placed on extra allowance. These extras are brought in by their friends, but not in large quantities, perhaps to the extent of half a pound of bacon once a-week or fortnight; no ale, wine, or spirits are admitted, and none is provided at the county expense. Some of the prisoners came

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to the surgeon and said, "We have families, our strength is failing, and if we go on at the tread-wheel with our present diet we shall not be able to maintain them when we get out." The surgeon saw no positive disease in any of the complainants, but only general debility in some of them. On the whole it was a good measure to improve the diet, because the numbers are so greatly increased in consequence of the influx of Chartists. Whenever a place is crowded it is wise to improve the diet, in order to prevent the tendency to epidemic disease. No vegetables are brought in. Three women have tea and sugar at their own expense. All the prisoners are now on extra diet (the permission took place September 6), but none at the county expense. Of course when the gaol returns to its ordinary population, the extra diet will be taken off.

There was no case of itch at the time of my visit, and this affection is not so common as it was. It is usually imported from Newtown. One man had the venereal disease; such cases are usually vagrants from Newtown. There has been no fever during the last three years, except slight colds and inflammations. There is a good deal of rheumatism. No cholera has occurred here. Constipation is very common; the surgeon imputes it to the water; he cannot otherwise account for it; he formerly thought it was owing to the bread from the baker's containing alum; but after that was corrected the tendency which is almost universal did not vanish. He does not observe the same tendency in the town.

During the last three years one man has died, a debtor, aged 75; his disease was general decay; he died in his own room.

The infirmary includes three very good rooms, and a closet adjoining, destined for a water-closet, but during 27 or 28 years of service the surgeon has never had occasion to place a prisoner in the infirmary. His journal contains the names of diseases, and a record of the cases of extra diet. He states the general health of the prison to be extremely good. He has never once during his whole 27 or 28 years of service heard a complaint respecting the diet, till that made by the chartist; and never before this time, to the best of his recollection, has he put any prisoner on extra diet.

The surgeon's salary was increased about a year ago from 20*l.* to 30*l.* He still finds medicines at his own expense. He has never had occasion to recommend trusses. In three years he has had one lying-in; the mother and child survived. He received extra remuneration.

*Lunatic Prisoners.*—There is a female lunatic here, who had concealed the birth of her child. The magistrates have written to the Home Office to get her removed, but have not as yet received an answer.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—A new chaplain was appointed six months ago. The present chaplain lives three miles and a half off; he is curate of a parish.

The sacrament has never been administered since the new curate was appointed, and never since the keeper has been here.

There is service every Sunday once, also on Christmas-day and Good Friday, with a sermon. The chaplain's late dates in the journal are June 2, 9, 16, 22, 30; July 7, 14, 21, 28; August 4, 11, 18, 25; September 1, 8, 15. But he sometimes comes without entering his name in the book; twice or more in a week now and then. He goes into the yards, and converses with the men singly or in groups. He reads to them when they are ill. The matron or her daughter accompany him to the women. He gives no instruction in reading, nor is there any, except that which one prisoner may afford another. The chaplain states that the prisoners may have as many books as they please by asking for them. There are no miscellaneous books kept here. Those which I saw belonged to the prisoners, and were brought in by permission.

Of the 35 Chartists here at my visit about 30 could read, but not all of the number could read English, as far as I was able to ascertain. Of the three female Chartists one could read very well, one a little, and one not at all. One of them was a widow without children.

The matron or her daughter are always present at chapel. The keeper's family belong to the Church of England.

There is no ladies' committee here.

*Labour.*—The turnkey is always present during tread-wheel labour.

*Diet.*—The bread is furnished by contract—4½*d.* the 1½ lb. loaf; it is the best bread. One quart of oatmeal is allowed to each per week, out of which one quart of gruel is given daily to each prisoner. As they have a fire in winter and have pots, they can warm up their gruel.

Salt is now allowed, according to my recommendation.

*Population.*—There was a diminution in the number of commitments until the arrival of the Chartists.

*Registration.*—There have been no new books since my visit, except a book for gruel, potatoes, and salt.

*Salaries.*—Alterations: Since my former visit the surgeon's salary has been raised 10*l.* The gaoler's has been raised to 100*l.* The matron now has 20*l.*

*Recommittals.*—One of the common felons has been in before. Of the Chartists now here one or two have been in before for misdemeanours. Recommittals are rare.

*The Trades of Prisoners.*—Poachers are rare. Prisoners are mostly from Newtown and Llanidloes; they are generally weavers, spinners, or the like. Few are agricultural labourers. There are two prisoners from Birmingham at present here.

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An Extract from the Calendar for July 13, 1839, will explain the Age, Birthplace, Occupation, and Attainments of the Prisoners for Trial at the Assizes.

1. aged 36, native of Welch-Pool, ironmonger, reads well.
2. aged 19, native of Llanidloes, weaver.
3. aged 20, native of Llanidloes, weaver, not read.
4. aged 23, native of Llanidloes, spinner, reads.
5. aged 36, native of Llandinam, weaver, reads well.
6. aged 31, native of Newtown, shoemaker, reads well.
7. aged 20, native of Newtown, weaver, reads well.
8. aged 19, native of Newtown, machine-maker, reads well.
9. aged 21, native of Llanidloes, slubber, reads well.
10. aged 29, native of Llanidloes, weaver, reads.
11. aged 24, native of Llanidloes, spinner, reads.
12. aged 32, native of Newtown, slubber, reads well.
13. aged 23, native of Newtown, weaver, reads well.
14. aged 34, native of Welch-Pool, weaver, reads.
15. aged 34, native of Newtown, shoemaker, reads well.
16. aged 22, native of Llanidloes, tailor, reads well.
17. aged 24, native of Newtown, labourer, reads well.
18. aged 25, native of Llanidloes, weaver, reads.
19. aged 42, native of Llanidloes, single woman, not read.
20. aged 19, native of Llanidloes, weaver, reads.
21. aged 18, native of Llanidloes, single woman, reads.
22. aged 21, native of Newtown, spinner, reads.
23. aged 25, native of Newtown, spinner, reads.
24. aged 29, native of Llanidloes, shoemaker, reads.
25. aged 55, native of Llanidloes, widow, reads.
26. aged 21, native of Llanidloes, weaver, reads.
27. aged 60, native of Gloucester, carpenter, not read.
28. aged 35, native of Llanidloes, weaver, reads well.
29. aged 45, native of Newtown, spinner, reads.
30. aged 26, native of Newtown, spinner, not read.
31. aged 24, native of Llanidloes, spinner, reads.
32. aged 48, native of Llanidloes, weaver,
33. aged 27, native of Llanidloes, carder, reads well.

Stock.—An inventory of the beds and clothes :—

- 32 beds, complete.
- 38 pairs of blankets.
- 20 suits of men's clothes.
- Females clothes—not any.

Accommodation for Sleeping.—There are at present 44 prisoners sleeping two in a bed, and only 9 prisoners have separate beds.

I found in one cell six men sleeping.

In one cell four men.

In four cells four men were sleeping alone.

All the other prisoners are sleeping two in a bed (including the women).

The Number and Description of Prisoners confined in the County Gaol of Montgomery, the 21st day of September, 1839, at the date of my visit.

CHARTISTS.

	Age.	Trade.	Offence.
1	22	Tailor . . . . .	Rioting and assault.
2	40	Weaver. . . . .	„ „
3	32	„ . . . . .	Training and drilling.
4	26	Spinner . . . . .	Rioting.
5	34	Weaver . . . . .	Training and drilling.
6	23	Spinner . . . . .	„ „
7	30	Weaver. . . . .	„ „
8	21	„ . . . . .	Rioting.
9	25	„ . . . . .	„
10	24	Spinner . . . . .	„
11	27	„ . . . . .	„
12	26	Weaver . . . . .	„
13	20	„ . . . . .	„
14	45	Spinner . . . . .	„
15	37	Weaver . . . . .	„
16	47	„ . . . . .	„
17	21	Spinner . . . . .	„
18	33	„ . . . . .	„
19	32	„ . . . . .	„
20	16	Weaver. . . . .	„
21	35	„ . . . . .	„
22	19	„ . . . . .	„
23	19	„ . . . . .	„
24	18	Tailor . . . . .	„
25	27	Spinner. . . . .	„
26	56	Weaver. . . . .	„

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	Age.	Trade.	Offence.
27	21	Weaver . . . . .	Rioting.
28	27	Carder . . . . .	„
29	23	Spinner . . . . .	„
30	53	Weaver. . . . .	„
31	26	Spinner . . . . .	„
32	48	Weaver. . . . .	„
33	36	Ironmonger . . . . .	Uttering seditious words.
34	38	Weaver. . . . .	Rioting.
35	23	„ . . . . .	„
<b>CONVICTS.</b>			
36	28	Shoemaker . . . . .	Robbing a person.
37	16	Cabinet maker . . . . .	Larceny.
38	27	Turner . . . . .	Receiving stolen goods.
39	60	Carpenter . . . . .	Stealing a sheep.
40	57	Carrier . . . . .	Larceny.
41	22	Single woman . . . . .	Concealing the birth of her child.
<b>MISDEMEANORS.</b>			
42	46	Labourer . . . . .	Leaving his family.
43	30	„ . . . . .	„
44	12	Miner . . . . .	Stealing flour.
45	15	Servant . . . . .	Robbing a garden.
<b>PRISONERS FOR TRIAL.</b>			
46	22	Basket Maker . . . . .	Stealing a mooring chain.
47	16	Nailer . . . . .	Stealing lead.
48	17	„ . . . . .	„
<b>DEBTORS.</b>			
4 Male debtors. 1 Female debtor. Among the total are 35 Chartists (32 male and 3 female.) Total in confinement on September, 21, 1839, 53.			

GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards, for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year ending Michaelmass, 1838.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Felons.		Mis-demeanants.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Number of Prisoners for Trial in prison at the commencement of the year . . . . .	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the year . . . . .	2	1	18	4	..	..	20	5
Number of Prisoners rendered in court for Trial in the course the year . . . . .	..	..	4	..	6	..	10	..
Total . . . . .	2	1	24	6	6	..	32	7
Of these were convicted . . . . .	1	..	16	4	4	..	21	4
„ acquitted at the bar . . . . .	..	1	4	..	2	..	6	1
„ no bills found . . . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
„ admitted evidence on part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
„ Left for Trial at the end of the year . . . . .	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Total . . . . .	2	1	24	6	6	..	28	11

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No. 2.—Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.		Total.	
	Felons.		M.	F.
	M.	F.		
Committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	2	1	2	1
Rendered in court for Trial in the course of the year . . . . .	1	..	1	..
Total . . . . .	3	1	3	1
Of these were convicted . . . . .	2	..	2	..
„ acquitted at the bar . . . . .	1	1	1	1
Total . . . . .	3	1	3	1

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No. 3.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards, in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	2	..
Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . .	1	..
Under the Game Laws . . . . .	1	..
Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . .	1	..
Under the Vagrant Act . . . . .	16	1
Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . . . .	2	1
Under the Larceny Act . . . . .	2	1
For Assaults . . . . .	11	1
For want of Sureties . . . . .	2	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes . . . . .	6	..
Total . . . . .	44	5

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	7	3
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others . . . . .	72	10
Total . . . . .	79	13
Debtors . . . . .	19	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . . . .	98	13

No. 4.—Debtors in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process . . . . .	13	..
In Execution . . . . .	6	..
Total . . . . .	19	..

No. 6.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others . . . . .	3	1
Total . . . . .	3	1

No. 7.

	M.	F.
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>		
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year . . . . .	16	4
The average number of Prisoners in the course of the same Year . . . . .	13	1
<b>DEBTORS.</b>		
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the same Year . . . . .	12	..
The average number of Debtors in the course of the same Year . . . . .	7	..

No. 8.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	6	2	3	1	3	3	2	1
„ after Trial . . . . .	1	..	2	1	6	2	2	1
Under Summary Convictions . . . . .	6	1	5	..	21	2	5	1

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No. 8.—Terms of Imprisonment—*continued.*

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Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	3 Months, and under 6 Months.		6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	18	7
after Trial . . . . .	3	..	2	..	2	..	18	4*
Under Summary Convictions . . . . .	5	1	..	..	..	..	42	5

\* There are three Males sentenced to Transportation, not included under this head.

No. 9.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		6 Months, and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..

No. 10.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	3	..
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	9	2
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	18	3
Total . . . . .	30	5

No. 15.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	16	2
Can read only . . . . .	5	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	21	1
Total . . . . .	42	5

No. 11.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	2	..
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	1	1
Total . . . . .	3	1

No. 16.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition . . . . .	29	4
Greatest number of sick at any one time . . . . .	4	2

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	5	..
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	20	2
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	17	3
Total . . . . .	42	5

No. 17.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	3	..
Total . . . . .	3	..

No. 13.—State of Instruction of Prisoners, in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read or write . . . . .	12	4
Can read only . . . . .	7	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	11	..
Total . . . . .	30	5

No. 18.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour . . . . .	64	..
Employment, not being hard labour . . . . .	..	12
Not employed . . . . .	14	..
Total . . . . .	78	12

No. 14.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read or write . . . . .	2	..
Can read only . . . . .	1	1
Total . . . . .	3	1

No. 19.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour . . . . .	1	..
Not employed . . . . .	2	1
Total . . . . .	3	1

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No. 20.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

Males . . . . . 2

No. 21.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . . .	143	11	9
„ Male and Female Clothing . . . . .	9	7	2
„ Bedding . . . . .	3	19	6
„ Straw . . . . .	3	8	0
„ Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon . . . . .	2	0	0
„ Fuel . . . . .	35	4	0
„ Soap . . . . .	2	7	0
„ Candles and Oil . . . . .	2	10	0
„ Washing . . . . .	6	2	6
„ Stationery and Printing . . . . .	0	15	0
„ Books . . . . .	0	3	0
„ Furniture . . . . .	8	14	1
„ Officers . . . . .	192	0	0
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes or Sessions . . . . .	2	10	0
„ Removal of Transported Convicts . . . . .	27	0	0
„ Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	27	12	9
<b>Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year . . . . .	96	18	2½
Prison Diet per head per annum . . . . .	7	11	8
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum . . . . .	0	2	6
Pensions to Retired Officers . . . . .	30	0	0

III.  
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.  
Reports on Separate Prisons.  
Montgomeryshire.  
Montgomery.  
County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 22.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour, Employment not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	lbs.	Pinta.	ozs.
Men . . . . .	168	7	14	3½ salt.
Women . . . . .	168	7	14	3½ salt.
Boys . . . . .	168	7	14	3½ salt.

No. 23.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners' the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners of the Wheels to the total number employed.	Number of Feet in ascent per Day, as per hours of employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How Recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January . . . . .	7	8	7½	7	4	44,100	2,940	5½	Each Prisoner makes about 168 steps in the minute, and the wheel has on it 24 steps; therefore, 168 ÷ 24 = 7 revolutions.	To raise water for supplying the Prison and cleaning it.
February . . . . .	7	8	7½	7	4	44,100	2,940	5½		
March . . . . .	7	8	7½	7	4	44,100	2,940	5½		
April . . . . .	8	8	7½	7	4	50,400	3,360	6½		
May . . . . .	8	8	7½	7	4	50,400	3,360	6½		
June . . . . .	8	8	7½	7	4	50,400	3,360	6½		
July . . . . .	8	8	7½	7	4	50,400	3,360	6½		
August . . . . .	8	8	7½	7	4	50,400	3,360	6½		
September . . . . .	8	8	7½	7	4	50,400	3,360	6½		
October . . . . .	7	8	7½	7	4	44,100	2,940	5½		
November . . . . .	7	8	7½	7	4	44,100	2,940	5½		
December . . . . .	7	8	7½	7	4	44,100	2,940	5½		

No. 24.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c. at Michaelmas, 1838.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.
Governor . . . . .	44	1829	£. s. d. 80 0 0
Turnkey . . . . .	31	1833	32 0 0
Chaplain . . . . .	36	1832	40 0 0
Matron . . . . .	41	1833	20 0 0
Surgeon . . . . .	76	About 1807	20 0 0
Total, £			192 0 0

No. 25.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, ending Michaelmas, 1838.

Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	£.	s.	d.
	477	4	9
£477. 4s. 9d. ÷ 8,076 days = 1s. 2d. ¼ per day.			

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III.

SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.

Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
Montgomeryshire.  
Montgomery.  
County Gaol and  
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Correction.

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. To engage another turnkey, at least while the Chartists remain; the number of prisoners being too great for the keeper and one turnkey to superintend; the new turnkey might for the present sleep in one of the infirmary rooms.
2. To supply combs. No prison combs are at present provided.
3. To make the lower sash of the windows throughout the gaol to open, which they cannot do at present. Only the upper part is made to open, and that does not afford a sufficiently ample ventilation, besides being not so convenient.
4. To make stronger iron gates between each yard; the present ones are very weak. Also to substitute for the present clumsy padlocks attached to those gates new spring locks.
5. More bedding is required in order to afford a change, and to have a sufficient store when the prison is crowded. Some clothing in store is wanted for females; at present there is none at all for females.
6. Straw is wanted to fill the beds anew.
7. Three of the stones of the sinks require to be repaired; they were broken by the severity of the weather last winter.
8. To set apart a cell for refractory prisoners, both male and female, by putting up a shutter to be kept up during the day, and removed at night. It would be better to build two cells for the express purpose, but the shutter will temporarily answer the purpose.
9. To give some relief to destitute prisoners out of the county rate on their discharge.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Northamptonshire.

Expenditure of the county on prisons and prisoners during the year ending the 30th June, 1839.

Cr.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
FELONS.	Paid Commitment and Conveyance to Gaol by Magistrates' Orders . . . . .	303	15	6			
	PROSECUTIONS—SUMMER ASSIZES, 1838, viz. :—						
	1. . . . .	£ 25	6	4			
	2. . . . .	41	0	4			
	3. . . . .	34	6	10			
	4. . . . .	24	0	6			
	5. . . . .	20	7	4			
	6. . . . .	29	5	8			
	7. . . . .	125	7	7			
	8. . . . .	20	1	0			
	Ten other payments for prosecutions under £20 . . . . .	110	17	8			
					430	13	3
	LENT ASSIZES, 1839, viz. :—						
	1. . . . .	204	7	3			
	2. . . . .	29	14	0			
	3. . . . .	25	7	10			
	4. . . . .	20	10	4			
	5. . . . .	21	0	6			
	Sixteen other payments for prosecutions under £20. . . . .	218	6	0			
					519	5	11
	Sessions . . . . .				1,162	9	0
	Fees on discharge of prisoners to Officers of Assize by Statute 56 Geo. III. cap. 116 . . . . .				62	3	0
					2,478	6	8
DEBTORS.	Paid Fees on their Discharge by Statute 56 Geo. III. cap. 116, viz.—						
	Under sheriff. . . . .	26	0	0			
	Gaoler . . . . .	25	6	8			
	Turnkeys. . . . .	3	16	0			
							55 2 8
GAOL.	Paid Repairs and Alterations of Buildings. . . . .	976	4	8½			
	Taxes (Government). . . . .	16	16	6			
	„ (Parochial) . . . . .	14	1	9			
					30	18	3
	Maintenance of Prisoners, viz. :—						
	Soup . . . . .	288	16	10½			
	Bread. . . . .	698	0	6			
					986	17	4½
	Furniture, Clothing, Bedding, &c. . . . .	159	6	10			
	Coals . . . . .	102	18	11½			
					262	5	9½
	Carried forward . . . . .	2,256	6	1½			

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward . . . . .		2,256	6	1½			
Salaries.	Governor . . . . .	255	0	0			
	Turnkeys and Baker . . . . .	247	0	0			
	Surgeon . . . . .	50	0	0			
	Chaplain . . . . .	210	0	0			
	Matron . . . . .	35	0	0			
	The Clerk for keeping the Baking Account . . . . .	10	10	0			
		<hr/>			507	10	0
To the Keeper for the balance of the Baking Account, due to him at October Sessions, 1838 . . . . .		232	3	7			
Conveyance of Convicts to the Hulks, and Removals to other Gaols and Places . . . . .		148	8	6			
Gas Lights, one year . . . . .		26	6	0			
Sundry Payments by the Governor and others . . . . .		131	2	9½			
		<hr/>			3,601	17	0
OUNDLÉ BRIDEWELL.	{ Paid Keeper's Salary . . . . .	12	0	0			
	{ „ Maintenance of Prisoners . . . . .	18	10	0			
	{ „ Sundry Payments . . . . .	7	9	4½			
		<hr/>			37	19	4½
BRACKLEY LOCK-UP HOUSE . . . . .		33	7	0			

III.  
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.  
—  
Reports on Separate Prisons.  
—  
Northamptonshire.

NORTHAMPTON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Construction.*—The following alterations have been made since my last visit in 1837.  
1. A new office has been built for the prison registers, for a clerk to write in, and for the general purpose of registry; it is very conveniently situated.

2. The chapel has been much improved, chiefly at my suggestion.  
Instead of being whitewashed, the lower part of the walls of the cells, wards, and yards is painted, by which means nothing is rubbed off, and the colouring much more permanent. Substances also do not adhere, and the whole is far more cleanly. The plan is far more expensive than the ordinary one, but paint lasts much the longer. Coal-gas tar has been used for the railings, &c.

No alteration in the building of this prison is proposed at present; but it is one of the county gaols the most in want of new cells, in consequence of the small amount of cells in proportion to the inmates. Almost all the prisoners are sleeping three in a cell. The women have only ten cells in all, one of which is used as an infirmary.

A good infirmary for females is wanted, as well as another yard (they have only two now), in order to separate servants from worse connexions.

The debtors' part requires renovation throughout; it is in the worst possible state. Compartments are wanted on the tread-wheels, which are sufficiently roomy to admit of them. None of the cells are heated; in a very few there are fire-places. All the day-rooms are used.

*Management.*—Since my last visit one turnkey has resigned on account of old age, and two new ones have been appointed. The late turnkey has not been pensioned; he has been in office for this county 19, and for Warwick about 20 years. There is accordingly one additional officer since my last Report.

There is no order for enforcing silence on the untried; but they are kept quiet. Prisoners are kept in silence during hard labour.

There are no new rules.  
No prisoners are locked up by day as an ordinary system.

*Accommodation for Sleeping.*—At the time of my visit several women were sleeping two in a bed, but no men. Part of the women were transferred to a ward belonging to the male side, on account of repairs going on in their own proper ward.

*Baking.*—They bake here for the lunatic asylum and infirmary, as well as for the prison, so that the baker is now fully occupied, and can do very little if any work as a turnkey; he delivers the bread at both places, which are a mile or more from the prison.

*Irons.*—At the time of my visit one prisoner was in irons.

*Solitary Confinement.*—Two prisoners were in solitary confinement by sentence of court; one for two months. Such prisoners have books, but no work. They attend chapel. They have no exercise at present, or only occasionally once a-week for a short time. They have the hard labour diet. Their cells are light. (Pots with lids, or night-stools, should be used in them to prevent a bad smell.)

The solitary confinement is too severe here. One man, in for a month, had not, at my visit, been out at all except to chapel. Another, in for eight weeks, had been out once a-week for an hour, but not regularly.

There were none in solitary confinement for refractory conduct; such have only bread and water. The cells are sometimes dark sometimes light.

*Escapes.*—There have been none since my last visit; a circumstance which is the more creditable, because the building is not very well secured against such attempts.

*Suicides.*—One man made an incision into his body with a bit of tin, but recovered.

Northampton.  
County Gaol and  
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III.  
SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
Northamptonshire.  
Northampton,  
County Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

*Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

The deaths from Michaelmas 1837, to Michaelmas 1838, were . . . . .	1
The cases of slight indisposition were . . . . .	74
The infirmary cases were . . . . .	26
The greatest number of sick at once were . . . . .	13

(For the diseases and deaths from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839, see General Statistics, Tables No. 11 and 20.)

One old man died in June last, apparently exhausted and worn out, aged 63; he had been quite well in the morning, and had suffered from no previous illness except debility.

One man was put to bed the day after my arrival. He had hurt himself some time before by a fall from the tread-wheel. None else was in the infirmary; three or four (all men) were taking medicine.

There are no lunatics at present.

There have been no lyings-in here since my last Report.

No predominant diseases have occurred; no English cholera; occasionally diarrhœa; and itch frequently. Venereal complaints much the same as usual. There is no disease dependent on locality, modes of labour, or diet. The cases of extra diet, unattended by any positive disease, and only marked by debility, were in number as follows:—

From Midsummer Session 1838 to Michaelmas 1838 . . . . .	2
„ Michaelmas „ 1838 to Epiphany 1839 . . . . .	7
„ Epiphany „ 1839 to Easter 1839 . . . . .	4
„ Easter „ 1839 to Midsummer 1839 . . . . .	9

There is a bath (of wood) for the women, not kept on their premises; and one stone bath for the men, in an inconvenient place.

The general state of health from July 1, 1838, to July 1, 1839, has been good, inasmuch as there has been no epidemic nor any prevailing disease of an important character. There has been no return of scurvy since the diet of the gaol was improved by the grant of a basin of warm gruel now allowed to every prisoner for breakfast, which, with the full and uncontrolled liberty the surgeon enjoys of ordering extra diet whenever he thinks it necessary, he considers quite satisfactory. The allowance of extra diet is frequently necessary in cases of long imprisonment, as many constitutions can, without injury, bear a very spare supply of nutriment for three, four, or five months, which would be seriously and permanently injured by the same abstinence continued for six, seven, or eight months. The surgeon remarks that at the time the diet of this gaol was reduced to its present low standard (i. e. previously to the period above alluded to when gruel was given as an addition), it was suggested by several of the magistracy of the county, that they would consider, in all cases where they found it practicable, the then reduced and spare diet of the prison as a motive for giving shorter periods of imprisonment; it is certainly an important matter that this very prudent suggestion should still be kept in mind. The following is a statement of the cases noted in the surgeon's private memorandum book; numbers of other prisoners have applied to him who have merely required a dose of purgative medicine, or whose statements have appeared to him so decidedly false that he has disregarded them entirely. Two persons have so obstinately resisted the tread-mill that it has been necessary to suggest to the governor the propriety of their being fixed up by handcuffs, and in each case the result of such firmness has been satisfactory. Small-pox has occurred once during the present year, but it extended only to two cases. Three deaths have happened during the year, and in each case the surgeon has attended the coroner's inquest.

The following is a catalogue of the cases of disease which have occurred in the county gaol (including the prisoners from the borough of Northampton) during the above-named period.

Abscess . . . . .	2	Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	7
Catarrhs and fever . . . . .	10	Hæmatemesis . . . . .	1
Contusion . . . . .	6	Hæmoptoe . . . . .	1
Cynanche parotid . . . . .	3	Lues Vener. . . . .	3
Debility . . . . .	8	Lumbago . . . . .	3
Diarrhœa . . . . .	6	Ophthalmia . . . . .	3
Dyspepsia . . . . .	4	Psora . . . . .	40
Dyspnœa . . . . .	2	Psoriasis . . . . .	4
Erysipelas . . . . .	1	Rheumatismus . . . . .	6
Ecchymosis oculi . . . . .	1	Retentia urinæ . . . . .	2
Febris intermitt . . . . .	1	Scrophula . . . . .	2
Gastrodynia . . . . .	6	Sore feet . . . . .	2
Gonorrhœa, male . . . . .	8	Tussis chronic . . . . .	2
„ female . . . . .	4	Ulc. cruris . . . . .	7
Hernia . . . . .	6	„ linguæ . . . . .	1
„ umbilicalis . . . . .	1	Variolæ . . . . .	2
„ humoralis . . . . .	1		
		Total . . . . .	156

*Religious and other Instruction.*—The chaplain used formerly to go into the wards to the women, but this did not answer; latterly he has had them into the chapel, on an average, perhaps, once a-week, for from 1 hour to 1½ hours. About five times a-week he takes the male prisoners into the chapel to instruct them by catechizing, explaining scripture, &c.

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He does not feel strongly the necessity of having a schoolmaster. No writing or arithmetic are taught. No dissenting minister has been applied for during two years to the chaplain's knowledge.

The supply of books is good; but the only miscellaneous ones are spelling-books, except a few which have been presented. The general conduct of the prisoners is good; they rarely show any impertinence. The debtors attend chapel better than formerly.

The sacrament was last delivered on Easter Sunday; only one male prisoner and one debtor were present with the clerk. The debtor had several times before partaken of the sacrament here or elsewhere. It was thrice administered in 1838. The chaplain always delivers an explanatory sermon previously, and gives the prisoners tracts and explanations. Not more than three at once (all males) have attended during the last two years. Women rarely attend.

There are no regular lady visitors.

*Diet.*—There have been no alterations. The present system works well. The untried have the same as the tried. The untried are allowed to receive food from their friends two or three times a-week; perhaps one in six can avail himself of this permission.

*Labour.*—The real, and not nominal, profits from productive labour in the prison from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838 was £261. 0s. 8d. (received in cash and paid to the county.) All the profits are distributed to the county.

*Stock.*—The shoes used here are all made on the spot.

*Registration.*—There is a new surgeon's journal.

The borough of Northampton contracts with this gaol; it pays one shilling per head per diem.

There is a new police force here of 22 or 23 men; they have a station-house, but, in addition, the old borough gaol is used as a lock-up house. The old gaoler is still there, and the new police bring prisoners thither on night charges.

A RETURN of the Number and Description of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction at Northampton, on the 4th Day of July, 1839, at the date of my Visit.

Nature of Offences.	County.		Borough.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
For trial at the sessions for felony . . . . .	21	3	6	4
For trial at the sessions for misdemeanors . . . . .	3	1	1	..
For trial at the summer assizes . . . . .	19	..	..	..
Convicted of felony . . . . .	16	1	5	1
Convicted of assaults . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Convicted under the game laws . . . . .	8	..	..	..
Convicted under sentence of courts martial . . . . .	9	..	..	..
Convicted of other offences . . . . .	16	2	1	2
	92	7	13	7
Total from the county . . . . .	99			
Total from the borough . . . . .			8	
Grand total . . . . .	119			
Of the above, 11 have been in prison before once, 10 twice, 8 thrice, and 4 four times and more.				
Vagrants now in prison . . . . . None.				
Railroad labourers now in prison . . . . . None.				
From union workhouses now in prison . . . . . 1 male and 1 female.				

III.  
SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.  
—  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
—  
Northamptonshire.  
Northampton.  
County Gaol and  
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Correction.

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

GENERAL STATISTICS.—SECTION FIRST.

PRISONERS from the County for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

III.  
SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
Northamptonshire.  
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	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	25	15	1	..	26

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.									
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at commencement of the Year . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	47	4	4	..	68	12	16	3	135	19
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	1	..	3	1	10	3	16	..	30	4
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>How Disposed of.</b>										
5. Of these were Convicted . . . . .	38	2	6	..	59	11	21	1	124	14
6. " Acquired at the Bar . . . . .	11	2	..	1	13	3	6	1	30	7
7. " No Bills found . . . . .	1	..	1	..	5	1	3	1	13	2
8. " Not prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
9. " Found Insane on Arraignment . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10. " Acquired as Insane . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. " Admitted Evidence on part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. " Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. " Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. " Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>23</b>
15. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.	
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.		M.	F.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	141	20	161
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	4	34	
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>198</b>

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Table No. 1—continued.

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.		M.	F.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.		M.	F.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	
<b>How Disposed of.</b>													
5. Of these were Convicted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	130	15	145
6. " Acquired at the Bar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	7	37
7. " No Bills found . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12
8. " Not prosecuted. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
9. " Found Insane on Arraignment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
10. " Acquired as Insane . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. " Admitted Evidence on part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. " Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. " Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. " Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	174	24	198
15. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction at commencement of the Year . . . . .	32	1	1	..	33	1	
1. By Courts-Martial . . . . .	32	..	..	..	32	..	32
2. Deserters awaiting a Route. . . . .	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
3. Under the Game Laws . . . . .	42	..	2	..	44	..	44
4. Under the Revenue Laws . . . . .	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
5. Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . .	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
6. Under the Vagrant Act . . . . .	24	16	4	..	28	16	44
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act. . . . .	38	4	2	..	40	4	44
8. Under the Larceny Act . . . . .	7	..	3	..	10	..	10
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults . . . . .	36	..	1	..	37	..	37
11. For want of Sureties. . . . .	15	2	..	..	15	2	17
12. As known or reputed Thieves . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes . . . . .	45	21	6	2	51	23	74
Total . . . . .	262	43	19	2	280	45	325
14. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	10	..	10
1. On Mesne Process . . . . .	..	..	..
2. In Execution . . . . .	16	..	16
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt . . . . .	..	..	..
4. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, and kept on the Criminal Side . . . . .	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	16	..	16

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
{ Prisoners for Trial	25	15	1	..	26	15	41
{ Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	32	1	1	..	33	1	34
{ Summary Convictions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ For Re-examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers . . . . .	427	66	24	3	451	69	520
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their return . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Convicted Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Prisoners for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	487	82	26	3	513	85	598
<b>DEBTORS.</b>							
5. In Custody at commencement of the Year . . . . .	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
6. Admitted in the course of the Year . . . . .	16	..	..	..	16	..	16
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . . . .	513	82	26	3	539	85	624
7. Criminal Lunatics . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 5.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																					
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1. Before Trial . . . . .	65	11	31	4	41	6	22	2	4	0	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	23	
2. After Trial . . . . .	12	0	3	0	16	6	9	1	13	3	23	2	14	1	3	..	..	..	..	93	13	
3. Under Summary Conviction . . . . .	28	5	38	15	78	14	47	1	56	6	9	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	262	43	
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . . . .	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	10	..	6	..	6	..	3	1	7	..	32	1										

No. 5.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.														Total.				
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.			2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Before Trial . . . . .	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
2. After Trial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	1
3. Under Summary Conviction . . . . .	..	..	5	2	6	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . . . .	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Terms of Imprisonment.	Total Adult and Juvenile.				Grand Total of both Sexes.														
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Before Trial . . . . .	174				24				198										
2. After Trial . . . . .	98				14				112										
3. Under Summary Conviction . . . . .	280				45				325										
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . . . .	32				1				33										

No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 years of age . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	6	1	6	1	7
17 years and under 21 . . . . .	30	6	..	..	30	6	36
21 years and under 30 . . . . .	89	11	..	..	89	11	100
30 years and upwards . . . . .	49	6	..	..	49	6	55
Total . . . . .	168	23	6	1	174	24	198

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	17	2	17	2	19
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	76	16	..	..	76	16	92
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	131	17	..	..	131	17	148
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	55	10	..	..	55	10	65
Total . . . . .	262	43	18	2	280	45	325

No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write . . . . .	67	9	4	1	71	10	81
Can Read only . . . . .	32	8	1	..	33	8	41
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	61	6	1	..	62	6	68
Can Read and Write well . . . . .	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total . . . . .	168	23	6	1	174	24	198

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No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write . . . . .	125	14	6	1	131	15	146
Can Read only . . . . .	77	16	12	1	89	17	106
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	57	13	..	..	57	13	60
Can Read and Write well . . . . .	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total . . . . .	262	43	18	2	280	45	325

No. 10.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the same Year.

Slight Indisposition . . . . .	90
Infirmary Cases . . . . .	30
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time . . . . .	15
Deaths . . . . .	2

No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) in the course of the same Year who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once . . . . .	60	5	..	..	60	5	65
Twice . . . . .	15	4	..	..	15	4	19
Thrice . . . . .	14	2	..	..	14	2	16
Four times or more . . . . .	14	3	..	..	14	3	17
Total . . . . .	103	14	..	..	103	14	117

No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year have been employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour . . . . .	303	62	23	3	326	65	391
Employment, not being Hard Labour . . . . .	69	11	3	..	72	11	83
Not employed . . . . .	115	9	..	..	115	9	124
Total . . . . .	487	82	26	3	513	85	598

No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year . . . . .	39	0	1	..	40	..	40

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No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Privately . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

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No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons . . . . .	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Whipping . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells . . . . .	46	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	53	4	57
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	37	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	39	8	47
Other Punishments . . . . .	15	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	22	2	24
Total . . . . .	101	10	17	4	..	..	..	..	118	14	132

No. 16.

Criminals and Debtors.	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year . . . . .	162	..	162
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year . . . . .	134	..	134
<b>DEBTORS.</b>			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the same Year . . . . .	10	..	10
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year . . . . .	7	..	7

No. 17.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.									
	M.		F.			M.		F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Night Caps . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Beds . . . . .	1	..	1	..
Day Caps . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Blankets . . . . .	2	..	2	..
Jackets . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Rugs . . . . .	1	..	1	..
Waistcoats . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Sheets . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Trousers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Pillow Cases . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Shirts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Towels (one in each ward)	..	..	..	..
Stockings . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Infirmary Beds . . . . .	1	..	1	..
Handkerchiefs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Blankets . . . . .	2	..	2	..
Shoes . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Rugs . . . . .	1	..	1	..
Clogs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Sheets . . . . .	2	..	2	..
Gowns . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Pillow Cases . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Petticoats . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Towels . . . . .	1	..	1	..
Flannel Petticoats . . . . .	..	..	..	..					
Shifts . . . . .	..	..	..	..					

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No. 18.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . . .	979	9	4½
„ Male and Female Clothing . . . . .	71	18	4
„ Bedding . . . . .	71	15	6
„ Straw . . . . .	4	12	3
„ Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon . . . . .	25	2	10
„ Medicines . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Wine, Beer, and Spirits . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Fuel . . . . .	112	6	5
„ Soap . . . . .	15	6	0
„ Candles, Oil, and Gas . . . . .	26	6	0
„ Washing . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Cooking . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Stationery and Printing . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Books . . . . .	1	11	0
„ Furniture . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Rates and Taxes . . . . .	34	18	6
„ Officers' Salaries . . . . .	823	5	0
„ Pensions to Retired Officers . . . . .	..	..	..
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their sentences in other Prisons . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other Prisons . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Removal of Transported Convicts . . . . .	163	5	6
„ Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	115	4	10½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions . . . . .	2,445	1	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year . . . . .	917	16	1
See Note.—Prison Diet per head per annum . . . . .	6	9	3½
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum . . . . .	1	1	5

No. 19.—Deaths in the Course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
One female	39	21st December, 1838	Very bad . . . . .	332 days . . . . .	Dropsy.
One male	29	19th April, 1839.	Rather debilitated . . . . .	69 days . . . . .	Fever.

No. 20.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which charged, or of which convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at Present.	If removed, Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
One male	23	28th May, 1839	Burglary.	No.	Yes.	12th Sept., 1839	To the County Lunatic Asylum at Leicester.

No. 21.—Dietary per Week.

	Hard Labour.	Bread.
		ozs.
Men . . . . .		168
Women . . . . .		168
Boys . . . . .		168

There is besides an allowance to each Prisoner of 1½d. per day, which is expended in oatmeal, ox-heads, and potatoes, and made into soup and gruel, each prisoner being allowed 7½ pints of soup, 10½ pints of gruel, and 4 lbs. of potatoes per week.

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No. 22.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels, to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	The prisoners are 6½ hours per day (on an average of the whole year) employed on the wheel.	Four wheels, which together hold 32 Prisoners.	7 inches.	48 steps per minute.	One fourth.	10,920 feet in 6½ hours.	10,920 feet.	There are no means at present for this purpose.	Pumping water for the prison.

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No. 23.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at One Time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	Average for the year is 6½ hours per day, exclusive of 1½ hours allowed for meals.	Six.	This cannot be accurately ascertained. Six prisoners are allowed about two hours to grind 1½ bushel of corn.	..	There are no means at present for this purpose.	Grinding corn.

No. 24.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
Governor . . . .	..	1818	£. s. d. 255 0 0	£. s. d. 169 6 5½	£. s. d. 424 6 5½	The Governor receives over and above his salary of £255, the following sums, viz.
Chaplain . . . .	..	1818	210 0 0	..	210 0 0	Removal of Convicts . £40 0 0
Surgeon . . . .	..	1820	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	Bill of Cravings . . . 33 18 2
Matron . . . .	..	1820	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	Share of Prisoners' earnings . . . . 49 15 7½
1st Turnkey . . .	31	1828	52 0 0	0 13 4	52 13 4	Debtors' fees and bed rents . . . . . 39 6 8
2nd ditto . . . .	41	1832	52 0 0	0 13 4	52 13 4	Attending Jury at Assizes and Sessions . . 6 6 0
3rd ditto and baker	36	1838	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	Total £169 6 5½
4th ditto and porter	42	Appointed at Warwick in 1836, and at this Prison in 1838.	52 0 0	0 13 4	52 13 4	In addition to the above, he is allowed coals, candles, washing, &c.
Superintendent of tread-wheel	45	1829	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	The emoluments to the Turnkeys, amounting to £2, arise from a payment of 2s. from each discharged debtor, paid by the county; and also 30 cwt. of coals to each Turnkey.
Clerk to the baking accounts.	..	..	13 5 0	..	13 5 0	He receives £13. 5s. for making out the account between the County, the General Infirmary, and the Lunatic Asylum, which are supplied from this Establishment with bread; but he holds no situation in the Prison.
		Total	£823 5 0	171 6 5½	994 11 5½	

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No. 25.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison . . . . .	412	3	10½
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners . . . . .	87	2	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract . . . . .	322	17	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to County Rate . . . . .	160	7	10
Amount received for the support of Vagrants . . . . .	..		
Amount received from parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . . . . .	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for subsistence of Transports . . . . .	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Revenue Prisoners . . . . .	..		
Other Receipts . . . . .	149	5	2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10½</b>

No. 26.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including repairs, alterations and additions . . . . .	2445	1	7
Total Receipts of ditto . . . . .	1131	15	10½
Actual Cost to the County, not including repairs, alterations, and additions . . . . .	1313	5	8½
Repairs, alterations, and additions . . . . .	917	16	1
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£ 2231</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9½</b>

No. 27.—Punishments during the year 1839.

The punishments for offences committed within the prison during the whole year 1839 have been in number 175, viz.

- 4 in irons for attempts to escape.
- 171 other punishments for the following offences, viz. for refusing to work; making noise in cells; destroying clothing, bedding, books; defacing the walls of the prison; irreverent behaviour at chapel; disobedience of orders; having tobacco in their possession, &c. &c.

No. 28.

The trades and occupations of the several prisoners committed during the year past are as follows:—

1 awl blade maker.	2 millers.
2 bobbin turners.	7 milliners.
1 beer seller.	2 miners.
1 button maker.	3 painters.
1 brass foundry.	3 plush weavers.
2 basket makers.	1 pumpwright.
4 boatmen.	1 parchment maker.
8 blacksmiths.	1 riband weaver.
4 butchers.	109 shoemakers.
13 carpenters.	6 sailors.
4 chimney sweepers.	3 sawyers.
1 coachmaker.	1 stay maker.
1 cotton spinner.	1 stockinger.
2 drapers.	9 tailors.
1 file cutter.	2 turners.
1 feltmonger.	1 upholder.
3 gardeners.	1 victualler.
2 grocers.	4 watchmakers.
1 hatter.	4 wheelwrights.
1 harness maker.	
14 hawkers.	246
1 lace maker.	399 Labourers and females,
1 jewel stamper.	
10 masons.	<b>Total 645</b>
4 mat makers.	

No. 29.—Cases of reformed Prisoners ascertained by the Keeper.

1. A man discharged from hence, 17 or 18 years ago, whom he now believes to be a steady and industrious person, having brought up a family in a respectable manner.
2. A man confined in this prison for 12 months, and discharged from hence two years ago, was for some time an out-door servant to a former master, and has now, through his good conduct, been admitted under his roof as an inmate of his house.
3. A female discharged from hence after a conviction for felony; she is now the wife of a respectable tradesman, and conducts herself in every way as a respectable woman.
4. Another female, now in service, who conducts herself to the satisfaction of the lady with whom she lives.

N.B.—It must not be supposed that the above four are the only such instances; but they happen to be those which have fallen under the cognizance of the keeper.

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

GENERAL STATISTICS.—SECTION SECOND.

RETURN of the Prisoners committed from the Borough of Northampton to the County Gaol and House of Correction, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	6	5	1	0	7

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.									
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	23	8	4	1	27	9
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	6	3	5	..	11	3
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	29	11	9	1	38	12
How disposed of.										
5. Of these were Convicted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	21	4	6	..	27	4
6. " Acquired at the Bar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	..	6	4
7. " No Bills found . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	3
8. " Not prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
9. " Found Insane on Arraignment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. " Acquired as Insane . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. " Admitted Evidence on part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
12. " Transferred to the custody of other Keepers for Trial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. " Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. " Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	29	11	9	1	38	12
15. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.	
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	29	9	33
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	14
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	40	12	52

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No. 1.—Return of the Prisoners, &c.—continued.

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<b>HOW DISPOSED OF.</b>													
5. Of these were Convicted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	29	4	33
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10
7. ,, No Bills found . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
8. ,, Not prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
9. ,, Found Insane on Ar- raignment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. ,, Transferred to the cus- tody of other Keepers for Trial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. ,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	40	12	52
15. Prisoners for re-examination at com- mencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Prisoners committed for re-examina- tion in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	2	2	..	..	2	2	
1. By Courts Martial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . .	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
3. Under the Game Laws . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Under the Revenue Laws . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act . . . . .	7	7	1	7	8	14	22
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act. . . . .	11	1	..	..	11	1	12
8. Under the Larceny Act . . . . .	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
9. Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults . . . . .	11	1	1	..	12	1	13
11. For want of Sureties. . . . .	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
12. As known or reputed Thieves . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the pre- ceding Classes . . . . .	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
Total . . . . .	53	10	3	7	56	17	73
14. Prisoners for re-examination at commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, on Charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the same Year.

Debtors.	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..
1. On Mesne Process . . . . .	..	..	..
2. In execution . . . . .	2	1	3
Total . . . . .	2	1	3

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No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

Prisoners confined in this Prison.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	6	5	1	..	7	5	12
Prisoners for Trial . . . . .	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For re-examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers . . . . .	91	22	5	7	96	29	125
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their return . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted Prisoners for Trial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed . . . . .	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total . . . . .	101	29	6	7	107	36	143
<b>DEBTORS.</b>							
5. In custody at commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Admitted in the course of the Year . . . . .	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . . . .	103	30	6	7	109	37	146
7. Criminal Lunatics . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 5.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.														Total.						
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.				2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Before Trial . . . . .	18	6	6	..	7	6	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	12	
2. After Trial . . . . .	2	..	3	..	5	1	5	1	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	4	
3. Under Summary Conviction . . . . .	14	2	15	4	17	3	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	10	
<b>4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . . . .</b>																					
7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 6. Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison, &c.—continued.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total.									
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.				1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1. Before Trial . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
2. After Trial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
3. Under Summary Conviction . . . . .	1	3	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . . . .	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Terms of Imprisonment.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.								
												M.	F.									
1. Before Trial . . . . .												40	12	52								
2. After Trial . . . . .												27	4	31								
3. Under Summary Conviction . . . . .												56	17	73								
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . . . .												2	..	2								

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

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Ages of Prisoners.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	17	6	..	..	17	6	23
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	10	5	..	..	10	5	15
Total . . . . .	40	12	2	..	42	12	54

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

Ages of Prisoners.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	3	6	3	6	9
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	24	4	..	..	24	4	28
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	16	5	..	..	16	5	21
Total . . . . .	53	10	3	7	56	17	73

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

State of Instruction of Prisoners.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	5	7	..	..	5	7	12
Can read only . . . . .	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	31	3	2	..	33	3	36
Can read and write well . . . . .	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total . . . . .	40	12	2	..	42	12	54

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No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

State of Instruction of Prisoners.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	14	2	..	3	14	5	19
Can read only . . . . .	14	7	1	2	15	9	24
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	24	1	2	2	26	3	29
Can read and write well . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total . . . . .	53	10	3	7	56	17	73

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No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once . . . . .	7	..	..	1	7	1	8
Twice . . . . .	1	..	..	1	1	1	2
Thrice . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Four times or more . . . . .	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total . . . . .	12	..	..	2	12	2	14

No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year have been employed.

Mode in which Prisoners have been employed.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour . . . . .	62	19	4	7	66	26	92
Employment, not being Hard Labour . . . . .	19	2	1	..	20	2	22
Not employed . . . . .	20	8	1	..	21	8	29
Total . . . . .	101	29	6	7	107	33	133

No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year . . . . .	7	..	2	..	9	..	9

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—None.

No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.

Punishments for Offences within the Prison.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Salitary Cells . . . . .	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	16
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	6	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	8	5	13
Other Punishments . . . . .	5	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	9	2	11
Total . . . . .	27	6	6	4	..	..	..	..	33	10	43

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Number of Criminals and Debtors.	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year . . . . .	33		33
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year . . . . .	17		17
<b>DEBTORS.</b>			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the same Year . . . . .	1		1
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year . . . . .	..		..

No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Borough Gaoler's Salary . . . . .	63	0	0
Pensions to Retired Officers . . . . .	..		
Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons . . . . .	322	17	0
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons . . . . .	..		
„ Removal of Transported Convicts . . . . .	13	6	0
„ Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	..		
Total . . . . .	..		

The Town Council of the Borough of Northampton contract for the support of the Borough Prisoners with the County Magistrates, and have paid the Sum of £322. 17s. during the Year, being at the rate of 1s. per Head per Day.

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. In the debtors' ward the privy, staircase, windows, and floor are all in a bad state. The privy is very unwholesome, and requires to be converted into a water-closet.
2. To put up three light bedsteads in each female cell, except in the sick one, which requires two only, one for the patient and one for the nurse; in order that each prisoner may have a separate bed. (There are only nine female cells, and the female infirmary cell, in which there are sometimes so many as 24 females.)
3. To convert the wash-ward, No. 7, into two solitary cells, with separate small yard and privy to each. If the expense of that be too great, to make one solitary cell. A wall must then be made to divide this yard or yards from the adjoining crank-mill yard.
4. The roof of the adjoining crank-mill yard should be raised to give more air, and a privy should be built for the prisoners working at it, (at present they are taken out to the adjoining yard.)
5. A water-closet is wanted for the male infirmary.
6. To have the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer painted in the chapel on the pannel of the keeper's pew.
7. To allow the chaplain £5 instead of £4, for the purchase of books for the prisoners, and to permit him to spend the surplus on miscellaneous books, to be chosen by himself. He sometimes does not spend more than £2. 10s. or £3 in religious books, but has not felt himself entirely at liberty to spend the remainder of the £4.
8. To appoint a schoolmaster.
9. To arrange a school-room in which both the schoolmaster and chaplain might give their instructions.
10. To appropriate for the use of the porter and his wife a portion of the ante-room of the grand jury room, and to make a staircase communicating from their actual very contracted room and closet to the above-named apartment; or to take the room on the other side of the lobby for that purpose.
11. To give some additional exercise to prisoners placed in solitary confinement.
12. To allow some small increase of salary to the senior turnkey, who has a considerable portion of extraordinary work as a writing clerk.
13. To engage a watchman to patrol the corridors at night, in order to prevent communication. He should live on the premises.



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III.  
SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.  
—  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
—  
Oxfordshire.  
Banbury.  
Borough Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

The greatest number here at one time since Jan. 1, 1839, has been eight, viz., four women and a child, and three men.

It has been empty, since Jan. 1, 1839, for eight or nine days at one time.

*Diet.*—This is the same as formerly:—1½ lb. bread (seconds bread), 1½ oz. cheese, and 1 quart gruel per diem; on Sundays, ¼ lb. meat, potatoes, and broth. Cheese costs 4½d. per pound.

The untried men receive food from their friends about once or twice a-week, by leave.

*Labour.*—This consists of the tread-wheel, on the first floor, as before. It was used a week ago. One man now sentenced is not on it, because he is unwell. The labour is unprofitable.

EXPENDITURE from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838.

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of prison diet . . . . .	23	12	4
Male and female clothing . . . . .	1	10	6
Straw . . . . .	0	17	0
Extra allowance to surgeon . . . . .	0	6	7
Medicines . . . . .	0	16	6
Beer and spirits . . . . .	0	1	0
Fuel . . . . .	3	12	0
Soap . . . . .	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£31	15	11

*Stock.*—This consists of three pairs of shoes, seven shirts, four shifts, four or five pairs of stockings, one man's suit, and two boys' suits. There are five sets of bedding.

*Registers.*—There are two; a prisoner's register and a visiting magistrate's register.

*Recommittals.*—Neither of the two now here has been recommitted; there are one or two persons who are confined frequently, but they are not in now.

*Increase or Decrease.*—There will probably be a great decrease, as the town has resolved no longer to admit the county prisoners, who appear to have formed at least two-thirds of the whole number.

The number of county prisoners in 1836 was 41; in 1837 it was 39.

*New Police.*—This has been introduced two years ago. There are two men and a superintendent. They have a station-house apart from the gaol, where they take night charges. There is also a room at the back of the prison, called a cage, sometimes used for night charges.

AN ABSTRACT of the Account of the Treasurer of the Borough of Banbury, so far as regards Prisoners, &c., for the Year ending 1st of September, 1838.

	£.	s.	d.
Gaol expenses, including repairs . . . . .	48	2	8
Gaoler's salary . . . . .	40	0	0
Maintenance of prisoners in Oxford gaol under contract . . . . .	47	17	10
Prosecutions . . . . .	118	15	5
Conveying convicts to Woolwich . . . . .	4	8	0
Conveying prisoners under sentence to Oxford gaol . . . . .	8	15	9
	<hr/>		
	£267	19	8

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. To provide some new separate bedsteads for the men to lie on. There are only three large ones at present in the male felons' cells on the ground floor, and two men sleep thus sometimes together.
2. More bedding is wanted. There are only five sets at present.
3. The matron should be allowed a small salary.
4. To obtain some religious assistance for the prisoners.

RADNORSHIRE.

PRESTEIGN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Radnorshire.  
—  
Presteign.  
County Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

*Construction.*—There have been no alterations under this head since my last visit.

*Management.*—There has been no alteration in the officers. The keeper has had 10l. a-year added to his salary, which is now 80l.

In consequence of my recommendation, a turnkey (the keeper's son) was appointed November 3, 1837; but he was discontinued by a verbal order of the magistrates at the quarter sessions; he received 10 weeks' salary, at 10s. a-week. Occasionally, when there are many prisoners, the keeper has still his son to assist him, by leave of the magistrates.

There are no new rules.

The keeper's wife has never been appointed matron, and receives no salary as such, but she superintends the women.

The keeper has on one occasion acted as special constable at a fair, but only once; this was at the request of a magistrate.

In respect to alterations of system, a new diet has been adopted, and new prison registers have been introduced.

The night before my visit all the prisoners were sleeping in separate cells.

Silence cannot be enforced, as there is only one keeper at present.

Whitewashing was wanted, and was going to be done immediately by the prisoners. The nature of the stoves blackens the day-rooms considerably.

The windows of the cells are not glazed, but have a semicircular shutter fixed on a hinge, which the prisoners usually place against the window at night. But when the shutter is fixed up, there is not a sufficient admission of air; and the gaoler states that the smell, on unlocking in the morning, is often most oppressive and offensive.

There are no Chartists or other political offenders in confinement, nor have there ever been. The general conduct of the prisoners is very orderly. There have been no acts of violence, except by one man, who struck the keeper on being locked up for eating the prisoners' bread.

There have never been but two female debtors at Presteign. They were kept in the hospital rooms, which were not wanted.

There have been no escapes since my visit, and no attempts; nor have there been any suicides.

The transports are always conveyed by the keeper to Woolwich. His son is left in charge in the mean time. He takes them by coach, the males as well as the females: he goes with them alone. Once he removed two females together.

There was not above one case of punishment in the eight or nine months ending September 23, 1839. Such cases are of confinement in the one dark cell, usually for 24 hours. The diet is not then reduced. There has been one case of flogging during the last two years, of a young man of 19, by sentence of court. It was done by another prisoner, by order of the magistrates. One hundred and twenty lashes were applied with a light cat-o'-nine-tails. The surgeon was present.

The confinement here does not seem to be much dreaded by the prisoners. Indeed, the present system of taking them outside occasionally (see Labour) must tend to diminish the dread of imprisonment. Recommittals, however, are not numerous. Tobacco is not allowed.

The general character of this prison is as good as that can be of any prison where there is only one keeper, with no turnkey, and no salaried and regularly appointed matron.

The day-rooms are less clean than they might be, from the nature of the stoves placed in the day-room with a tube projecting through the wall, running up a very little way outside, and blackening it.

I found no towel in the day-room of the females, who had never asked for one, not knowing that it was allowed. Combs are rather scanty.

No prisoners have appeared to come in as a mode of relief, in preference to the union workhouse.

There is no cage or lock-up house at Presteign. Persons arrested are taken to a public-house.

*Sick.*—The surgeon keeps a journal, in which the date of the visits, the diseases, and the names of the prisoners sick or examined, are all entered.

No one was ill at the time of my visit.

There have been no deaths and no lyings-in from September 23, 1837, to September 23, 1839.

The following list of diseases has been extracted from the surgeon's journal, occurring from September 23, 1837, to September 23, 1839:—

“Boils; visceral disturbance and affection of the bowels; eruption on the skin; hernia (double); hæmorrhoids; bilious attack; stomach complaint; hernia; lumbago; affection of the chest; case of swelled face from cold; sprained wrist; affection of stomach; affection of the bowels; gonorrhœa; old sore leg; erysipelas; itch; lumbago; pains in bowels; eruption on the skin; excoriation of penis; and an old sore leg.” (One case of each disease mentioned.)

Medicines have been occasionally given in slight cases not entered as diseases.

In addition to his attendance on the above complaints, the surgeon has paid several visits to the prison, for the purpose of examining prisoners. The lunatic female who was here at my last visit is now in the asylum at Gloucester, where she is supported at the expense of the county.

The county supplies trusses.

The surgeon objects to the present stoves; he would be glad to see flues instead. He thinks that, from the heat produced by these stoves in the day-rooms, the prisoners are apt to catch cold on going into the air.

He is satisfied with the new diet, established on my recommendation, and has never heard any complaint from any prisoner since it was introduced two years ago, and has never once during that time, even in a case of disease, ordered extra diet. He has not noticed any weakness or suffering to arise at the end of six months. I must remark, that this diet is not suitable to every prison, but only to one similarly circumstanced as the present.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—The chaplain is curate of the parish of Presteign, where he performs Divine service, with a sermon, twice in the church, once at a chapel of ease in the parish, and once at the gaol; so that he has four full services every Sunday.

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## III.

SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.Reports on  
Separate Prisons.

Radnorshire.

Presteign.  
County Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

There is service once at the gaol on Sundays, with a sermon; none on week-days. The keeper is always, and his wife and daughter are almost invariably, present at church. There has never been an application for a Dissenting minister. The chaplain, during three or four years, has never had occasion to visit a sick prisoner, nor has he been applied to do so. He has never administered the sacrament. There is no singing in the chapel.

The gentleman who at present officiates is not the *bonâ fide* chaplain. The rector, who is aged 85, is the chaplain. The present gentleman is only his curate. He comes occasionally, but not often, in the week to see the prisoners. Indeed, it cannot be expected that he should do more than he does at present, without an increase of salary. His journal merely contains a register of the Sundays and Good Fridays on which he has performed Divine service. He has never heard the prisoners complain of the diet. He thinks them very healthy. He believes that those prisoners who have been in six or twelve months improve in health: he has never seen them suffer.

The conduct of the prisoners is very good and quiet. When the keeper is absent with the transports, the chaplain brings his clerk with him, and even then they are quiet and respectful, and very attentive.

He knows one man who has been in prison here, and who is now a respectable day labourer. He promised the chaplain, when in prison, that he would attend his parish church regularly when he came out, which he had scarcely ever done before. He is now most regular in attendance, and the chaplain thinks that he is decidedly better for his imprisonment.

There is no instruction in reading, except what the prisoners afford to each other.

The chaplain has never formally applied for leave to buy books. The magistrates supply Bibles and Prayer-books to the keeper, and the chaplain buys tracts occasionally himself.

*Diet.*—The bread is of the best quality; the oatmeal used in making the gruel is not weighed; they use between two and three bushels per quarter. The potatoes and gruel are cooked by the keeper's family: the bread is baked out.

*Labour.*—This consists in stone-breaking for the men, and washing for the women. The profit on breaking the stones is 9d. per ton; they are brought to the door, but are stacked by the prisoners outside the door (a most improper regulation). They are sold when broken for 3s. 3d. per ton. The buyers, who are the surveyors of roads, take them away from the outside of the gaol. The keeper is always present during the wheeling of the broken stones outside, and the stacking them. The profit goes to the county.

*Trades.*—The prisoners are chiefly agricultural labourers. The keeper has been here 12 years, and recollects no inmate who was decidedly of the King's navy, but several who have called themselves sailors. He has never, that he recollects, had any soldier, except deserters. He recollects no actor, mountebank, or travelling musician; and no foreigner. Strangers are in number to the natives of the county as about one to five. At present, out of nine prisoners, one is from Herefordshire, one from Worcestershire, and one from Ireland.

There has been one prisoner sent hither from the union-house for 20 days.

*Stock.*—There are only sets of bedding for 11 prisoners; in consequence, on the preceding week, one was obliged to sleep on straw.

There is no clothing at all for females. There are complete suits for the men; 14 new ones, and some old ones.

*Relief on Discharge.*—This is afforded out of the county-rate. The prisoners when discharged have a sum varying from 1s. to 5s., according to the distance they have to go.

*Registration.*—There is a felons' register commencing February 13, 1838, with proper headings of columns, and of good size, but not printed. There is also a misdemeanor-register.

#### General Statistics of the Population.

No. 1.—From February 13th, 1838 (when the new felons' register begins), to September 23d, 1839, the total number of felons admitted was 37.

There were also 36 misdemeanor cases entered in the misdemeanor-book.

The debtors amounted to 4.—Total 77.

Greatest number at one time since January, 1839, 12.

Least ditto ditto ditto 4.

The prison has not once been empty since my last visit.

No. 2.—There were in confinement, September 23, 1839, the date of my visit, nine prisoners, viz. seven men and two women.

Of these, 1 was a male debtor.

„ 1 male and 1 female were on summary convictions.

„ 2 males for trial.

„ 1 male was convicted at the sessions.

„ 2 ditto ditto assizes.

„ 1 woman ditto assizes.

Of the above, not one had been here before; but one of them, a boy, had been previously in prison at Worcester.

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 3.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year, ending Michaelmas, 1838.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.		Sessions.		Total.	
	Felons.		Felons.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in prison at the commencement of the year . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the year . . . . .	4	..	8	..	12	..
Total . . . . .	5	..	8	..	13	..
Of these were convicted . . . . .	5	..	4	..	9	..
,, acquitted at the bar . . . . .	..	..	3	..	3	..
,, no bills found . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total . . . . .	5	..	8	..	13	..

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No. 4.—Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.		Total.	
	Felons.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed for Trial in the course of the year . . . . .	1	..	1	..
No Bills found . . . . .	1	..	1	..
Total . . . . .	1	..	1	..

No. 5.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	1	..
Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . .	1	..
Under the Revenue Laws . . . . .	1	..
Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . .	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act . . . . .	9	1
For Assaults . . . . .	3	..
For want of Sureties . . . . .	1	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes . . . . .	2	1
Total . . . . .	18	3
Committed for re-examination on charge under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates . . . . .	..	2*

\* These 2 are not included in 15, 19, and 11.

No. 6.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Under the Vagrant Act . . . . .	..	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . . . .	1	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes . . . . .	1	..
Total . . . . .	2	..

No. 7.—Debtors in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process . . . . .	2	1

No. 8.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	2	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . . . . .	5	..
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed . . . . .	29	3
Total . . . . .	36	5
Debtors . . . . .	2	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . . . .	38	6

No. 9.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others . . . . .	3	..

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Correction.

	M.	F.
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>		
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year . . . . .	13	4
The average number of Prisoners in the course of the Year . . . . .	7	1
<b>DEBTORS.</b>		
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year . . . . .	5	..
The average number of Debtors in the course of the Year . . . . .	2	..

No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	3	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	13	..
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..
Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions . . . . .	5	..	2	..	8	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	17	3

No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..

No. 13.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	1	..
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	5	..
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	6	..
Total . . . . .	12	..

No. 17.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	2	..
Can read only . . . . .	3	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	5	..
Can read and write well . . . . .	2	..
Total . . . . .	12	..

No. 14.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	1	..

No. 18.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Can read only . . . . .	1	..

No. 15.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 5.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	3	1
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	8	2
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	6	..
Total . . . . .	17	3

No. 19.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 5.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	3	1
Can read only . . . . .	5	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	9	1
Total . . . . .	17	3

No. 16.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Table No. 6.

	M.	F.
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	1	..
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	1	..
Total . . . . .	2	..

No. 20.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 6.

	M.	F.
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	1	..
Can read and write well . . . . .	1	..
Total . . . . .	2	..

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No. 21.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this Prison, or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	..	1

No. 22.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour . . . . .	24	3
Not employed . . . . .	12	2
Total . . . . .	36	5

No. 23.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour . . . . .	3	..

No. 24.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Privately . . . . .	1	..

No. 25.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons . . . . .	..	..	1	..
Solitary Cells . . . . .	2	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	2	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	4	..	1	..

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No. 26.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads.

	£. s. d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . . .	58 19 8
„ Male and Female Clothing . . . . .	7 12 1
„ Bedding . . . . .	3 18 9
„ Straw . . . . .	2 5 0
„ Fuel . . . . .	28 6 6
„ Soap . . . . .	1 14 4
„ Stationery and Printing . . . . .	2 13 4
„ Books . . . . .	8 16 0
„ Rates and Taxes . . . . .	0 16 8
„ Officers' Salaries . . . . .	134 13 6
„ Removal of Transported Convicts . . . . .	23 12 0
„ Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	34 4 2
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	307 12 0
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year . . . . .	5 15 6
Prison Diet per head per annum . . . . .	6 9 3½
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum . . . . .	0 7 0½

No. 27.—Dietary per Day.

Hard Labour, Employment not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Gruel.
	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.
Men . . . . .	24	1	3
Women . . . . .	24	1	3
Boys . . . . .	24	1	3

No. 28.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c., at the close of the year 1838.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Total.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Gaoler . . . . .	46	1828	80 0 0	..	80 0 0
2. Occasional Turnkey . . . . .	..	..	..	7 8 6	7 8 6
3. Chaplain . . . . .	..	1836	26 5 0	..	26 5 0
4. Surgeon . . . . .	..	..	21 0 0	..	21 0 0

No. 29.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison . . . . .	5 9 2
Amount received for Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . . . .	23 12 0
	29 1 2

No. 30.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	307 12 0
Total Receipts of ditto . . . . .	29 1 2
Actual Cost, not including Alterations, Repairs, &c. . . . .	278 10 10
Days 3,331.—Cost of each Prisoner per day 1s. 8d.!	

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—  
Presteign.  
County Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

EXPENDITURE of the County on Prisoners from Michaelmas Sessions, 1838, inclusive,  
to Michaelmas Sessions, 1839, exclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
Gaoler's salary, coals, wood, and sundry necessaries had at the gaol . . . . .	199	3	9
Apprehension and conviction before magistrates, and conveyance of offenders to gaol and to Woolwich . . . . .	30	17	7
Bread for prisoners . . . . .	39	2	7½
Prosecutions of felons . . . . .	265	0	9

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. It is very desirable that the keeper's wife or some other female should receive a formal appointment as matron (which has never hitherto been made), and that she should receive some small annual allowance, subject to the stipulation that she is to take the exclusive charge of the female prisoners.
2. A curtain should be placed in front of the female pew in the chapel, and also a door should be erected in the chapel to separate them from the male debtors. This is probably the only county gaol in England in which the females are exposed to the full gaze of the male prisoners.
3. At present the female prisoners can easily converse with the male debtors, when in their respective wards, in consequence of the position of the doors. A new door should be erected in the stone doorway leading to the debtors' yard. This additional door would effectually prevent communication either by sight or conversation, the facilities for which now exist. The means of sight to which I allude are afforded by the crevices in the door of the females.
4. The debtors at present sleep in the immediate vicinity of the female prisoners, in fact on the opposite side of the same passage or gallery, so that conversation between the parties at night is perfectly easy—is even encouraged; and we may easily conceive the sort of conversation which is likely to ensue. This might easily be prevented by placing the male debtors to sleep in some of the cells *above stairs*, which belong to their division, instead of in the cells on the ground floor, as at present. These cells on the ground floor should be exclusively appropriated to the female prisoners, for whose use they are not at all too numerous: and the additional door which I have above recommended would form a sufficient separation of the parties.
5. It is most important to abolish the evil practice of suffering the prisoners to wheel stones *outside* of the gaol, by which means they are exposed to the public view, incur the risk of escape, obtain an improper indulgence, and may communicate with persons without, by means of word or gesture, and may even receive improper presents.
6. The permanent appointment of a turnkey would correct this breach of good discipline, because he might perform this work which now improperly falls to the lot of the prisoner.
7. But on every other ground, also, a turnkey is required here, to preserve order and silence when the keeper is not present; and it is impossible that the keeper can be in all parts of the gaol at once. When the keeper is engaged in the correspondence essential to his office, or is absent from the place, it is obvious that a turnkey is indispensable.
8. A small store of clothing should be kept up for the use of the female prisoners, there is none such at present.
9. Three or four more sets of bedding are needed.
10. The window of the day-rooms should be enlarged, in order to afford better means of inspection for the keeper, as well as to improve the light and the ventilation.
11. A few holes should be made in the upper part of the shutters, and in the lower part of the door of each cell, in order to produce a better ventilation, which is particularly necessary in a sleeping cell, and which exists very imperfectly at present.

NEW RADNOR.—BOROUGH GAOL.

New Radnor.  
Borough Gaol.

There have been no alterations or repairs here since my last visit.  
This prison is under the superintendence of the borough magistrates, who visit it occasionally.  
The keeper's salary is 10*l*.  
No money is laid out here in maintaining a proper condition, nor even in supporting ordinary repair. There has, however, been one new bed and bedstead since I was last here.  
The whole establishment is very neglected, dirty, and in bad order.  
*The Sick.*—One man, a lunatic, from Caermarthenshire, was put in here for safety, without being committed. He was returned afterwards to his friends.  
There have been no deaths.  
*Religious Instruction.*—The late curate came frequently, and used to converse with the prisoners; he never read prayers. There are no books from the borough; the keeper has a few of his own.  
*Population.*—There have not been above seven prisoners committed hither since my last visit in 1837. During 12 of the subsequent months there was no one. The greatest number at once, since I was last here, has been two.  
The duration of confinement in the seven cases was as follows:—  
One girl was in for 10 days.  
One man for seven days.

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One ditto for one day.  
 One ditto for seven days.  
 One ditto for 14 days.  
 One woman for 14 days.  
 One debtor has also been confined here.

*Diet.*—The diet since my last visit has been 2 lbs. of seconds bread per diem, baked sometimes at home and sometimes at a shop. The keeper charged only 5*d.*, but the shop charged 6*d.* for it.

*Labour.*—There is none. No prisoner, since my visit, has been committed to hard labour.

*Registration.*—None exists.

*Trades.*—The few prisoners committed hither are usually agricultural labourers.

*Stock.*—There is no stock of clothing.

There are 2 bedsteads.  
 „ 4 blankets.  
 „ 3 or 4 coverlids.  
 „ 2 mattresses.

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. The privy is at present almost entirely destroyed, and requires immediate repair.
2. A bound book, with blank leaves ruled into columns and with suitable headings, should be supplied; and the name, age, place of abode, occupation, day of admission, day of discharge, and nature of offence of each prisoner, should be regularly entered in this journal book, or prison register.
3. The premises require whitewashing.
4. It is very important that two prisoners should not be allowed to sleep in the same bed. No practice nor usage whatever can exist in a gaol so objectionable on every account. In order to facilitate this separation at night, it would be highly expedient to fit up the cell in the yard, which is now full of timber; to keep a bedstead in it, and to maintain it always in a state of cleanliness and ready for the immediate reception of a prisoner.
5. Although the keeper's salary is so extremely small, he finds salt for the prisoners out of his own pocket; and coals, candles, and soap, for his own use out of his own pocket also. In most prisons coals are found for the keeper; in many coals and candles. Some allowance should be made to him for these matters.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

CARDIFF.—COUNTY GAOL.

*Construction.*—There have been no considerable alterations in the building since my last visit, and no positive ones are proposed.

A cupboard has been put up in the infirmary for the surgeon, and the infirmary day-room, which contained the cupboard, is now converted into a provision-room for potatoes. There has also been made a shed for the turnkey at the tread-wheel, and a curtain has been put up in the chapel to screen the female prisoners, at my suggestion.

*Management.*—Since my last visit, two turnkeys are gone, and two new ones have been appointed. One of the former turnkeys was unwell; the other could not bear the fatigue. There has been no alteration in the salaries of the officers.

The system pursued here is the same as before. Silence is very well observed at the tread-wheel, because a turnkey is always present. The whole establishment is neat and clean, and and it is, in all respects, the best prison in Wales.

No new rules have been printed or made.

There are no new registers.

Visits from curiosity are not permitted without an order from a visiting magistrate; and the keeper can refuse to admit them, if he thinks proper.

Visits and letters to prisoners are regulated as before.

Tobacco is not allowed, except to debtors.

On the night preceding my visit, all the men were sleeping in separate cells; and all the women also, except two, one of whom has fits, and the other was insane. The woman who had fits was sleeping in the same bed with another woman.

All the debtors were sleeping in single rooms. There was only one female debtor.

Six out of eight of the debtors were on county allowance; they clean for themselves. About one half have been released by the new act. The average number of debtors is about one half of what it was formerly.

On their first admission, prisoners are not bathed, unless filthy. The hair of convicted prisoners is cut moderately short.

The general behaviour of the prisoners is rather more orderly now than formerly; but since my last visit in 1837, the turnkey has been attacked by the prisoners. They struck him with their fists, and severely injured him. The governor and his wife rescued him. He could not learn that he was assaulted by any conspiracy.

The only cause of trouble with the inmates is the occurrence of disputes in the day-room.

Of the debtors, there has been no serious complaint to make this year; none has been confined in the dark room.

*Punishments.*—The punishment for breach of silence is solitary confinement in a dark cell for three days, with exercise for an hour morning and evening in a solitary yard.

III.  
 SOUTHERN  
 AND WESTERN  
 DISTRICT.

Reports on  
 Separate Prisons.

Radnorshire.  
 New Radnor  
 Borough Gaol.

Glamorganshire.  
 Cardiff.  
 County Gaol.

## III.

SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.Reports on  
Separate Prisons.Glamorganshire.  
Cardiff.  
County Gaol.

Such punishments are not numerous; they diminish in number, owing to the dark cells.

*Escapes.*—There have been no escapes, no suicides, and no alarm from fire.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—A brazier is sometimes used in the chapel for some days before Divine service. The chaplain frequently goes into the yards, cells, or day-room; also into the infirmary.

Books are not abundantly supplied. I found in the untried women's cell one book in English, but no Welsh one. There was one woman who could read Welsh but not English.

The sacrament was not once administered in 1838; and never, except on occasion of an execution, during the keeper's time.

The prisoners sometimes ask to see the chaplain. The dissenters have not lately asked for a minister of their own persuasion. The chaplain's journal is well kept.

*Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*—The state of health here is very good. There has been one lying-in since my former visit, and only one death.

No case of scurvy is recollected to have occurred here.

I found, at my visit in November 1839, no male prisoner ill in bed; one female debtor was ill in bed with erysipelas; and only four or five were taking medicine for slight complaints. In the female infirmary the grate and chimney were out of order.

There is one lunatic, a woman. The surgeon's journal is well kept. There has been no death during the last two years.

*Diet.*—There have been no changes in the diet. The supply of salt is almost unlimited.

The soup for the hard-labour prisoners is made of rice and of Scotch barley. Two ounces of rice and one ounce of Scotch barley are boiled with three pints of water down to a pint and a half, or nearly a quart. The untried may receive food from their friends without, which is sometimes not cooked. Not more than one-third of the untried avail themselves of this permission; at present the number so doing is only one-sixth.

At present one hard labour prisoner cooks for the rest.

The bread is good, but of seconds quality; it is eaten the second day.

At the date of my visit there was no prisoner receiving extra diet.

Wine was given in the influenza, but no ale has been given for two years.

*Labour.*—There are compartments in the tread-wheel, which are good and useful. A close stool has been placed in a convenient covered place for the use of the hard-labour prisoners. A urine-place has also been made.

The labour is not profitable.

All the washing is generally done by the female prisoners.

The flour is not ground, nor the bread baked at home.

*General State of the Population.*—The least number of prisoners during the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, has been at one time 27. More than two-thirds of the prisoners are strangers. Most are English. There are not very many vagrants.

The inmates have not increased in proportion to the public works. There have not been more than six labourers committed from these works during the three years that the docks have been in progress, and these were for slight offences.

On the whole, there is no positive increase, in proportion to the population. The number at Michaelmas, 1838, was 50; at Michaelmas, 1839, 32.

*Solitary Confinement.*—There are two excellent cells for this purpose, with a yard and privy to each; the prisoner is taken at night to sleep in his own cell.

*Trades.*—Most of the prisoners are from Merthyr Tydvil. Very few are agricultural labourers or poachers; there are none of the latter at present. One of the prisoners is a sea-faring man.

*Recommittals.*—There were not so many last year as before.

*Stock.*—That of clothing for men is very good; that of female clothing not so good. Some more is wanting.

The stock of bedsteads is not quite sufficient to give every one of the greatest number a separate bedstead. There are about 12 new bedsteads to be placed in the treble cells.

The stock of bedding is good.

There are store-rooms here, and one bath.

The shoes cost 4s. 5½d. a pair; they are made in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden. None have worn out in four months. Wooden shoes were tried, but they did not answer.

*Relief on Discharge.*—One penny per mile is usually given; 30s. is the highest sum which has been afforded when the case was extreme.

The prisoners are sometimes sent home to a distance by a voluntary subscription of magistrates and sheriffs. This is usually under 5l. in its total annual amount, and proves very useful.

*Cases of Reformation.*—The keeper has been here 20 years; during that period there have been several. He knows only one such individual at present.

*Ordinary number of Debtors confined here.*

A return of the number of persons confined for debt, and of the years in which they were imprisoned:—

1838	.	.	.	.	.	1
1839	.	.	.	.	.	7

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

GENERAL STATISTICS of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

No. 1.

	Assizes.		Sessions.		Total.	
	Felon.		Felon.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the year . . .	1	..	2	..	3	..
„ Committed for Trial in the course of the year . . . . .	14	1	13	3	27	4
„ Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the year . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Of these were Convicted . . . . .</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>
„ Acquitted at the Bar . . . . .	..	1	2	..	2	1
„ Not Prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	2	..	2	..
„ Bailed in Court, to appear or to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . . . . .	2	..	..	..	2	..
„ Left for Trial at the end of the year . . . . .	6	..	..	..	6	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of peace officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..

III.  
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.  
Reports on Separate Prisons.  
Glamorganshire.  
Cardiff.  
County Gaol.

No. 2.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of age and upwards in the course of the same year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the year . . . . .	6	..
Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . .	5	..
Under the Game Laws . . . . .	5	..
„ Revenue Laws . . . . .	2	1
„ Vagrant Act . . . . .	6	..
„ Malicious Trespass Act . . . . .	5	..
„ Larceny Act . . . . .	3	..
„ Metropolitan or Local Police Acts . . . . .	4	..
For Assaults . . . . .	32	8
For want of Sureties . . . . .	4	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding clauses . . . . .	42	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>9</b>

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the same year.

	M.	F.
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>		
In Custody at the commencement of the year . . . . .	18	2
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others . . . . .	136	14
Received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns . . . . .	11	3
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed . . . . .	1	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>DEBTORS.</b>		
Debtors . . . . .	36	..
<b>Total of Debtors and Criminals . . . . .</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>19</b>

No. 3.—Summary Convictions of Prisoners under 17 Years of age in the course of the same year.

	M.	F.
Under the Larceny Act . . . . .	4	..
„ Metropolitan or Local Police Acts . . . . .	1	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>..</b>

No. 6.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of age confined in this Prison in the course of the same year.

	M.	F.
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others . . . . .	5	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>..</b>

No. 4.—Debtors in the course of the same year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process . . . . .	17	..
In Execution . . . . .	17	..
Forfeiture of Recognisances, or on attachments for Contempt . . . . .	1	..
Crown Debtors or offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on criminal side . . . . .	1	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>..</b>

No. 7.

	M.	F.
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>		
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same year . . . . .	42	2
The average number of Prisoners in the course of the year . . . . .	22½	4½
<b>DEBTORS.</b>		
The greatest number of debtors at any one time in the course of the same year . . . . .	19	..
The average number of debtors in the course of the year . . . . .	13	..

No. 8.

III.  
SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
Glamorganshire.  
Cardiff.  
County Gaol.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . . . .	1	1	4	..	11	2	2	..	6	1
"    after Trial . . . . .	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	3	..
"    under Summary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convictions . . . . .	8	3	19	..	45	2	11	1	25	..

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	4
"    after Trial . . . . .	1	2	3	..	1	..	1	..	15	3
"    under Summary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convictions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	9

No. 9.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in the Prison in the course of the same year.	Under 14 Days.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions . . . . .	2	..	3	..	5	..

No. 10.—Ages of Prisoners in No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 years and under 21 . . . . .	6	3
21 years and under 30 . . . . .	12	2
30 years and upwards . . . . .	14	..
Total . . . . .	32	5

No. 14.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	47	6
Can read only . . . . .	19	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	38	2
Can read nor write well . . . . .	4	..
Total . . . . .	108	9

No. 11.—Ages of Prisoners in No. 2.

	M.	F.
17 years and under 21 . . . . .	24	2
21 years and under 30 . . . . .	42	4
30 years and upwards . . . . .	42	3
Total . . . . .	108	9

No. 15.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	1	..
Can read only . . . . .	2	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	2	..
Total . . . . .	5	..

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners in No. 3.

	M.	F.
12 years and under 14 . . . . .	1	..
14 years and under 17 . . . . .	4	..
Total . . . . .	5	..

No. 16.—Cases of Sickness of Prisoners 17 Years of age and upwards in the same year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition . . . . .	42	8
Infirmity Cases . . . . .	7	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time . . . . .	5	2

No. 13.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	10	3
Can read only . . . . .	10	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	8	..
Can read or write well . . . . .	4	..
Total . . . . .	32	5

No. 17.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the same year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	28	3
Twice . . . . .	4	..
Thrice . . . . .	..	1
Total . . . . .	32	4

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No. 18.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour . . . . .	50	8
Employment, not being Hard Labour . . . . .	96	8
Not employed . . . . .	20	3
Total . . . . .	166	19

No. 21.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Tried.	
	M.	F.
Whipping . . . . .	1	..
Dark Cells . . . . .	14	..
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	14	..
Total . . . . .	29	..

III.  
SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.  
—  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
—  
Glamorganshire.  
Cardiff.  
County Gaol.

No. 19.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour . . . . .	4	..
Employment not being Hard Labour . . . . .	1	..
Total . . . . .	5	..

No. 22.—Total Cost per Annum under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . . .	221	4	6
„ Male and Female Clothing . . . . .	39	10	8½
„ Bedding . . . . .	13	14	1½
„ Straw . . . . .	3	12	0
„ Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon . . . . .	8	6	9½
„ Fuel . . . . .	72	8	0
„ Soap . . . . .	19	19	0
„ Candles, Oil, and Gas . . . . .	10	12	5
„ Washing . . . . .	5	2	2½
„ Stationery and Printing . . . . .	6	10	11
„ Books . . . . .	2	18	9
„ Furniture . . . . .	31	3	0
„ Rates and Taxes . . . . .	11	15	9
„ Officers' Salaries . . . . .	523	0	6
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions . . . . .	39	19	0
„ Removal of Transported Convicts . . . . .	15	15	4½
„ Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	57	10	1½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	1,083	3	2½
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year . . . . .	53	0	9½
Prison Diet per Head per Annum . . . . .	5	14	10
Soup to Prisoners at Labour . . . . .	0	10	10
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum . . . . .	0	5	10½

No. 20.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year . . . . .	8	2

No. 23.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emolument &c.

Office.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
Governor..	1820	£. s. d. 300 0 0	£. s. d. 6 0 6	£. s. d. 306 0 6	2s. for Copies of Warrants and Certificates, and 1s. 6d. from every Debtor who is examined under the Insolvent Act, as allowed by Act of Parliament, 7 Geo. IV. c. 57, sec. 80; also Coals, Soap, and Candles.
Chaplain..	1835	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
Surgeon...	1819	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
Matron...	1832	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	
Turnkey..	1838	41 12 0	..	41 12 0	Allowed to receive Prison Diet, which is included under the "Total Cost of Prison Diet."
Turnkey..	1837	41 12 0	..	41 12 0	
Turnkey..	1837	33 16 0	..	33 16 0	
		517 0 0	6 0 6	523 0 6	

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners . . . . .	1	12	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate . . . . .	8	10	0
Other Receipts . . . . .	29	18	9½
Total . . . . .	40	0	9½

No. 25.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	1,083	3	2½
Total Receipts of ditto . . . . .	40	0	9½
Actual Cost to the County, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	1,043	2	4½
Cost of each Prisoner, 1s. 6½d.			

## III.

SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.Reports on  
Separate Prisons.

Glamorganshire.

Swansea.  
House of  
Correction.

## SWANSEA.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Several improvements have been made at my suggestion, some of which are noticed in the following order made at the sessions.

*Extract from Register.**Swansea Quarter Sessions, 18th October, 1837.*

Dr. Bisset Hawkins, one of the Inspectors of Prisons, having visited the House of Correction at Swansea, and his report having been laid before this court:

Ordered, that the standing orders be rescinded for the purpose of taking such report into consideration.

Ordered, that strict silence be enforced throughout the prison, and that the use of tobacco in any shape be prohibited.

That the visiting justices be empowered to provide a proper supply of water for the use of the prison, at an expense not exceeding 40*l*.

That the prisoners be not taken out of the prison on any pretence whatever, and that the visiting justices may, if they think fit, employ an additional turnkey.

That great moderation and discretion should always be used in the employment of females on the tread-wheel.

That the visiting justices be empowered, if they think fit, to erect an iron railing, with a gate, in the front of the prison; to remove the box nearer to the tread-wheel; to erect revolving chevaux-de-frize on the walls of the prison; to cause the whole of the prison windows to be altered so as to open, and to erect a small building on the west side of the governor's house as a receiving room, and for other purposes, as more particularly described in the Inspector's Report. This court trusting that in the execution of such works, or so much thereof as they may think necessary, the greatest attention be paid to economy, consistent with strength and security.

That the county surveyor do forthwith attend and examine the general state of the said prison, and send his report thereon to the clerk of the peace 14 days before the next sessions.

By the Court.

*Cardiff Quarter Sessions, 2nd January, 1838.*

Ordered that a sum not exceeding 250*l*. be allowed for paving the several yards in the House of Correction at Swansea.

By the Court.

*Construction.*—At present there are only three male yards and three female wards; but by taking the female tread-wheel yard and converting it to the use of the males, four yards would be gained for the latter; and as there are here so few women, more is hardly necessary for them. If another yard be still desirable for the men, it may be obtained by cutting off two cells from the cook-yard, No. 1, and by building two new walls.

It is proposed to introduce water into this prison from the Swansea Water-works. A pipe from the latter goes past the front door. The works have only been lately completed; the water from them is excellent; whilst that now in use here is sometimes brackish, at others turbid, and at others again has a chalybeate taste. The soil on which the prison is built is sand, and there are several wells in its vicinity, all sunk in sand.

*Management.*—One new turnkey has been added since my last visit on my recommendation; the first one resigned, and another was appointed about 18 months ago.

The keeper's son, who is a turnkey, has been occasionally appointed to act as keeper, when his father has been absent.

There is here no night patrol.

No new rules have been issued.

This prison is much improved since my last visit. It is now moderately neat and clean. The supply of soap is unlimited. Tobacco is forbidden here. Silence is enjoined, and is moderately well observed.

Each prisoner has a separate cell. No men or women have slept two in a bed for the last seven years. At the time of the Merthyr riots there were 67 prisoners here, and then more than one man was placed in a bed. When a prisoner has had fits, another has been placed with him in the same cell; this has occurred twice.

The prisoners are not now taken out to collect rain water. The post, mentioned in my last Report, to which prisoners were formerly sometimes tied, has not been used since my last visit.

The prison is usually whitewashed previous to every quarter sessions; and some parts of it more frequently. The prisoners paint, when painting is required.

Cases of *solitary confinement by sentence of court* are frequent here; there were several at my visit. The term is never more than one week at a time. The diet is the same as usual. They have an hour for exercise daily, in which they clean their cells, wash, make their beds, &c. They have a Bible and Testament to read; but are allowed no work. The cell is an ordinary one. The health of such prisoners suffers sometimes, but very seldom. The surgeon sometimes orders them extra diet.

Prisoners, who are guilty of breaches of silence, are locked up in a sleeping cell or in a dark cell, for from half a day to three days, according to the nature of the conversation used. Their diet is always reduced to bread and water.

A woman now in confinement here for six weeks, is placed in solitude every third day for three days, in her sleeping cell. She has no work, and cannot read; she is let out to wash in the morning, when the yard is empty, for about 20 minutes; she then also makes her bed, and empties her slops. She does not go to chapel, if she is in solitary confinement at chapel-time. She has the ordinary diet.

*Suicide.*—A prisoner has only threatened to commit suicide.

*Sick.*—I found one man ill in his cell; he had been just taken thus, and complained of pain in his head: another was in the infirmary, where he had been for several weeks; he had not much the matter with him apparently, but said he had piles; he appeared to be working for the governor's family.

There was no distinct case of lunacy; but one man was recommended to the Court of Quarter Sessions as being rather of unsound mind, and he perhaps received a milder sentence in consequence (viz. to one month's hard labour) than he otherwise would have done. There is no county lunatic asylum, and prisoners have never been transferred hence. About three patients were taking medicines for trifling complaints.

No cases of scurvy are recollected to have occurred here; there were one or two of cholera during the epidemic; itch is observed occasionally, as also are syphilitic affections; cases of fever have been very rare and slight.

The following are the dates of the surgeon's visits to the prison during the two months previous to my visit, as expressed in his journal:—

May 21st, 23d, 27th, 30th.  
June 1st, 6th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 24th, 25th, 27th.  
July 5th, 9th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 20th.

He has a journal in which he enters his visits, the complaints of the prisoners, the medicine prescribed, and the extra diet ordered. The surgeon has an assistant who visited the prison, on the day of my visit.

The surgeon thinks that the diet is too low for prisoners at hard labour, and also for those who have been in five or six months. For a short time after admission, the prisoners appear sometimes to be better; but afterwards they become weaker. He often puts one or other of them on extra diet. He agrees with me in thinking that half a pound of meat weekly would be a good addition. He states that the privation most felt by the prisoners is that of tobacco; he has known one chew a piece of old rope, and when he was asked what he was about, he replied, with tears in his eyes, that he was using this as a substitute for tobacco.

The surgeon has never seen any evil effect produced by the water. On the whole this may be considered a healthy prison.

The surgeon here does not find medicines.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—A new chaplain has been appointed since my last visit. He always attends on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. On the two latter days, he sometimes reads the service, and sometimes converses with the prisoners. He has never administered the sacrament to the prisoners.

The chaplain has a journal in which he enters his attendance to perform divine service, and also makes a note of the behaviour of the prisoners during it, as whether it was "proper," &c. The following are his entries of visits during the last two months:—

May 21st, 24th, 26th, 29th, 31st.  
June 2d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 26th, 29th, 30th.  
July 3d, 7th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 17th.

(Some of the foregoing visits were performed by deputy.)

I found a few tracts here, such as the "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain," &c.

There are spelling-books; and one prisoner sometimes instructs another in reading. There is no schoolmaster.

There is no Ladies' Visiting Committee here.

No prisoner, with the exception of three or four Catholics, has applied for a Dissenting minister during the present keeper's time. There is one Catholic here at present, but he has made no such application.

The behaviour of the prisoners is generally very good; those from the upper part of the town are more disposed to be turbulent. Those from agricultural districts are always quiet and peaceable. The worst are from Merthyr (there are now two here from Merthyr; one a shoemaker, one a boatman, for felony.)

*Labour.*—The tread-wheel is in good order. The turnkey is always present when it is working; a box, which commands both the yards, has been built for him to sit and watch in.

The women wash for the whole prison; bedding and cells included. They mend and make shirts. The cells are cleaned by one woman, a hard-labour prisoner, but by her no superintendence is exercised. Each woman makes her own bed. The woman just alluded to washes out the privy.

From the 1st of January, 1839, up to the date of my visit, three women had worked at the tread-wheel, about three hours per diem, never more than ten days. During the last two years, one woman has worked a month at the tread-wheel.

Boys, when there are any here, if they cannot work at the wheel, wash yards, &c.

*Diet.*—No alteration has been made in the diet. The bread is of seconds quality. Each prisoner has a quarter of a pound of oatmeal daily.

The prisoners usually get thin and weak at the end of five or six months. The keeper's son thinks that the diet is not sufficient for hard labour.

[3.]

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Out of 22 prisoners, four were on extra diet at the time of my visit; and the keeper thinks that not more than four have been on extra diet at once since the 1st of January.

As a general rule, the untried receive no food from without; but, in especial cases, the magistrates give an order to allow it. The keeper thinks that the untried do not suffer from the diet. The supply of salt is unlimited.

*Registration.*—There is a new book for entering copies of letters received from public authorities.

*General state of Population.*—The number of inmates does not fluctuate much. The greatest number of women from January 1st, up to my visit, was six, (which is also the ordinary number.) There are not more than six or seven boys here in a year: I found none. The youngest man was 18.

Greatest number of prisoners since January, 1839 . . . . .	36
Lowest ditto . . . . .	13

The prisoners are generally agricultural labourers, often committed for leaving service; they sometimes return to their former masters. Perhaps one out of ten is a seafaring man. Smugglers are rare; perhaps there have been six in ten years. The keeper does not recollect more than three poachers here at a time.

The Merthyr prisoners usually go to Cardiff, as being nearer. If the assizes are held here, perhaps 10 or 12 prisoners are received from Merthyr; and at the sessions four or five.

The women here are for the most part women of the town; some are labourers' wives or daughters; a few are tradesmen's or farmers' wives.

There is usually a greater proportion of prisoners here at the spring assizes, and at Cardiff summer assizes.

*Recommittals.*—Some prisoners have been committed to 20 or 30 prisons. Some are afraid, but others care for no prison. The keeper knows one man who has been nine times committed hither.

Of the 22 prisoners whom I found here, one woman has been here four times before; one man once; and one woman once before.

*Stock.*—Combs are asked for at the quarter sessions when wanted; I found but a scanty supply of them throughout,—one comb only, for instance, between two male wards.

Some new towels are now being made. I found them scantily supplied and not clean.

There are bedsteads and bedding sufficient for every prisoner to sleep alone.

There is a moderate quantity of books.

*Pardon or Remission of Punishment.*—There has been no case since my previous visit. The last was for giving the alarm when another prisoner was trying to break out.

*Relief on Discharge.*—This is afforded from the county rate. If a prisoner is committed at Cardiff, they give him here 5s.; if at Merthyr, 2s. 6d.; if at Swansea, nothing. The magistrates place a discretionary power in the keeper. Once a man was sent to Ireland. Clothing is sometimes given. Perhaps, during the last 12 months about 6l. has been given; the largest sum given to one man was 15s. 6d., to a Somersetshire weaver going to Bristol, viz. for a pair of shoes 6s. 6d., for his passage 6s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. in cash.

*Cost of Conveying Prisoners.*—For taking prisoners to town, 12s. a-day per head is allowed to the officers, and 6s. to their assistants, and their actual travelling expences.

*Escape.*—Extract from governor's journal, dated 13th March, 1838:—

At six o'clock this morning I discovered that ———, one of the convicts, had escaped; the prison doors were secure as they were left last night, with the exception of his cell, No. 4, being open, and the inside door of No. 8 being also open; I immediately examined the boundary, and found the prisoner's blanket torn, and tied so as to resemble a rope ladder, with a brush fastened to the end of it, suspended from the western side of the wall near the road; I immediately informed the inspector of police, who promised to do all in his power to assist in the recovery of the prisoner. Intelligence of the escape, with a description of the man, was given to the coachmen of the different mails about to start; and a letter written to the constable of Merthyr, informing him of the escape, &c., and offering a reward for his apprehension. Information was given to the magistrates at the town-hall, who directed that placards offering a reward of 10l. should be printed and distributed in all directions, which was accordingly done in time for the evening's mail.

The prisoner was shortly afterwards retaken, and 10l. reward was paid by the governor for his apprehension. No other escape has occurred since my last Report.

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The NUMBER of PRISONERS in Custody in July, 1839, at the date of my visit.

	Males.	Females.
Convicts:—1 for highway robbery, and 1 for larceny . . .	2	..
Prisoners for trial . . . . .	..	..
Convicted of sheep stealing . . . . .	1	..
,, cutting and stabbing . . . . .	1	..
,, receiving stolen goods . . . . .	1	..
,, assault with intent, &c.. . . . .	2	..
,, embezzlement . . . . .	1	..
,, larceny . . . . .	8	1
SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.		
Want of sureties . . . . .	2	..
Idle and disorderly . . . . .	..	1
Runaway apprentice . . . . .	1	..
Leaving family . . . . .	1	..
Total in custody . . . . .	20	2

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GENERAL STATISTICS of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

No. 1.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Mis-demeanants.		Felons.		Mis-demeanants.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	1	3	..	..	2	3	1	..	4	6
,, committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	5	3	2	..	25	10	2	..	34	13
,, rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	3
Total . . . . .	7	6	2	1	27	15	3	..	39	22
Of these were Convicted . . . . .	4	5	1	1	10	6	2	..	17	12
,, Acquitted at the Bar . . . . .	3	1	1	..	3	4	..	..	7	5
,, No Bills Found . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1
,, Not Prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	2
,, Found Insane on Arraignment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Acquitted as Insane . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
,, Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	11	2
Total . . . . .	7	6	2	1	27	15	3	..	39	22
Committed for Re-examination but not afterwards fully Committed, being Discharged, Bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1

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No. 2.—Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Mis-demeanants.		Felons.		Mis-demeanants.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
„ committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	2	..	..	6	2	..	..	6	4
„ rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	2	..	..	7	2	..	..	7	4
Of these were Convicted . . . . .	..	2	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	3
„ Acquitted at the Bar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ No Bills Found . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Not Prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Found Insane on Arraignment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Acquitted as Insane . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Left on Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Total . . . . .	..	2	..	..	7	2	..	..	7	4
Committed for Re-examination but not afterwards fully Committed, being Discharged, Bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1

No. 3.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	5	1
By Courts Martial . . . . .	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . .	2	..
Under the Game Laws . . . . .	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws . . . . .	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . .	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act . . . . .	15	8
Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . . . .	3	..
Under the Larceny Act . . . . .	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act . . . . .	..	..
For Assaults . . . . .	12	9
For want of Sureties . . . . .	1	..
As known or reputed thieves . . . . .	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes . . . . .	24	..
Total . . . . .	62	19
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates . . . . .	..	..

No. 4.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..
By Courts Martial . . . . .	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . .	..	..
Under the Game Laws . . . . .	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws . . . . .	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . .	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act . . . . .	..	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . . . .	2	..
Under the Larceny Act . . . . .	..	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts . . . . .	..	..
For Assaults . . . . .	..	..
For want of Sureties . . . . .	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves . . . . .	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes . . . . .	3	..
Total . . . . .	5	..
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates . . . . .	..	..

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No. 5.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Meane Process . . . . .	..	..
In Execution . . . . .	..	..
Forfeiture of Recognizances or on Attachments for Contempt . . . . .	..	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side . . . . .	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	..

No. 7.—Number of prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	1	..
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others . . . . .	11	4
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns . . . . .	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed . . . . .	3	1
Total . . . . .	15	5
Criminal Lunatics . . . . .	..	..

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No. 6.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

CRIMINALS.	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	9	7
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others . . . . .	92	34
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns . . . . .	3	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed . . . . .	4	1
Total . . . . .	108	42
Criminal Lunatics . . . . .	..	..
DEBTORS.		
Debtors . . . . .	..	..
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . . . .	108	42
Criminal Lunatics . . . . .	..	..

No. 8.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year . . . . .	27	10
The Average Number of Prisoners in the course of the Year . . . . .	18	9
DEBTORS.		
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the same Year . . . . .	..	..
The Average Number of Debtors in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..

No. 9.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 months.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	5	3	9	4	6	6	5	1		
„ after Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	1		
„ under Summary Convictions . . . . .	3	3	18	6	18	8	6	1		
Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	27	17
„ after Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	6	1	2	7	..	3	1	..	15	12
„ under Summary Convictions . . . . .	111	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	57	18

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No. 10.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	6	3
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	1	6	2
Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions . . . . .	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..

No. 11.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	13	10
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	15	3
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	11	4
Total . . . . .	39	17

No. 16.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	5	3
Can read only . . . . .	2	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	2	2
Can read and write well . . . . .	..	..
Total . . . . .	9	5

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	2	..
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	7	5
Total . . . . .	9	5

No. 17.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	28	11
Can read only . . . . .	..	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	21	6
Can read and write well . . . . .	8	..
Total . . . . .	57	18

No. 13.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	10	1
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	23	13
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	24	4
Total . . . . .	57	18

No. 18.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	4	..
Can read only . . . . .	..	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	1	..
Can read and write well . . . . .	..	..
Total . . . . .	5	..

No. 14.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	5	..
Total . . . . .	5	..

No. 19.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners of 17 Years and upwards in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition . . . . .	18	4
Infirmary Cases . . . . .	6	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time . . . . .	5	1
Deaths . . . . .	..	..

No. 15.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	16	10
Can read only . . . . .	3	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	15	6
Can read and write well . . . . .	5	..
Total . . . . .	39	17

No. 20.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition . . . . .	..	..
Infirmary Cases . . . . .	..	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time . . . . .	..	..
Deaths . . . . .	..	..

No. 21.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or any other Prison.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	8	4
Twice . . . . .	3	3
Thrice . . . . .	3	3
Four times or more . . . . .	3	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>

No. 22.—The Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prison.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	..	1
Twice . . . . .	..	..
Thrice . . . . .	1	..
Four times or more . . . . .	..	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

No. 23.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour . . . . .	23	9
Employment, not being Hard Labour . . . . .	76	32
Not employed. . . . .	4	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>42</b>

No. 24.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour . . . . .	4	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour . . . . .	8	4
Not employed. . . . .	3	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>

No. 25.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year . . . . .	6	4

No. 26.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year . . . . .	2	2

No. 27.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly Whipped . . . . .	..	..
Privately Whipped . . . . .	..	..

No. 28.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly Whipped . . . . .	..	..
Privately Whipped . . . . .	4	..

No. 29.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Whipping . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells . . . . .	7	1	..	..
Solitary Cells . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

No. 30.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Whipping . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells . . . . .	4	2	..	..
Solitary Cells . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

No. 31.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . . .	£.	s.	d.
„ Male and Female Clothing . . . . .	149	3	2½
„ Bedding . . . . .	28	1	9
„ Straw . . . . .	14	16	2
„ Extra allowance, by order of the Surgeon . . . . .	6	14	0
„ Medicines . . . . .	18	19	3½
„ Beer and Spirits . . . . .	14	12	9½
„ Fuel . . . . .	23	0	0
„ Soap . . . . .	8	9	6
„ Candles, Oil, and Gas . . . . .	5	1	3
„ Washing . . . . .	1	13	8
„ Cooking . . . . .	25	14	6½
„ Stationary and Printing . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Books . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Furniture . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Rates and Taxes . . . . .	0	8	0
„ Officers' Salaries . . . . .	273	16	0
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions . . . . .	28	10	6
„ Removal of Transported Convicts . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	55	14	5
<b>Total expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0½</b>
* Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year . . . . .	312	18	7½
Prison Diet per head per Annum . . . . .	5	17	9½
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per Annum . . . . .	Uncertain.	..	..
Pensions to retired Officers . . . . .	..	..	..

\* This includes a Sum of £250 for paving the several yards of the Prison by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

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No. 32.—Dietary, per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	lbs.	pints.	Salt—ozs.
Men . . . . .	168	7	14	6
Women . . . . .	168	7	14	6
Boys . . . . .	168	7	14	6
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.				
Men . . . . .	168	7	14	6
Women . . . . .	168	7	14	6
Boys . . . . .	168	7	14	6

No. 33.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months employed.	Number of working hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners of the Wheels to the total No. employed.	Number of feet in ascent per day as per hours of employment.	Revolution of the Wheels per day.	The daily amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its power.
January . . . . .	6	Ten.	Nine Inches.	Twice.	One-third.	6,480	720	4,120	The Wheel is governed by means of a regulator, and is kept constantly going during the hours of labour.	Nil.
February . . . . .	6					6,480	720	4,120		
March . . . . .	7					7,560	840	5,040		
April . . . . .	7					7,560	840	5,040		
May . . . . .	8					8,640	960	5,760		
June . . . . .	10					10,800	1,200	7,200		
July . . . . .	10					10,800	1,200	7,200		
August . . . . .	10					10,800	1,200	7,200		
September . . . . .	10					10,800	1,200	7,200		
October . . . . .	8					8,640	960	5,760		
November . . . . .	6					6,480	720	4,120		
December . . . . .	6					6,480	720	4,120		

No. 34.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c., at the close of the Year 1838.

No.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	Governor . . . . .	58	Easter Sessions, 1829 . . . . .	100 0 0	8 0 0	108 0 0	To attend Assizes and Sessions.
2	Chaplain . . . . .	30	Michaelmas Sessions, 1836 . . . . .	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
3	Matron . . . . .	49	Easter Sessions, 1838 . . . . .	18 0 0	..	18 0 0	
4	Surgeon . . . . .	37	Ditto, 1829 . . . . .	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
5	Turnkey . . . . .	25	October 20, 1834 . . . . .	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	
6	Ditto . . . . .	33	Easter Sessions, 1838 . . . . .	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	
			Total . . . . .	273 16 0	8 0 0	281 16 0	

No. 35.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive Labour in the Prison . . . . .	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners . . . . .	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract . . . . .	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate . . . . .	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants . . . . .	..
Amount received from Parishes for support for the support of Illegitimate Children . . . . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . . . .	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners . . . . .	..
Other Receipts . . . . .	12 18 0
Total . . . . .	12 18 0

No. 36.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	654 15 0½
Total Receipts of ditto . . . . .	12 18 0
Actual Cost to the County, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	641 17 0½

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*—The magistrates have most readily accomplished some important changes, in consequence of my former remarks; but some additional points deserve attention.

1. It would be an advantage to make some small addition to the diet of the prisoners at hard labour. Probably some soup for the hard labour prisoners, which appears to have been originally intended to be in use at Swansea, according to the rules, might be introduced at a very moderate cost.

2. For the sake of greater security, it would be a cheap expedient to place loose bricks on the top of the outer wall. The chevaux de frise, which have been placed on the division walls, require to be pointed anew, in order that they may preserve their power of revolving freely.

3. The windows of the male infirmary should be made to open more widely; at present they are not capable of being opened sufficiently to afford the requisite ventilation.

4. A better distribution of combs and towels is desirable; at the time of my visit both these articles were very scantily supplied.

5. It would be a good arrangement to empower the keeper to distribute a certain quantity of paper for necessary purposes, in order both to prevent the destruction and desecration of religious books for such purposes, and to promote the habit of cleanliness.

6. As the number of men greatly exceeds that of female prisoners, it would contribute much to the good economy of the prison if the yard No. 5 (the women's wheel yard) were appropriated for the use of some one class of male prisoners,—as, for instance, vagrants. In this case the use of the tread-wheel for female prisoners would be abolished, which in my opinion is a desirable change. It would not be difficult to appropriate also to the male side, Nos. 16, 17, and 18, above this yard, which now belong to the females; but, in order to accomplish this transfer, it would be necessary to raise the wall of the yard up to the roof.

7. If tread-wheel labour is abolished so far as regards the females, it would be a good substitute to set them occasionally to pick oakum.

8. A bell to correspond between the keeper's and turnkey's room would be useful in cases of sudden emergency.

DEBTORS' GAOL FOR THE LIBERTY OF GOWER.

Debtors' Gaol for the Liberty of Gower.

This building presents the same appearance in every respect which it wore on my former visit. It is contained within the old castle belonging to the Duke of Beaufort. The keeper, who has had charge of it for several years, is appointed by the steward of the Duke of Beaufort. At the time of my visit, July, 1839, I found no prisoner in confinement; nor had any individual been confined here since the preceding month of March. During the year 1837, 10 prisoners were admitted here; during the year 1838 only three were received. Since the 1st of January, 1839, only one debtor has been in confinement; he was discharged in the following March, having been in the gaol about one year. There is no provision made for the support of poor debtors, but in no instance have the parishes to which they have belonged refused to allow them 6d. a-day when application has been made.

The salary of the keeper is the same as before, £10 annually. No one has visited or examined the state of the gaol since my former visit. The building continues in a dilapidated and neglected state. No debtor has been admitted since the operation of the new Act, and most of those who formerly were confined here were brought in on mesne process.

According to the statement of the keeper, the new police of Swansea use the dark rooms of this castle for night charges, because prisoners had sometimes escaped from the cells at the station house.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Pembrokeshire.

Haverfordwest.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Haverfordwest. County Gaol and House of Correction.

*Construction.*—Since my last visit, a cooking kitchen has been built; a new entrance has been made to the female apartment, and the whole has been painted.

There are two gates leading to the terrace adjoining to the prison, both open to the public. The ground belongs to the county, and the magistrates, I believe, might close them, but Haverfordwest is so quiet a place that no inconvenience is felt. The keeper has never known anything to be thrown over; this is, perhaps, because his house looks down the terrace.

The windows are in good order and clean. One of the privies wanted a little mending in the seat, and the keeper immediately ordered it to be repaired.

*Management.*—No alteration has been made in the officers or in their salaries.

The matron is old, she is the keeper's mother. His female servant appears to do the chief work of matron; the magistrates are said to be aware of this, as she goes round with them.

With respect to its general condition, this prison is now looking much better than formerly; it is cleaner, neater, and in better order, and is well painted and whitewashed.

Silence is enforced during labour at the tread-wheel, but not elsewhere. In other parts of the prison noise is not allowed.

There are no new rules.

Tobacco is not yet prohibited here.

Day-rooms continue in use. A fire appears to be kept up in each during the whole year.

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In the cell of one man, who acts as wardman, I found a sheet of paper, a pen, and some ink in a bottle. All letters, however, which go out or come in are said to be first read by the keeper. In the same cell there was also a knife.

The dark cells here are not well ventilated. I found no prisoners in them. The prisoners confined in them have bread and water only; they do not go out, even to chapel; but no prisoner has been more than twelve hours in a dark cell during the last three or four years.

I found no prisoner in solitary confinement.

In solitary confinement by sentence of court, the diet is the same as usual, except for soldiers sent here by court-martial, who have bread and water; no exercise is taken. The books allowed are a Bible and Testament. The cell is an ordinary one. The prisoners attend chapel, but have no work. The term is generally a week, sometimes a fortnight, and a month in about eight or ten cases in a year.

The women in future will not be put two in a bed.

*Escapes, &c.*—There have been no escapes, and no cases of suicide since the keeper has been here.

*Visits and Letters.*—Convicted prisoners see their friends *without limit*, and without order from the magistrates, but always in the presence of a turnkey. All letters are examined.

*Registration.*—There are no new registers.

*Behaviour of the Prisoners.*—The behaviour of the prisoners here is generally very good. The keeper has never heard an oath for two years. During two years there has been a good deal of trouble with one prisoner only. In July, 1838, a prisoner, a sailor of this town, assaulted the turnkey, having got out of his ward, and gone into the debtors' ward. He kicked the turnkey on the knee, and the latter was obliged to defend himself with a life preserver. He was put into a light cell with irons, and held to bail afterwards for twelve months to keep the peace. He was kept in irons for three days. This is the only case in which they have been used since my former visit.

*Terms of Imprisonment.*—During 1836, 1837, and 1838, only one man was sentenced to two years' imprisonment; but at the date of my visit one man was in for two years, one woman for three years, and also a male for eighteen months.

*Debtors.*—Very few female debtors are committed hither. There is a ward appropriated to them with a yard, but it has not been used during the last twelve months.

The poor debtors have the usual prison allowance. Some of the debtors are offenders against the revenue, and have 6*d.* a-day.

Of the four here at present, only one is on the county allowance. The keeper usually finds them bedstead and bedding from his own pocket. He has no trouble with them.

*Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*—The following cases have occurred from January 1, 1838, to December 31, 1838:—

Debility.	Pain in the side.
Debility from old age.	Pregnancy.
Venereal affection.	Small-pox.
Debility.	Injured shoulder.
Pregnancy (the child lived.)	Sore hand.
Great debility.	Rheumatism.
Pain in the back.	Indigestion and slight fever.
Debility, 5.	Sore leg.
Itch, 2.	Severe cold.
Injured arm from a burn.	Eruptive disease.
Debility.	Venereal affection.
Injured arm from bite of a dog.	Rupture.
Slight rupture.	Itch, 3.
Venereal affection.	Venereal affection.
Diarrhœa.	Sore leg.
Cold, 2.	Debility and pain of the head.
Sore leg.	Injured hand (cut by glass) and venereal affection.
Slight fever.	Itch, 2.
Pain in the side.	Debility.
Venereal affection.	Indigestion.
Slight fever.	Severe cold.
Severe cold.	Debility.
Sore throat.	Venereal affection.
Pregnancy.	Debility.
Bruised head.	
Slight fever.	

N.B.—The above are only the more important cases. There are many slight ones of which the surgeon makes no entry. He finds medicines, and receives nothing for lyings-in. The county finds trusses. I found one lunatic prisoner here, who is alluded to in the previous Report.

There is an infirmary-room for the men, but it is too near the tread-wheel; it is also close, not well ventilated, and not sufficiently spacious. I found only one bed in it, and no water-closet or night-stool. The surgeon has often felt the want of a more commodious apartment for the sick. He has had more than six at a time requiring to keep their beds.

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There is no bath for the men, except a loose wooden-tub, in which they appear to be generally bathed when necessary in the open air. There is a good fixed bath for the women.

For the women there is no proper infirmary at all; when ill, they have only their own ordinary cells, some of which, however, have fire-places.

I found no patient in bed here, and only a few taking medicine, viz., about three men and three women for trifling complaints. One young man, however, appeared more seriously ill with a febrile attack. He had only become ill the day before, and had not yet seen the surgeon, but was to see him on the afternoon of my visit.

The itch used to be very frequent here. The keeper recollects 16 cases to have been here at once. Now it does not appear to be at all common. The keeper imputes this change to the diminished number of vagrants sent hither.

The Surgeon's Journal is ruled with printed headings. The surgeon enters in it the name, class, ward, and disease of the patient, the date of his entry on the sick list, and of his discharge; also the extra diet cases. There is, too, another column for observations, which he occasionally inserts. The deaths have been remarkably rare during several past years.

The surgeon is satisfied with the diet, but he occasionally orders extra diet, of which, for instance, there were 12 cases during 1838; white bread, tea and sugar being generally given. The ordinary bread here is barley bread.

The surgeon has had a partner during the last year, who occasionally attends the prisoners as well as himself.

It appears that some prisoners come into this gaol for their own benefit. A vagrant lately told the keeper that his only motive for being committed hither was to get cured of the itch. Vagrants have now no clothing given them on their going out, which is a disappointment to them; other prisoners who are really destitute still have clothing given them. Some years ago no less than 20 vagrants were in this prison at one time. Prisoners have sometimes said that they preferred being here to the District Union Workhouse.

The lunatic prisoner is allowed to walk by himself on the terrace outside the prison, from whence he might escape if he chose; but he is said to be quite imbecile and attached to the place; and such he appears to the casual observer.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—Books are rather scantily provided.

The chaplain has acted here during 47 years, and recollects Howard's visit to this prison. His son and another clergyman sometimes do duty for him. He rarely converses with the prisoners, and has only delivered the Sacrament to a condemned criminal. He recollects only one instance of late years when an application has been made for a Dissenting minister; this was made by the wife of a debtor, who, coming to see her husband confined here, fell ill and remained in the gaol some time. He describes the prisoners as a hardened set, and knows few, if any, cases of individuals discharged hence, who have turned out well afterwards. He is not in the habit of going into the wards. His journal only enumerates the days on which he performs Divine service and preaches.

The keeper can depend thoroughly on the accuracy of the returns he has made in the calendars of the proficiency of the prisoners in reading and writing.

*Reformation.*—The keeper knows several instances of persons committed hither who were great drunkards, and who on leaving gaol became sober characters. One man was transported hence, and returned from the hulks; he is now employed here, and is living very correctly. When he returned, he came to thank the keeper. The latter has no distinct recollection at present of more than this instance of reform; but there have been several men here for assaults, who have afterwards conducted themselves well.

*Labour.*—Both men and women work at the tread-wheel, the men on one side, the women on the other; they cannot see each other. Above them the miller (a paid officer) is stationed, who looks down upon both parties equally; he can hear any loud talking, and see any improper conduct, but is not near enough to detect whispers. There were three men and three women at work on it on the day of my visit; the three women were none of them receiving medicine, nor complaining of any distinct indisposition; but one woman who was so employed, and had been in several times before, spoke of some ailment of the stomach.

There is a pump here which can employ two or three men, but it is not now used, because there is another supply of water.

I found one man, a debtor, working in a carpenter's shop; another prisoner, a felon, was engaged at tailoring; one misdemeanour prisoner was working on the terrace outside, with the turnkey at his side. The women wash for themselves; they also bake. One male prisoner acts as cook. The mill grinds the barley from which the bread is made.

*Diet.*—There has been no alteration in the diet. The prisoners may have either cheese or butter, as they please. They may have  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of salt butter, or  $24\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. of cheese, per week; the butter costs a little less; the price of the cheese is 36s. per cwt., that of the butter 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; the prisoners generally prefer butter. They have barley-bread and 6 ozs. of oatmeal for 6 pints of gruel daily, and the butter or cheese. It would be better to give only 3 ozs. of oatmeal for 3 pints of gruel, and to expend the cost of the remaining 3 ozs. in some other form.

The untried are allowed to receive food from without, and have still the gaol allowance; they get, however, very little from their friends.

*Population.*—I found in the prison one person of superior condition, who had been, I understood, an officer in the army. About three or four were natives of England, the rest were Welsh. There was one prostitute, and two women who had each a child with them.

From July 1, 1838, to July 1, 1839, the females here were, one German itinerant musician's

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wife; several farm servants for misdemeanours, such as quitting place; two female servants from private families. There was no actor nor showman of either sex.

Report of the trades of the male prisoners admitted from July 1, 1838, to July 1, 1839:—

Labourers (under this head are comprehended men working at any business under employers, but the majority are farm-labourers) . . . . .	53	Tinmen . . . . .	3
Fishermen . . . . .	0	Carpenters . . . . .	5
King's sailors . . . . .	0	Hawkers . . . . .	3
Soldiers (a marine from Pembroke docks)	1	Whitesmiths . . . . .	1
Poachers . . . . .	0	Sawyer . . . . .	1
Weavers (from Lancashire, not born in Wales) . . . . .	4	Plasterer . . . . .	1
Musician (a German) . . . . .	1	Cornfactor . . . . .	1
Mariners (two ships' crews refusing to serve) . . . . .	25	For embezzling parish money . . . . .	1
Butchers . . . . .	2	Druggist (who kept a shop) . . . . .	1
Tailors . . . . .	8	Cooper . . . . .	1
Masons . . . . .	2	Watchmaker (who did not keep a shop)	1
Farmer . . . . .	1	Collier . . . . .	1
Shoemakers . . . . .	5	Miller . . . . .	1
		Gardener . . . . .	1
		Blacksmiths . . . . .	2
		The keeper does not recollect an instance of any prisoner from the Royal Navy being here whilst he has been in office (14 years).	

The population is on the decrease; one cause of which, the keeper thinks, is the diminution of bastardy cases; another, that they now give only  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  per mile to vagrants, or passes, instead of  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ , which discourages them. The vagrant class has certainly diminished, since they seldom see the same face a second time. If such prisoners do re-appear, no pass or relief is afforded at all. Poaching is evidently on the decrease, as far as the register shows.

Stock.—There is a sufficient stock of bedding, and it is in moderately good condition.

Combs are not found by the prison; some of the prisoners had them of their own. Towels are moderately well supplied, and there is a good supply of soap.

Relief on Discharge is afforded at the discretion of the gaoler. If the prisoners are well conducted, 1s., 2s., or 2s. 6d. are given according to the term. Passes are given when required, usually to vagrants. The prisoners do not go to the relieving officer. Farm-servants often go back to the same master.

Contracts with Boroughs.—The only contract is with the borough of Haverfordwest, which pays the proportion of salaries and provision for a certain number of prisoners, but does not take any share in the repairs.

Number of prisoners sent hither from the borough of Haverfordwest, from July 9, 1838, to July 9, 1839, not including dobtors, 40.

ACCOUNT of the State of the Prisoners at the Date of my Visit in July, 1839.

Number and Description of Prisoners in Custody.

	M.	F.
1. Convicted Felons . . . . .	6	6
2. Convicted Misdemeanants . . . . .	5	4
3. Vagrants . . . . .	1	1
4. Offences against the Revenue Laws . . . . .	1	..
5. Breaches of the Peace . . . . .	..	1
6. For further Examination . . . . .	1	..
7. Lunatic . . . . .	1	..
Total . . . . .	15	12

State of Instruction of the above Prisoners.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write . . . . .	2	6
Can Read only . . . . .	7	5
Can Read and Write imperfectly . . . . .	3	1
Can Read and Write well . . . . .	2	..
Superior Education . . . . .	1	..
Total . . . . .	15	12

	M.	F.
Number of Debtors in Custody . . . . .	4	..

State of Instruction of the above Debtors.

	M.	F.
Can Read and Write well . . . . .	2	..
Superior Education . . . . .	2	..
Total . . . . .	4	..

Disposal of all the Prisoners as to sleeping.

	M.	F.
Slept in separate Beds and Cells . . . . .	19	4
Slept Two in each Cell, viz. Four Cells, and Two in a Bed . . . . .	..	8
Total . . . . .	19	12

The Number of these Prisoners who have been committed before.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	1	1
Twice . . . . .	..	..
Thrice . . . . .	..	..
Four times and more . . . . .	3	1
Total . . . . .	4	2

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Number of Prisoners for Trial at Sessions during the last Year.

	M.	F.
October Quarter Sessions, 1838 . . .	3	..
January ,, 1839 . . .	6	3
April ,, 1839 . . .	..	..
July ,, 1839 . . .	6	1
Total . . . . .	15	4

Number of Prisoners for Trial at Assizes during the last Year.

	M.	F.
Lent Assizes, 1839 . . . . .	13	3
Summer ditto ,, . . . . .	1	3
Total . . . . .	14	6

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State of Instruction of the above.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write . . . . .	3	..
Can Read only . . . . .	4	2
Can Read and Write imperfectly . . . . .	6	1
Can Read and Write well . . . . .	2	1
Total . . . . .	15	4

State of Instruction of the above.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write . . . . .	2	4
Can Read only . . . . .	2	1
Can Read and Write imperfectly . . . . .	6	1
Can Read and Write well . . . . .	3	..
Superior Education . . . . .	1	..
Total . . . . .	14	6

GENERAL STATISTICS of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

No. 1.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the Course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Mis-demeanants.		Felons.		Mis-demeanants.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the Commencement of the Year . . . . .	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	4	2
„ Committed for Trial in the Course of the Year . . . . .	7	3	3	1	10	6	2	3	22	13
„ Rendered in Court for Trial in the Course of the Year . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	4	4
Total . . . . .	11	3	4	2	12	11	3	3	30	19
Of these were Convicted . . . . .	2	2	3	2	5	6	1	1	11	11*
„ Acquitted at the Bar . . . . .	6	1	..	..	6	3	..	1	12	5
„ No Bills found . . . . .	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	1	5	3
„ Not Prosecuted . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
„ Found Insane on Arraignment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Acquitted as Insane . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Bailed in Court to appear, or to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total . . . . .	11	3	4	2	12	11	3	3	30	19
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed; being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places . . . . .	..	1	..	..	7	..	2	..	9	1

\* 1 male and 1 female transported.

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No. 2.—Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year.

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Number of Prisoners in the same Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Total . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Of these were Convicted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
" Acquitted at the Bar . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" No Bills found . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
" Not Prosecuted . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Found Insane on Arraignment . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Acquitted as Insane . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Left on Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed, being Discharged, Bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be Committed in distant Places . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..

No. 3.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	16	..
By Courts Martial . . .	7	..
Deserters awaiting a Route . . .	3	..
Under the Game Laws . . .	3	..
Under the Revenue Laws . . .	2	1
Under the Bastardy Laws . . .	1	2
Under the Vagrant Act . . .	14	2
Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . .	15	..
Under the Larceny Act . . .	..	2
Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts . . .	1	..
For Assaults . . .	10	1
For want of Sureties . . .	11	..
As known or reputed Thieves . . .	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes . . .	10	4
Total . . .	93	12
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates . . .	4	1

No. 4.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	2	..
By Courts Martial . . .	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route . . .	..	..
Under the Game Laws . . .	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws . . .	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws . . .	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act . . .	1	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . .	3	..
Under the Larceny Act . . .	..	..
Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts . . .	..	..
For Assaults . . .	1	..
For want of Sureties . . .	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves . . .	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes . . .	1	..
Total . . .	8	..
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates . . .	1	..

No. 5.—Debtors in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process . . .	19	2
In Execution . . .	14	2
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachments for Contempt . . .	1	..
Total . . .	34	4

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No. 6.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>		
In Custody at the commencement of the Year, who were convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions . . . . .	3	..
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	20	2
Prisoners before Trial, or rendered in Court at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	26	17
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others . . . . .	77	12
Received from the Custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their Returns . . . . .	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed . . . . .	13	2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>33</b>
Debtors . . . . .	34	4
<b>Total of Debtors and Criminals . . . . .</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>37</b>
Criminal Lunatics . . . . .	..	..

No. 7.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year, who were convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions . . . . .	..	..
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	2	..
In Custody before Trial, or rendered in Court in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	2
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others . . . . .	6	..
Received from the Custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their Returns . . . . .	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed . . . . .	3	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>
Criminal Lunatics . . . . .	..	..

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	M.	F.
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>		
The greatest number of Prisoners at one time in the course of the same Year . . . . .	26	8
The average number of Prisoners in the course of the Year . . . . .	20	4
<b>DEBTORS.</b>		
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the same Year . . . . .	21	1
The average number of Debtors in the course of the Year . . . . .	12	2

No. 9.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	6	2	4	5	8	2	3	5	2	..	2	1	..	..	25	15
Ditto after Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	..	..	1	..	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	10	10*
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . . . .	25	6	17	2	22	3	7	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	77	12

\* 1 male and 1 female transported.

No. 10.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto after Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ditto under Summary Convictions . . . . .	2	..	3	..	1	..	6	..

No. 11.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	4	1
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	17	7
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	5	9
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	1
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>

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No. 13.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	17	1
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	36	6
30 years and upwards . . . . .	24	5
Total . . . . .	77	12

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No. 14.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	2	..
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	4	..
Total . . . . .	6	..

No. 15.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	11	9
Can read only . . . . .	4	6
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	5	2
Can read and write well . . . . .	6	..
Total . . . . .	26	17

No. 16.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	..	..
Can read only . . . . .	..	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	..	..
Can read and write well . . . . .	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	2

No. 17.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	9	5
Can read only . . . . .	27	6
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	29	..
Can read and write well . . . . .	12	1
Total . . . . .	77	12

No. 18.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	..	..
Can read only . . . . .	4	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	2	..
Can read and write well . . . . .	..	..
Total . . . . .	6	..

No. 19.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition . . . . .	10	11
Infirmity cases . . . . .	16	4
Greatest number of sick at any one time . . . . .	6	3
Deaths . . . . .	..	..

No. 20.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or any other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	13	4
Twice . . . . .	11	..
Thrice . . . . .	1	1
Four times or more . . . . .	1	..
Total . . . . .	26	5

No. 21.—The Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	..	..
Twice . . . . .	..	..
Thrice . . . . .	..	..
Four times or more . . . . .	..	..

No. 22.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour . . . . .	48	14
Employment, not being Hard Labour . . . . .	60	14
Not employed . . . . .	28	5
Total . . . . .	136	33

No. 23.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour . . . . .	5	1
Employment, not being Hard Labour . . . . .	3	..
Not employed . . . . .	3	1
Total . . . . .	11	2

No. 24.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year . . . . .	..	2

No. 25.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year . . . . .	..	..

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No. 26.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . . .	209	2	8½
„ Male and Female Clothing . . . . .	19	16	2
„ Bedding . . . . .	9	9	6
„ Straw . . . . .	2	8	0
„ Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon . . . . .	5	8	1
„ Medicines . . . . .	0	11	6
„ Beer and Spirits . . . . .	46	13	4
„ Fuel . . . . .	8	7	6
„ Soap . . . . .	8	1	5½
„ Candles, Oil, and Gas . . . . .	2	12	10
„ Washing . . . . .	5	19	6
„ Stationery and Printing . . . . .	1	0	0
„ Books . . . . .	329	8	0
„ Furniture . . . . .	1	0	0
„ Rates . . . . .	329	8	0
„ Officers' Salaries . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes or Sessions . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Removal of Transported Convicts . . . . .	53	13	6
„ Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	32	17	7½
<b>Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8½</b>
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year . . . . .	146	3	1½
Prison Diet per Head per Annum . . . . .	7	11	7½
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum . . . . .	1	2	11½

No. 27.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat, when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk Pottage.	Other Allowances.
Men . . . . .	ozs. 280	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	None.
Women . . . . .	Of Barley Bread.	None.	None.	24 per week.	None.	21 about.	None.	21 about.	None.
Boys . . . . .									
Employment not being Hard Labour, or not employed.									
Men . . . . .	Same allowance as above.								
Women . . . . .									
Boys . . . . .									

No. 28.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Officers.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
1. Governor . . . . .	38	April, 1825	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	£. s. d. ..	Residence and Garden, Soap, Fuel, and Candles.
Salary £180.						
2. He pays out of his Salary the Turnkey £31. 4s.	49	„ 1837	31 4 0	11 0 0	159 16 0	
3. Chaplain . . . . .	77	„ 1802	50 0 0	..	31 4 0	
4. Surgeon . . . . .	42	„ 1831	40 0 0	..	50 0 0	
5. Matron . . . . .	66	„ 1821	25 0 0	..	40 0 0	
6. Miller . . . . .	50	„ 1821	25 0 0	7 11 0	25 0 0	Has the same allowance of Provisions as the Prisoners.
Clerk to Visiting Justices . . . . .	50	1821	8 8 0	..	33 11 0	
Total . . . . .			329 8 0	18 11 0	8 8 0	

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No. 29.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison . . . . .	..	..	..
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners . . . . .	1	13	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract . . . . .	155	8	3½
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate . . . . .	35	13	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants . . . . .	..	..	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . . . . .	..	..	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports . . . . .	..	..	..
Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners . . . . .	..	..	..
Other Receipts . . . . .	..	..	..
Removal of Convicts . . . . .	53	12	6
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9½</b>

No. 30.—Total Expenses for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	735	8	8½
Total Receipts of ditto . . . . .	246	6	9½
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>
Actual Cost to the County of each Prisoner, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions— <i>Eleven Pence Farthing and a fraction.</i>			

No. 31.—Comparison of Committals and Mortality during several Years.—Summary of Committals to the Castle Gaol and House of Correction, Haverfordwest, during the Years 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, and part of 1837; also of the Number of Deaths during these periods. exhibiting a very small proportion.

Years.	Number of Warrant Prisoners.	Number of Debtors.	Total.	Number of Deaths.
1825	163	16	179	..
1826	199	17	216	..
1827	204	26	230	..
1828	156	28	184	..
1829	171	23	194	2 M.
1830	202	25	227	1 M.
1831	220	12	232	2 M.
1832	246	17	263	1 M. 1 F.
1833	251	34	285	..
1834	409	14	423	..
1835	283	30	313	..
1836	245	33	278	..
1837	197	26	223	..
	3,146	301	3,247	7

No. 32.—Decrease of Inmates.—Return of the Number of Committals to the Castle Gaol and House of Correction, Haverfordwest, for the Years ending Michaelmas 1836, 1837, 1838, showing a gradual diminution.

Year ending Michaelmas.	Warrant Prisoners.		Debtors.		Total Number.		Children.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1836	201	44	31	2	232	46	10
1837	189	37	28	1	217	38	5
1838	125	33	34	4	159	37	4

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. To prohibit the use of tobacco, in conformity with the Act lately passed for the better ordering of prisons.
2. To build an infirmary for male prisoners, and another one for the females; to make a water-closet adjoining each; and to set apart such new rooms exclusively for the use of the sick and convalescent.
3. To abolish the practice of taking prisoners outside the prison on the terrace to do any kind of work, on any pretence whatever; even if the county should lose a trifling sum in one sense, yet in another sense it will gain through the increased repugnance to incarceration which is created by a prohibition of all unnecessary and improper indulgence, relaxation, or irregularity.
4. To distribute a supply of waste paper for necessary purposes to prisoners, in order both to prevent the destruction and desecration of religious books, and to promote health and habits of cleanliness.
5. To define in writing the quantity of exercise, if any, which is to be taken by prisoners placed in solitary confinement by sentence of court; at present they have no exercise at all. In my opinion every prisoner who is locked up in a solitary or separate cell for a space

exceeding three days, ought to have at least one hour's exercise in the yard daily, either taken all at once, or (better still) twice in the day, half an hour at each time.

6. To allow a more abundant supply of books for the use of the prisoners, both in Welsh and English.

7. To impose suitable restrictions on visits and letters. In the Lords' Report on Prisons will be found a recommendation on this head, which has now been adopted in many prisons; having been also subsequently recommended for adoption in a circular from the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

8. It would be very convenient, as well as decent, to have a bath-room for the male prisoners, which might also serve as a receiving room. At present there is only a loose tub for this purpose, and the men are often bathed in the open air.

#### PEMBROKE.—LOCK-UP HOUSE (for the Borough and County).

This is a small separate house, adjoining the street, and contains two rooms, or large cells. The first of these opens immediately from the road, so that when the door is opened, any passenger can see the inmate or inmates. The other cell opens out of the first one. Both cells are sufficiently spacious, light enough, and not ill ventilated. One cell has an iron bedstead, the other has none, because the wooden one which it formerly contained was broken by disorderly prisoners. A great defect in both the cells is that the window in each looks on the street, and prisoners may thus manage to converse with persons outside, and even with some dexterity to receive articles from their friends without. There is a night-stool in one cell, but not in the other. The building does not possess any yard or outlet. The building is under the charge of a constable, who does not live on the premises; he receives £7 annually, and some perquisites (not derived from prisoners). He makes out a bill for the maintenance of the prisoners and debtors to the county treasurer. The borough magistrates make use of this place as well as the county ones. The longest stay of any prisoner recollected by the constable for many years past was three nights. Prisoners, indeed, are usually transferred immediately to the county gaol at Haverfordwest by one of the two constables employed at Pembroke. No register is preserved here; but I found that about 20 persons had been confined here during the previous six months. No one has escaped during that time. No one was in confinement at the date of my visit in July, 1839. Another lock-up house has been recently built near the Dock-yard.

I have suggested to the mayor—1. The expediency of placing an iron gate to protect the door, for the sake of greater security. 2. To repair the fire-place. 3. To place a wire screen inside of each of the windows, in order to prevent communication with persons outside. 4. To place a bedstead in the outer cell. 5. To make a privy of some kind in the inner cell.

#### TENBY.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building, which has been sometimes called a gaol, consists of two rooms, not underground, opening from the street. The first room on entering is spacious, and not unfit for the purpose of a lock-up cell, except that the door opens on the street, and that the prisoners can communicate with persons in the street. It has lately been put in good condition. The inner cell, opening out of the first one, is of nearly the same dimensions, but is quite dark and ill ventilated; it is floored like the other with mortar, which in this cell is almost worn out, and the floor is damp. In one corner of this last cell I found a bedstead with some straw upon it. In the first cell, which is in better condition altogether, there was no bed, nor in either cell was there any pot or night-stool. No one was here at the time of my visit, in July, 1839.

The town-clerk affirms that no debtor has been here since the passing of the Municipal Act, and that they have no right to admit debtors, all of whom the sheriff could enter and claim. Debtors are sent immediately to Haverfordwest. He affirms also that no prisoner remains here longer than a night, namely, for examination or re-examination, and that immediately after commitment the prisoner is sent to the county gaol at Haverfordwest. No one lives on the spot. The key is kept by a constable, who has a small annual salary. The town-clerk expresses his belief that a new lock-up house will be built in connexion with a new town-hall, which it is intended to construct, but which may possibly be delayed for a year or two. Another member, and officer of the corporation, expresses a similar opinion. I did not communicate with the mayor, as he was not in good health. If it were anticipated that prisoners were likely to remain here at any time longer than 24 hours, it would be necessary to have two small yards; one for the use of females, the other of male prisoners. Exercise might be allowed occasionally in such yards.

The salary of the constable, who acts as keeper, appears to be 2*l.* The expense and maintenance of prisoners for one year (including washing) appears to have been only 1*l.* 4*s.*

#### *Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. The inner cell is quite unfit for use, from its dampness, entire want of light, and absence of all ventilation.

2. The outer room, though better calculated for its object, as regards light, air, and general condition, is yet so near the street, that communication by conversation is perfectly easy, and the transmission of articles from without to the prisoners within is not difficult. If a person charged with a serious crime should be placed there, this facility of communication

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would be obviously most dangerous, nor could he, with propriety, be placed in the inner cell as a means of escaping the above evil, because the inner cell is totally unfit for a place of confinement even during a few hours.

3. It might easily happen that a man and a woman might be placed here at the same time, in which case one of the parties must be placed in the unwholesome cell, and conversation of any kind would be easy between them.

4. It might also easily happen that two or three persons might be charged as accomplices in some grave offence, and then how, in such a lock-up house, could any separation be established among individuals, who, for the ends of justice, ought to be carefully precluded from all possibility of intercourse?

5. A lock-up house is important in proportion to the population, wealth, resort of strangers, and distance from the county gaol; all which circumstances, more or less, indicate the necessity of a better lock-up house in a place such as Tenby.

6. A suitable building should be erected, removed as far as possible from the public thoroughfare, containing at least four cells, well ventilated, secure, not communicating with each other, and not readily admitting of conversation, or of the transmission of articles from without.

## CARDIGANSHIRE.

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Town Gaol and  
County Lock-up  
House.

## ABERYSTWITH.—TOWN GAOL AND COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building has been improved since my former visit, but still contains only two large cells or rooms, one for males and one for females; both of these rooms have fire-places. The late keeper died this year. The new keeper is the superintendent of the police of the place, or rather acts as the senior policeman; there is one other policeman besides himself. In addition to his pay as policeman, the keeper receives 10*l.* 10*s.* annually, has the house to live in, and coals. His wife takes charge of the female prisoners, but receives no salary; and has received no order from the magistrates as to her acting the part of matron. At present there are only two bedsteads in the male cell, and one in the female cell. There is only separate bedding enough in the house for the supply of three bedsteads. I found two females confined here in July, 1839, who were sleeping in the same bed. One man had been recently discharged. The greatest number of men who have been here at one time, since April 9, 1839 (when the new keeper came into office), has been four. No good register exists before that time. One of the women now in confinement is committed for a month; the other, who will be discharged in a few hours, has been here three weeks. There has been no escape; and only one case of illness during the three months which have elapsed since the arrival of the new keeper. So far as I can collect, 186 persons have been admitted here from November 13, 1837, to July 30, 1839, including both night charges and prisoners confined for a term. Some of these last have remained a week, a fortnight, three weeks, and a month; but none, so far as I can learn, longer than a month. The daily allowance to each prisoner is 1½ *lb.* of seconds bread, and 6 *ozs.* of oatmeal, from which the prisoners make their own gruel. I found two books in the female cell, one of which was a Welch Testament. The whole building is moderately neat and clean, and in a better state than previously.

I am informed that an order had been made some time ago by the magistrates, for carrying into effect my former suggestions for the enlargement and general improvement of the gaol, but that it was suspended through a design entertained of building a county gaol here. It would be difficult, however, to present sufficient reasons for withdrawing from Cardigan so important a benefit to that place; and, at the same time, the offenders in this county are not numerous enough to justify the existence of a county gaol at both places.

In the mean time, I have again suggested to the magistrates the necessity of building more cells here, particularly on the male side; to place five light iron bedsteads in the male room, and three in the female room, in order that prisoners may not sleep two in the same bed; to supply a corresponding quantity of new bedding; to render the walls of the yard more secure, by means either of revolving *chevaux de frise*, or of loose bricks; to provide more books for the use of the prisoners; to make a strong open-barred iron gate, with a spring lock, within the present prison door; to place two additional iron bars before the window of the male room. If no new cells are built, it will be desirable to fit up and strengthen the disused cell which stands alone in the yard.

## CARDIGAN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Cardigan.  
County Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

*Construction.*—Some improvement has been made since my last visit in some of the windows.

It is proposed to rebuild the exterior and division walls, and to place an iron grating over the criminal yards; also to build a wall adjoining the criminal yards; and further, to make chimnies in the day-rooms of the criminal wards.

It is necessary that there should be a general repair, painting, whitewashing, and fitting-up of the infirmary-rooms, which are now in disuse. The proposed alteration in the chimnies of the criminal wards is also extremely necessary: the prisoners at present use a fire-place without a chimney.

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*Management.*—With respect to its general system, this prison is too easy; the rules are not sufficiently definite; and there is a want of supervision. The only rules are contained in an extract from the Act on Gaols, which is printed; there are no others either in print or manuscript.

There has been no alteration in the officers, nor in their salaries, since my last visit.

Silence cannot be observed, as the only officers are a gaoler and matron, and the prisoners work by themselves at the tread-wheel, the men on one side and the women on the other, as at Haverfordwest, only that here no superintendent is present. There exists here no order with respect to enforcing silence; the gaoler endeavours to keep the prisoners quiet.

There is no rule forbidding the introduction of tobacco; but the gaoler seldom allows it to any prisoners, and never to the convicted.

There is no rule as to visits, nor is any limit fixed for their duration. To the convicted, visits are allowed perhaps once or twice a-week. There is no rule or limit with respect to correspondence, but the keeper reads all the letters. It has lately been ordered that the keeper or matron should be present during visits. The keeper's wife is matron, and his daughter assists her.

There has been no case of suicide, and no alarm of fire, since my last visit.

*Solitary Confinement.*—Only two or three prisoners have been sentenced, during the last two years, at the quarter sessions, to solitary confinement in a light cell, during a month of their whole term. Such prisoners have books, but no work. They walk in a yard for an hour daily; attend the chapel; and have the ordinary diet.

Prisoners condemned to solitary confinement for refractory conduct are placed in a darker cell.

*Punishments.*—In cases of punishments for refractory conduct, the prisoners are locked up in a cell for 24 or 48 hours, or even for three days. Sometimes their diet is reduced. Irons have been used once, since I was last here, in the case of a man who tried to escape.

*Escapes.*—Since my last visit, one man succeeded in getting over the wall, but was retaken.

*Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*—The surgeon's journal for July, 1839, up to the 27th instant, records visits to the prison on the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 13th, 18th, 25th, and 27th instants.

I found one woman lying ill from a feverish attack; the surgeon attributes the case to anxiety of mind. Three prisoners were receiving medicine for complaints more or less slight.

Up to the date of my visit, in July, 1839, there had been two deaths since January 1, 1839; both apparently from exhaustion. One patient was ill a fortnight; the other had been affected for six months with sciatica and other diseases. One had apparently a disposition to mania.

There has been no case of scurvy since my last visit. There have been eight or ten cases of itch during the last year; a few of venereal affections; none of dysentery or diarrhoea; two or three of simple fever (in the two last years); a few of influenza; and some very sharp attacks of rheumatism. There have been no lyings-in. No lunatics are now here.

The surgeon is satisfied with the diet. He orders extra diet in perhaps so many as 20 cases during the year.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—The chaplain's journal is well kept. He visits the prison sometimes thrice a-week, and always once or twice. The prisoners state that they have frequent opportunities of conversing with him.

The general behaviour of the prisoners is good; they give very little trouble. Only one man (a poacher) has insulted the keeper since my former visit.

The conduct of the debtors is also orderly; they go to chapel regularly.

*Reformation.*—The keeper knows several prisoners who, after their dismissal, have returned to industrious and honest pursuits.

*Diet.*—There has been no alteration in the diet since my last visit. The prisoners cook for themselves, and eat in the day-rooms. The untried receive very little from their friends.

*Labour.*—The men work at the tread-wheel: no one is present to superintend them during labour. The whole operation is useless, and probably mischievous, as at present conducted.

The prisoners sometimes work at breaking stones in a cell.

The women also work at the tread-wheel, on the opposite side to the men.

The labour here is unprofitable.

*Progress and Description of the Population.*

At the date of my visit, in July, 1839, there were here—

Debtors . . . . .	Males . . . . .	7
„ . . . . .	Females . . . . .	0
Criminals. . . . .	For trial . . . . .	0
„ . . . . .	„ . . . . .	1
„ . . . . .	Convicted . . . . .	2
„ . . . . .	„ . . . . .	1
„ . . . . .	Misdemeanours. Males . . . . .	2
„ . . . . .	„ . . . . .	0
Total . . . . .		13

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## FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

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Of these, three were from quarter sessions; none from assizes.  
Of the 13, one was a stranger to Wales, and one had been recommitted.  
All the debtors were on county allowance, and had the ordinary diet.  
The population rather decreases than otherwise; recommitments are not very numerous; poaching is not a common offence—there was only one case in 1837.  
From January 1, 1838, to December 31, 1838, were committed hither—

Labourers . . . . .	10
Mariner . . . . .	1
Locksmiths . . . . .	2
Weavers . . . . .	2
Shoemaker . . . . .	1
Carpenter . . . . .	1
Miners . . . . .	2
Servant . . . . .	1
Butchers . . . . .	2
Vagrants . . . . .	4
Horse-keeper (belonging to the town) . . . . .	1
Carter . . . . .	1
Hawker . . . . .	1
Hatter (journeyman) . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	30

The mariner, it is believed, was not of the Royal Navy, although he said he was. The term labourer in the foregoing table means workman of any description, or servant to a tradesman.

## Total Number of Criminain 1838 :—

Males . . . . .	27
Females . . . . .	5
Total . . . . .	32

## Population from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838 :—

Debtors . . Males . . . . .	10
„ . . Females . . . . .	0
Criminals . . Males . . . . .	30
„ . . Females . . . . .	5
Total . . . . .	45

*Expenditure.*

	£.	s.	d.
For the quarter ending July 2, 1839. . . . .	118	17	6
„ „ April 9 . . . . .	98	4	2
„ „ January 1 . . . . .	118	10	11
„ „ October 16, 1838 . . . . .	98	0	9
Total . . . . .	£433	13	4

Total expenditure for the year ending December 31, 1838, 345*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*, including salaries, conveyance of prisoners, diet, clothing, bedding, straw, and every item. The allowance for conveying prisoners is 7*s.* 6*d.* a-day, exclusive of their transport in a cart, which belongs partly to the keeper and partly to the county.

*Stock.*—There is a sufficient stock of beds, bedding, and clothing for the general number of prisoners.

*Registration.*—The only change under this head is the addition of a bread book.

*Relief on Discharge.*—This is left to the discretion of the keeper. During 1838, 3*s.* was the largest sum given; 1*s.* the lowest. Relief is afforded to every prisoner (except those from the town) according to the distance he has to travel. Some clothes are given on the prisoner's dismissal, or his old ones are mended. A prisoner was lately sent to a place beyond Lampeter: the cost of the journey was 1*l.* 1*s.* The individual in this case appeared insane, and incapable of taking care of himself.

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. A large bound register is required for the prison, with several proper printed headings, and with ruled columns.
2. Proper bound journal books should be supplied, for the use of the chaplain and of the

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surgeon, by the county. At present they make use of little books, provided by themselves, and easily lost or destroyed.

3. New rules are required, which should be printed and suspended in various parts of the prison. These new rules might be partly comprised of the new regulations contained in the Act for the better ordering of prisons lately passed. Among these rules it would be very desirable to include restrictions on visits and letters, and on the use of tobacco.

4. To make chimnies in the day-rooms of the felons' wards; the prisoners at present occasionally use a fire-place without any chimney, the dangerous and unwholesome nature of which it is unnecessary to dilate upon.

5. To appoint a turnkey, whose assistance is absolutely necessary here to enforce even the most moderate degree of discipline. On every ground a turnkey is required here to preserve order and silence when the keeper is not present; and it is impossible that the keeper can be in all parts of the gaol at once. When the keeper is engaged in the correspondence essential to his office, or is absent from the town, it is obvious that a turnkey is indispensable.

6. Two of the privies require to be emptied.

7. Painting and whitewashing are necessary.

8. The infirmary wards should be put into proper condition, so as to be serviceable in case of need or of sudden sickness.

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—State of Instruction of Prisoners committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions during the Year, ending Michaelmas, 1838.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	..	..
Can read only . . . . .	2	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	14	1
Can read and write well . . . . .	..	..
Total . . . . .	16	1

No. 5.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour . . . . .	10	1
Employment, not being hard labour . . . . .	3	1
Not employed . . . . .	9	..

No. 2.—State of Instruction of Prisoners committed on Summary Convictions during the same Year.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	1	..
Can read only . . . . .	1	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	5	..
Can read and write well . . . . .	..	..
Total . . . . .	7	2

No. 6.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year . . . . .	1	..

No. 3.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition . . . . .	4	..
Infirmary cases . . . . .	1	..
Greatest number of sick at one time . . . . .	3	..
Deaths . . . . .	..	..

No. 7.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons . . . . .	1	..	..	..
Whipping . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells . . . . .	4	..	..	..
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	5	..	..	..
Other Punishments . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	10	..	..	..

No. 4.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	..	..
Twice . . . . .	..	..
Thrice . . . . .	..	..
Four times or more . . . . .	1	..

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No. 8.—Return of the Number of Persons confined for Debt at this time in the Gaol of the County of Cardigan, stating in Classes the Years in which they were Imprisoned. Dated 7th July, 1839.

Number of Persons in each Class at this time in Custody.	Number under One Month in Custody.	Number of Months in Custody.	Number of Years in Custody.	Total of each Class in Custody.
1	. .	. .	16	1
1	. .	. .	12	1
1	. .	. .	3	1
1	. .	. .	1	1
1	. .	2	. .	1
1	. .	1	. .	1
1	1	. .	. .	1
7	1	3	32	7

## CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Carmarthenshire.

## CARMARTHEN.—BOROUGH GAOL.

Carmarthen.  
Borough Gaol.

*Construction.*—There is a desire on the part of the borough, I believe, to break up the town gaol, to contract with the county for its prisoners, and to sell the ground on which the present one stands, or to add it to the market-place.

But if the county should finally accept any such proposition, it will be necessary that it should fit up some more cells in the county gaol, and strengthen them properly for the purpose. The county gaol possesses plenty of cells, but they are not all properly secured, and several want repairs of various kinds.

Recently the borough has determined to send *some* of its prisoners to the county gaol. (See County Gaol, under the head of "Contracts.") No particular class of prisoners is designated.

Some of the upper cells here are good, roomy, light, and have fire-places. The female debtors' part is very good. The lower cells are dark, damp, and ill-ventilated.

*Management.*—The debtors here are sometimes troublesome; the other prisoners are not so.

There are some new printed rules, but most of these are violated; and some, indeed, it is impossible to observe under the existing want of the materials necessary for their maintenance.

The whole prison was whitewashed in September, 1838, and is to be so again when the weather becomes dry.

The cells are dirty; the bedding is in bad order.

The former keeper is dead. His widow is said to have taken away the only register; I found none of any kind. The new keeper was appointed February 9, 1838. He does not live in the house, but sleeps there; he keeps a public-house in the town conjointly with his son. His salary is 20*l.* a-year.

The door which separates the prisoners from the keeper's kitchen was open at the time of my visit, and it appears to be usually so. Thus the prisoners can talk to any one, and hear the conversation of any one who enters from the door of the street immediately into the kitchen.

It is obvious that, when the keeper is absent during the day, no sort of discipline or order can exist.

The keeper's daughter acts as matron, but has received no appointment, and has no salary. She does not live on the spot, and does not sleep there. She quits the prison at half-after eight or nine in the evening, and returns about eight in the morning. There have been no escapes since the keeper has been here.

*Population and General Statistics.*—I found four female prisoners here, and three male debtors. Since February 9, 1838, have been admitted

45 prisoners.  
42 debtors.

The debtors are fewer in number since the new Act. One of the women now here has been committed before. The greatest number of prisoners at once since February 9, 1839, has been 16 debtors. There have never been more than six other prisoners at once, viz., four men, and two women.

*Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*—There has been no death since February 9, 1838. One debtor has been confined to his bed. The surgeon also attends the county gaol. He has 10*l.* per annum for this prison. He only comes when sent for. He has only attended one serious case, in which the patient was confined to bed, during the last two years.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—There is a chaplain here; he has 10*l.* per annum; he lives about four miles off. He performs service once, with a sermon, on Sundays, but does not come on week-days. There is no screen in the chapel to divide the men from the women. The debtors generally come to chapel regularly. I found only one book here, a Testament; it was much torn.

*Diet.*—The diet is now 1½ lbs. bread, 1 lb. potatoes, 3 pints of gruel, and salt, daily. Soap, straw, and coals are provided for the prisoners.

*Labour.*—There is no labour carried on here.

*Expenditure.*—The cost of the borough gaol for the last year has been as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Chaplain . . . . .	10	0	0
Surgeon . . . . .	10	0	0
Bedding . . . . .	2	16	0
Straw . . . . .	0	5	0
Fuel . . . . .	3	18	0
Soap . . . . .	0	10	0
Candles . . . . .	0	3	0
Stationery . . . . .	0	5	0
Salaries . . . . .	20	0	0
Repairs and alterations for the last year . . . . .	5	12	0
Cost of the prison diet for one whole year . . . . .	10	14	7
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>

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Extract from an order made at the Michaelmas quarter-sessions, 1832.

“A riot\* having occurred in the gaol of the county of the borough of Carmarthen last night, and there being good reason to believe that the prisoners therein confined are not in sufficient safe custody, it is ordered that the magistrates in and for the county of the borough be authorized to remove the said prisoners, if they shall see fit, to the house of correction of the county of Carmarthen, and the keeper of the said house of correction is hereby authorized to receive such prisoners into his safe custody, until they are liberated by due course of law. The expense of the maintenance of such prisoners to be borne by the county of the borough.”

Extract from an order made at the April quarter sessions, 1833.

“Ordered, that the magistrates of the county of the borough of Carmarthen may, if they think fit, place offenders in the tread-mill belonging to the house of correction of this county, the borough defraying all expenses attending such prisoner or prisoners as may be so sent to the tread-mill.

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. To have a register with ruled columns, and suitable printed headings.
2. To provide books both in Welsh and English for the use of the prisoners.
3. To place a screen between the male and female prisoners in the chapel.
4. To increase the salary of the keeper, on condition that he shall constantly reside in the prison.
5. To give a formal appointment as matron to the wife or daughter of the keeper; and to commit to such matron the exclusive charge of the female prisoners, accompanied by a small salary.
6. To appoint visiting magistrates.
7. To maintain three journals; one for the visiting magistrates, in which to enter their remarks; one for the chaplain, to record his performance of Divine service; and one for the surgeon, in which to describe any cases of illness which may occur.
8. To issue a rule that no prisoners shall be allowed to sleep two in one bed.
9. If the keeper is engaged to reside constantly on the spot, (which ought to be the case on every account,) then also some labour might be provided by making the male prisoners (sentenced to hard labour) break stones in the yard. If the matron also resided constantly on the spot, the women might wash, make, mend, and pick oakum.
10. To set apart one room, containing a fire-place, as an infirmary, with a night-stool; and another room as a dark cell for punishment.
11. To provide a small stock of clothing.
12. To mend the floor of the privy in the debtors' yard, and to make doors to the privies which at present have none.
13. To provide a bath of some kind.
14. To mend an iron bar in the window of one of the day-rooms, which has been partly divided, and is consequently insecure.

CARMARTHEN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Alterations ordered by the Magistrates in consequence of my Suggestions, in February, 1838.*

It is ordered as follows :—

“That boards of sufficient height be placed in front of the tread-mill in the house of correction, so as to prevent prisoners seeing persons passing by the tread-mill, and placed so as to admit air.

“That one or more tin or copper ventilators be placed at the sides of the tread-mill above and below the same; and if it be found that the boards in front darken the tread-mill, that

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\* This riot was connected with the election.

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one or more apertures or windows with grates, and glass, if necessary, (such glass to be open and shut,) be placed in the sides of the tread-mill.

“That convicted prisoners be not permitted to receive letters or visits from their friends during the first six months of imprisonment, excepting under peculiar and pressing circumstances.

“That a dark cell for the punishment of refractory prisoners be fitted up, and that such cell be selected by the governor.

“That a privy be made in the yard of the female ward of the house of correction, and that boards be placed on the outside of such windows in the female debtors' ward, such as may prevent their seeing males walking in the yard.”

*Management.*—There is a want of order and good discipline here.

The two turnkeys are the keeper's sons; they both sleep in the gaol.

I found the female cells all empty. There was no woman in confinement, except a debtor, who was sitting in the gaoler's kitchen, and who occupied a bed-room in his house. She was to pay him 2s. 6d. per week for its use.

None of the male debtors here are supporting themselves. All are on the county allowance, receiving 2s. a-week.

I found the female cells neglected and out of order; the floors covered with feathers.

The tread-wheel was not at work at half past four in the afternoon, when I made my first visit. It was said to have been used in the morning.

The prison is said to be whitewashed two or three times a-year.

The general behaviour of the prisoners is stated to be good.

Both the turnkeys' salaries, as also the matron's, are included in the keeper's salary. The chaplain's salary has been raised: it used to be 60*l.* The surgeon's was also raised six months ago.

The punishment for refractory conduct is confinement in a dark cell; sometimes in the prisoner's own cell. The diet is reduced. Cases of punishment are very rare.

Silence is said to be moderately well observed: there are not many cases of punishment for breach of it. The prisoners are very tractable.

I found one prisoner in solitary confinement by sentence of court. The term of imprisonment is six months; the last week to solitary confinement (to which no one is condemned for more than a week). The cell is light. The diet as usual. The prisoners are let out morning and night for a short time to wash and empty their slops.

*Escapes.*—There have been no escapes since my visit in 1837.

*Suicide.*—One man nearly cut his arm off with a razor. There has also been a pretended case of suicide.

*Registration.*—There have been no new registers.

*Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*—This is a healthy prison: its situation is good. The surgeon is satisfied with the diet. There is no scurvy, and there has been no case of fever for two years. One man, a lunatic, I found ill of diarrhœa. There is not much itch; and syphilitic affections are very rare. There was no cholera here, nor in the town. There is only one lunatic, who has been here two years. There has been one case of small-pox during the last two years, and one only. There have been two lyings-in in the last two years (one of a debtor's wife, who was admitted by the magistrates on account of her husband being here.)

*Deaths in 1836-7, and 1837-8.*—One debtor upwards of 70 years of age, died from inflammation and obstruction of the bowels.

The surgeon finds medicines and bandages; the county, trusses. The infirmary rooms have only been used very rarely during the last two years, because only one case required such removal; but if serious cases occurred, the surgeon would take care to have them removed to the infirmary.

There are not half a dozen cases of extra diet in a year.

The prison is provided with a common slipper-bath.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—The chaplain has been 25 years here: he has no other duty. There is full service twice on Sundays, and a sermon. He mixes Welsh and English in the same service. In the evening, after the service is over, the chaplain calls the prisoners, and makes them read to him, examines them in the catechism, or in the meaning of passages of Scripture. Every day he reads extracts from the morning prayers, and a passage from Scripture. He walks in the wards frequently, and gives the prisoners lessons. He has never administered the sacrament but once or twice: has never been applied to for it by prisoners more than twice.

There is no schoolmaster. Many prisoners when they come in can read their own language. Most prisoners have some religious knowledge: many are well acquainted with the Testament. About one half the prisoners are dissenters. The behaviour of the prisoners to the chaplain is very good and submissive. He is often surprised at the careful way in which his congregation behave. The debtors attend chapel regularly.

There are no lady visitors here. The chaplain promises to supply books more frequently. The chaplain knows a prisoner who could not read a letter when admitted, who learned to read in prison, begged to receive the sacrament, which he did, and who is now a good member of society. The chaplain wishes for blinds to the windows behind him in the chapel, to protect him from the sun.



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9. A watch-box is required in which the turnkey may be stationary during the hours of treadwheel labour, but more particularly during wet weather.

10. The chevaux-de-frise require immediate painting; they are rusty, and will not easily revolve, and consequently afford less security against escape.

11. To distribute a supply of waste paper for necessary purposes to the prisoners; in order both to prevent the destruction and desecration of religious books, and to promote health and cleanliness.

12. To make doors to all those privies which at present are destitute of them.

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ANDOVER.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

In this small and most inappropriate building, which is barely good enough for a lock-up house, and possesses few of the features of a prison, I found, on June 27, 1839, four prisoners in confinement, of whom two were placed in one room, and two in the other two rooms. There are only three rooms or cells in all, in addition to the keeper's apartments.

The salary of the keeper is only 10*l.* yearly, out of which, according to his own statement, he finds straw. He carries on no trade. His wife acts as matron, but has no salary. Prayers are occasionally read to the prisoners in a little room belonging to the keeper by dissenting ministers, of whom two or three have attended at different times during the last two months. For the diet of the prisoners 6*d.* per day is allowed before trial, and 4*d.* per day after trial. Prisoners before trial may receive food from without by order of the mayor.

I regret to say that this prison is one of the worst in my district: I know of only two or three which can compete with it in deficiency of all suitable means and appliances. I believe, however, that the town council are fully sensible of the necessity of either greatly improving it, or of discontinuing it altogether, as a prison.

The number of prisoners for trial, or tried, at Assizes and Sessions, for the year ending March, 1838, was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Prisoners of the age of 17 and upwards . . . . .	7	3
Under 17 . . . . .	..	..

	Males.	Females.
The number of prisoners on Summary Con- victions of the age of 17 and upwards was.	60	16
Ditto under 17 . . . . .	..	..

No debtors were received during the same period.

Few prisoners have been confined for a longer term than one month, and not many for even so long a term.

The prisoners tried at sessions are immediately afterwards sent to the Bridewell at Winchester to undergo their sentence.

The cases of sickness during the same year were, in prisoners of the age of 17 and upwards, as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Slight cases . . . . .	2	2
Infirmary Cases . . . . .	..	..
Greatest number at one time . . . . .	1	1
Deaths . . . . .	..	..

The amount of expenditure during the same time was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prisoners' diet . . . . .	11	8	2
Bedding . . . . .	2	0	0
Medicines . . . . .	1	1	0
Officers' salaries . . . . .	8	0	0
Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	1	16	6
Total expenditure of prison per year, not including repairs and additions . . . . .	24	5	8
Repairs and alterations . . . . .	1	15	0
Prison diet per head per annum . . . . .	6	1	8

*Labour.*—There is no hard labour here. The prisoners are locked up in their rooms or cells during a chief part of every day.

The total number of prisoners admitted from January 1, 1839, to June 27, 1839, has been 51, of whom 14 were women.

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*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. The greatest and most glaring deficiency is the want of a separate *ward, yard, and privy* for the use of the *female* prisoners.

2. The only existing yard is so insecure at this time (and was so at my former visit two years ago) that the male prisoners scarcely ever are enabled to enjoy that degree of exercise which is essential to health.

3. It does not appear that the keeper's wife has ever received any formal appointment to the office of matron. To her alone should be committed the entire charge of the females; and a small annual remuneration should be allowed to her.

4. Although the keeper's salary is so small, that no proper person can ever be engaged to fill it on such terms, yet out of this small salary, it appears that he has to find straw, soap, mops, and brushes. Nor is any allowance of coals made to the keeper for his own use. Nor are any towels supplied by the town for the use of the prisoners.

5. It would be useful to draw up a few rules, which should serve as a guidance for the keeper, and particularly in regard to visits and letters.

6. An allowance of *money* for diet is one of the worst arrangements possible. It would be prudent to fix a regular scale of diet for the prisoners. A fair scale, for a prison so situated as that of Andover, might be

1½ lb. of bread daily (of seconds quality),

1 lb. of potatoes daily,

3 pints of gruel daily (given warm, when desired),

and of salt half an ounce daily for each prisoner.

I name this scale as a moderate one, easily to be adopted here, but not at all suitable for every other prison.

In case this was put into practice, a loaf of bread of the weight stated would be sent daily (from a baker appointed by the Council) for each prisoner.

7. To raise the keeper's salary would render the office more respectable, and would be the best means of securing good services.

8. The building in general, and particularly the outer door and railings, require to be strengthened: the whole, at present, is quite insecure.

9. Some screen, or close railing, should be placed on the wall of the yard, in order to prevent communication with the windows of the adjoining house.

10. Lastly, it is essential to a gaol that some religious instruction should be conveyed to the prisoners by a minister of the Established Church.

## GOSPORT.—COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

*Construction.*—There have been no alterations in the building since my visit in 1837. Occasionally, but rarely, during the winter, there have been more prisoners than cells; but there are cells enough to give the average number of prisoners a single cell each.

*Management.*—This prison is clean and neat.

I found the prisoners in the day-rooms and yards. A fire is kept in the day-rooms in winter.

Wardsmen cook for the prisoners.

On the night preceding my visit, all the men had slept in single cells. There was only one woman, and she slept in a cell alone. There are not bedsteads enough for each prisoner to have a separate one.

No prisoners are locked up except those in solitary confinement. There is no night-watch. The keeper, turnkey, and matron sleep in the prison.

There is no order given to enjoin silence; but quiet is generally kept; and no talking is allowed during the crank-labour.

There has been no change in the number of officers since my last visit, and none of the officers have been discharged, or have otherwise left the prison.

There are no new rules.

There exist no written or printed rules respecting letters and visits; but the keeper has a verbal order to admit no letters, and to let none go out, except at his discretion; in an extreme case, when, however, he would probably apply to a magistrate. Visits are permitted about once in three months.

There are but few cases of punishment for refractory conduct. Irons have been had recourse to once in six years.

No fire has occurred here, and there have been no cases of suicide since my last visit.

There are no prisoners condemned to solitary confinement sent here from the quarter-sessions: all such go to Winchester Bridewell.

At the period of my visit there were nine prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement by courts martial. These prisoners usually spend the first and last months of their term of imprisonment in solitary confinement, but sometimes only one month altogether. They generally take exercise for half an hour daily.

*Escapes.*—There have been none. One man got out about five years ago, but was retaken after two or three hours.

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*Sick.*—There have been no deaths in 1839, up to the date of my visit; nor has any prisoner been confined to his bed. I found no patients either in the male or female infirmary. One man and one woman were taking medicine. There were no insane patients; and no prisoner has ever become insane here. The want of an infirmary is severely felt. Since my visit in July 1839, one prisoner has died of fever, and I believe that two or three others were ill about the same time or soon after.

At the time of my visit one prisoner was on extra-diet.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—The supply of books here is rather scanty: there are no miscellaneous works.

There has lately been no attempt to teach the prisoners to read.

The sacrament has never been administered since the keeper has been here.

The keeper does not know that there are any Roman Catholics here at present. He never remembers an application having been made for dissenting priests. No prisoner has ever objected to attend chapel.

The keeper does not remember any particular case of reformation in a prisoner; but farmers' men, on leaving prison, have often gone back to their former masters.

*Diet.*—There has been no change in the diet here.

The last contract for provisions, &c. was made in 1839, March 28th, when the prices were as follows:—

	s.	d.	
Mutton (breasts of) . . . . .	0	4½	per lb.
Oatmeal . . . . .	15	9	per cwt.
Soap . . . . .	5	3	per 12 lb.
Bread . . . . .	16	8	per cwt.
Coals . . . . .	23	0	per ton.
Potatoes . . . . .	2	8	per cwt.

Contracts are made by tender.

The bread contracted for is the best.

*Labour.*—Eight men were employed at the time of my visit; seven at the crank, and one acting as wardman.

The men working at the crank are enclosed in a small apartment, of which the sides are chiefly composed of wood. The turnkey stands outside this apartment. He does not see the prisoners, but can hear them distinctly; though it is still probable that a whisper may escape him. There is a slide in the wooden partition adjoining to which he stands; and if he suddenly withdraw this slide he can instantly see all that is going on. The keeper thinks that the turnkey has thus a more complete control than if he were constantly in sight of the prisoners; but this is doubtful. The turnkey is said to be constantly present during labour.

No profit is derived from the labour here.

*Registration.*—There is a new description-book, a new alphabetical register of prisoners, and a new account book.

*Recommittals.*—At the time of my visit there were two soldiers recommitted; and also a man for want of bail to keep the peace against his wife.

*Population.*—There were 14 prisoners here at the time of my visit in July 1839, of whom  
5 were on summary convictions,  
9 from courts martial.

One of the 14 was a woman (not a prostitute).

There was no fixed increase or decrease last year.

The total number admitted during the year ending Michaelmas, 1837 was 309.

Ditto ditto ditto 1838 324.

There are no poachers here at present; but there are often some in the winter. There are no sailors of the Royal Navy here, nor indeed any sea-faring men. The prisoners are for the most part agricultural labourers.

*Stock.*—There is no stock of male or female clothing for the prisoners. When any is wanted, the keeper goes into the town and buys it.

*Relief on Discharge.*—The relief is supplied from the county rate. A shilling is generally given, if the prisoner goes out of the town for a few miles. The keeper has never given more than 2s.

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GENERAL STATISTICS for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

No. 1.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	6	..	22	3	2	..	30	3
„ Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	6	..	22	3	2	..	30	3
Of these were Convicted . . .								
„ Acquitted at the Bar . . .								
„ No Bills found . . .								
„ Not Prosecuted . . .								
„ Found Insane on Arraignment . . .								
„ Acquitted as Insane . . .								
„ Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . . .								
„ Bailed in Court to appear, or to take their trial at a subsequent tribunal . . .								
„ Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed, being Discharged, Bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers for Offences charged to be committed in distant places . . .	..	..	11	3	1	..	12	3

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Unknown; will be found in return from Winchester, the Prisoners being conveyed there for trial.

No. 2.—Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.	
	Felons.	
	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..
„ Committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	2	..
„ Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	..	..
Total . . .	2	..
Of these were Convicted . . .		
„ Acquitted at the Bar . . .		
„ No Bills found . . .		
„ Not Prosecuted . . .		
„ Found Insane on Arraignment . . .		
„ Acquitted as Insane . . .		
„ Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . . .		
„ Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . . .		
„ Left on Trial at the end of the Year . . .	..	..
Total . . .	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed, being Discharged, Bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places . . .	10	..

See Table No. 1.

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No. 3.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	17	..
By Courts Martial . . . . .	110	..
Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . .	3	..
Under the Game Laws . . . . .	6	..
Under the Revenue Laws . . . . .	9	1
Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . .	..	..
Under the Vagrant Act . . . . .	16	14
Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . . . .	21	..
Under the Larceny Act . . . . .	6	1
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts . . . . .	..	..
For Assaults . . . . .	14	1
For want of Sureties . . . . .	14	3
As known or reputed Thieves . . . . .	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes . . . . .	18	4
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>24</b>
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates . . . . .	3	..

No. 4.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	1
By Courts Martial . . . . .	..	..
Deserter awaiting a Route . . . . .	..	..
Under the Game Laws . . . . .	..	..
Under the Revenue Laws . . . . .	..	..
Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . .	..	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . . . .	2	..
Under the Vagrant Act . . . . .	2	..
Under the Larceny Act . . . . .	4	1
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts . . . . .	..	..
For Assaults . . . . .	5	..
For want of Sureties . . . . .	..	..
As known or reputed Thieves . . . . .	..	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes . . . . .	5	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates . . . . .	2	..

No. 5.—Debtors in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process . . . . .	..	..
In Execution . . . . .	..	..
Forfeitures of Recognizances or on attachments for Contempts . . . . .	..	..
Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal Side . . . . .	..	..

No. 9.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	19	1	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	3
„ „ after Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under Summary Convictions . . . . .	45	8	72	6	70	9	18	..	10	1	2	..	217	24

No. 6.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in same the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>		
In custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	17	..
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of the other officers . . . . .	247	27
Received from the custody of other keepers and enumerated in their Returns . . . . .	..	..
Committed for re-examination but not afterwards fully committed . . . . .	15	3
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>30</b>
Debtors . . . . .	..	..
Criminal Lunatics . . . . .	..	..

No. 7.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	1
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others . . . . .	20	1
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their Returns . . . . .	..	..
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed . . . . .	12	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>
Criminal Lunatics . . . . .	..	..

No. 8.

	M.	F.
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>		
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year . . . . .	29	5
The average number of Prisoners in the course of the same Year . . . . .	20	2
<b>DEBTORS.</b>		
The greatest number of Debtors at any time in the course of the same Year . . . . .	..	..
The average number of Debtors in the course of the same Year . . . . .	..	..

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No. 10.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial (except Debtors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under Summary Convictions	4	..	8	..	3	1	3	..	18	1

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No. 11.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	4	1
21 Years and under 30	17	1
30 Years and upwards	9	1
Total	30	3

No. 17.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	78	2
Can Read only	40	16
Can Read and Write	99	6
Total	217	24

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of age	1	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..
14 Years and under 17	1	..
Total	2	..

No. 18.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	8	1
Can Read only	8	..
Can Read and Write	2	..
Total	18	1

No. 13.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	70	9
21 Years and under 30	100	11
30 Years and upwards	47	4
Total	217	24

No. 19.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	57	6
Infirmary Cases	..	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	4	..
Deaths	..	..

No. 14.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age	2	..
12 Years and under 14	2	..
14 Years and under 17	14	1
Total	18	1

No. 20.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the same Year.—None.

No. 15.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	9	2
Can Read only	7	1
Can Read and Write	14	..
Total	30	3

No. 21.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Once	9	..
Twice	..	..
Thrice	..	..
Four times or more	1	1
Total	10	1

No. 16.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..
Can Read only	..	..
Can Read and Write	2	..
Total	2	..

No. 22.—The Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or any other Prison.—None.

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No. 23.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour . . . . .	132	19
Employment, not being Hard Labour . . . . .	36	11
Not Employed . . . . .	111	..
Total . . . . .	279	30

No. 24.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour . . . . .	11	2
Employment, not being Hard Labour . . . . .	7	..
Not Employed . . . . .	14	..
Total . . . . .	32	2

No. 25.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year, by Courts Martial only . . . . .	53	..

No. 26.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year . . . . .	..	..

No. 27.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards sentenced by Courts of Justice to be publicly or privately whipped in the course of the same Year.—None.

No. 28.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age sentenced by Courts of Justice to be publicly or privately whipped in the course of the same Year.—None.

No. 29.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Untried.	
	M.	F.
Irons . . . . .	..	..
Whipping . . . . .	..	..
Dark Cells . . . . .	12	..
Solitary Cells . . . . .	..	..
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	..	..
Other Punishments . . . . .	..	..
Total . . . . .	12	..

No. 30.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.—None.

No. 31.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

	Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	
	M.	F.
Night Caps . . . . .	..	..
Day Caps . . . . .	..	..
Jackets . . . . .	3*	..
Waistcoats . . . . .	..	..
Trousers . . . . .	4*	..
Shirts . . . . .	16*	..
Stockings . . . . .	..	1*
Handkerchiefs . . . . .	..	..
Shoes . . . . .	6*	1*
Clogs . . . . .	..	..
Gowns . . . . .	..	..
Petticoats . . . . .	..	..
Flannel ditto . . . . .	..	2*
Shifts . . . . .	..	1*
Beds . . . . .	1	1
Blankets . . . . .	2	2
Rugs . . . . .	1	1
Sheets . . . . .	..	..
Pillow Cases . . . . .	..	..
Towels (to each ward) . . . . .	1	1
Infirmary Beds . . . . .	..	..
„ Blankets . . . . .	..	..
„ Sheets . . . . .	..	..
„ Pillow Cases . . . . .	..	..
„ Rugs . . . . .	..	..
„ Towels . . . . .	..	..

The articles marked thus \* were only issued when a prisoner was in absolute need of the same, and the numbers inserted are the total given during the year.

No. 32.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . . .	115	5	5½
„ Male and Female Clothing . . . . .	3	1	6
„ Bedding . . . . .	12	11	0
„ Straw . . . . .	1	0	0
„ Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon . . . . .	0	17	0
„ Medicines . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Beer and Spirits . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Fuel . . . . .	24	16	8
„ Soap . . . . .	4	2	3
„ Candles, Oil, and Gas . . . . .	4	0	0
„ Washing . . . . .	0	9	6
„ Cooking . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Stationery and Printing . . . . .	1	1	6
„ Books . . . . .	3	0	11
„ Furniture . . . . .	2	17	2
„ Rates and Taxes . . . . .	8	14	6
„ Officers' Salaries . . . . .	290	0	0
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions . . . . .	29	0	0
„ Removal of Transported Convicts . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	24	18	7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	525	16	0½
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year . . . . .	17	15	10
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum . . . . .	5	10	6
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum . . . . .	0	14	2
Pensions to retired Officers . . . . .	..	..	..

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No. 33.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men . . . . .	168	13	3½	2	7
Women . . . . .	168	13	3½	2	7
Boys . . . . .	168	13	3½	2	7
—					
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.					
Men . . . . .	168	13	3½	2	..
Women . . . . .	168	13	3½	2	..
Boys . . . . .	168	13	3½	2	..

\* Made with meat, vegetables, &c.: 2 pints to 13 ounces of meat.

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No. 34.—Scale of Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	
January . . . . .	6	There is no Tread-Wheel or Crank Labour; a Capstan Mill is used in this Prison.
February . . . . .	7	
March . . . . .	8	
April . . . . .	9	
May . . . . .	9	
June . . . . .	9	
July . . . . .	9	
August . . . . .	9	
September . . . . .	9	
October . . . . .	9	
November . . . . .	7	
December . . . . .	6	

No. 35.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.
			£. s. d.
Governor . . . . .	46	October, 1832 . . . . .	100 0 0
Chaplain . . . . .	54	January, 1824 . . . . .	100 0 0
Matron . . . . .	31	October, 1837 . . . . .	20 0 0
Surgeon . . . . .	49	13th January, 1824 . . . . .	30 0 0
Turnkey . . . . .	39	11th February, 1833 . . . . .	40 0 0
		Total . . . . .	290 0 0

No. 36.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison . . . . .	..
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners . . . . .	77 14 0
Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract . . . . .	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate . . . . .	..
Amount received for the Support of Vagrants . . . . .	..
Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children . . . . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports . . . . .	..
Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners . . . . .	..
Other Receipts . . . . .	..
Total . . . . .	77 14 0

No. 37.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs and Additions . . . . .	525 16 0½
Total Receipts of ditto . . . . .	77 14 0
Actual Cost to the County, not including Alterations, Repairs, or Additions . . . . .	448 2 0½
Number of Days, 7,865. Cost of each Prisoner per Day, 13½d.	

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. There is no infirmary, nor any room or cell with a fire-place, which can be properly used for the reception of prisoners when sick. There are two small cells, however, adjoining each other, (one of which is boarded,) which might be thrown into one apartment, and in this a fire-place might be made. This new room would form an infirmary, which would be an improvement on the present state of things; but it would be better still to build a suitable infirmary room for the males, and another smaller one for the females. It is true that these infirmary rooms would seldom be required; yet, when the casualty of severe illness does present itself, the present deficiency will be urgently felt, and may prove dangerous.
2. A low door should be made for the privy in the ward of the male prisoners, No. 3.

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3. A few more bedsteads are wanted; there are not enough for the greatest number of prisoners who have been confined here at one time.

4. It would be an advantage, in point of cleanliness, to discard the sacking which is now placed on the bedsteads.

5. The bedsteads would be greatly improved by making an elevation at one end to serve for a pillow to the head.

6. The diet appears to me to be very defective: it is a bad arrangement to give  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of potatoes on the Sunday all at once, and none on the other days. One pint of gruel daily is too small a quantity. The expense of the diet would be very little increased, and a better system introduced, by giving  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of meat with the broth on two days, instead of 1 lb. on one day; by giving 1 lb. of potatoes for dinner on every day, except the two meat and broth days, and by allowing a pint of gruel in the evening, as well as the morning, on every day except the two meat and broth days. Thus, for instance, on Sundays and Thursdays there would be a pint of gruel for breakfast, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of meat (with the broth) for dinner; on every other day there would be a pint of gruel for breakfast, another pint in the evening, and a pound of potatoes for dinner. The allowance of bread would remain the same as before.

#### PORTSMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Portsmouth.  
Borough Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

*Construction.*—There have been no alterations in the building since my visit in 1837.

The situation of this building is very inappropriate; it is in a street, surrounded by other buildings, and by passengers. Things are often introduced from the street. The windows of some cells look immediately on the street, with no intermediate wall. There are not cells enough to afford to the average number of prisoners a separate one each.

Adjoining the prison there is ground enough for all purposes of enlargement belonging to the town.

*Management.*—The officers are the same as at my last visit. No change has taken place in their number or salaries, nor has any alteration been made in the rules of the prison. No alterations, indeed, are proposed at present in any respect. There are no new registers.

No change has been made in the system adopted here, which requires improvement, since, on account of the insufficient number of officers, there is no check on communication. The keeper, turnkey, and matron cannot possibly control 60 or 70 prisoners. As soon as their backs are turned, the latter talk without restriction. The gaoler is continually called off to attend the magistrates, and the turnkey is employed to answer the door.

Tobacco is not allowed, except to debtors. All the men wash for themselves. There is no order as to whether silence is to be observed by the untried as well as by the convicted. It is not professed to be observed; but quiet is maintained. Two more turnkeys, however, are absolutely necessary to enforce order, and to keep the prison on a proper footing.

Wardens are employed to clean the cells and yards, and even to clean the court-rooms;—a practice which is absolutely improper, as well as insecure: There are also wardswomen here.

There is no night-watch. The turnkey, keeper, and matron sleep in the prison.

The prison is tolerably clean and neat; but the day-rooms are not in very good order. The prisoners remain in them too much. Day-rooms are in use throughout the year, and a fire is always kept up in each, though cooking is not carried on in them.

The behaviour of the prisoners to the keeper is generally good. No difficulty is experienced on this score.

On the night preceding my visit,—

26 men slept in single cells.

2 men slept in a double cell.

(One of them had fits, the other watches him.)

6 men slept in treble cells.

1 woman slept in a single cell.

16 women slept in double cells.

3 women slept in a treble cell.

No men or women slept two in a bed.

There is a sufficient stock of bedsteads and bedding for all the men to sleep separate; but there are not bedsteads enough for the greatest number of women.

*Solitary Confinement by sentence of Court.*—I found two prisoners in solitary confinement by sentence of court. Prisoners under sentence of solitary confinement from court-martials are never taken in now from want of room, but are often sent to Gosport.

The period of solitary confinement by sentence of court is usually the first or last week or fortnight of the whole term.

*Escapes.*—There has been none, and not even an attempt in the last two years. During the last 24 years two men have escaped; they went to America; one was a debtor, the other an excise prisoner.

*Suicides.*—There has been no case. A woman threatened to kill herself, and was put in a strait jacket.

*Fire.*—There has been no alarm of fire.

*Letters and Visits.*—Visits to untried felons are allowed on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 11.

No letters are admitted without being seen by the keeper, who, if they are improper, keeps them back; but some are smuggled in occasionally, and, perhaps, thrown over the wall.

**Punishments.**—Refractory prisoners are locked up in a solitary cell for three days on bread and water, and have no bed. No prisoner ever resisted this regimen, which has always tamed the most refractory. They go out for half an hour in the evening to empty their pots, but are not spoken to. The governor visits them daily.

Cases of punishment during the year ending Michaelmas, 1838:—

Of Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.	Of Prisoners under 17.
Tried.	Tried.
9 men to dark cells.	7 males to dark cells.
17 men to solitary confinement.	3 males to solitary cells.
26 men to stoppage of diet.	10 males to stoppage of diet.
—	—
52	20
—	—
Untried.	Untried.
None.	None.

**Treatment of Sick, Disease and Mortality.**—There is an infirmary for males, but it has no water-closet, nor is there even a night-stool in it. The keeper has lent a night-stool of his own for its use.

For females there is an infirmary, with a privy adjoining.

Both these infirmaries are used occasionally as ordinary cells.

The surgeon generally attends daily, and always three times a-week.

No patients were in either infirmary at the date of my visit. About 10 were taking medicine for slight affections.

Of the prostitutes admitted, perhaps 1 in 10 has venereal symptoms.

There have been no deaths since my visit in 1837. There has been one lying-in. Itch has been very prevalent. There has been much venereal disease, but not of a bad kind. There are 50 cases of gonorrhoea to 1 of syphilis; and for 1 case decidedly syphilitic there are 20 obscure. Of influenza there has been little, and of scurvy none. There has been very little fever, and none but common fever of a remittent form.

*Quarterly Returns.*

Quarter ending October,	1838.—Number of sick . . . . .	34
	Greatest number at one time . . . . .	8
	None of the above were treated in the infirmary.	
	There were no deaths.	
„ „ January,	1839.—Number of sick . . . . .	27
	Of whom were in the infirmary . . . . .	3
	Deaths . . . . .	..
„ „ April,	1839.—Number of sick . . . . .	36
	(8 of whom were confined to the infirmary with the itch.)	
	Greatest number of sick at one time . . . . .	9
	Deaths . . . . .	..
„ Midsummer, 1839.—	Number of sick . . . . .	28
	Greatest number at one time . . . . .	9
	Deaths . . . . .	..
	Confined in the infirmary . . . . .	6
	Birth . . . . .	1

Prisoners sentenced to long terms of solitary confinement have often been ordered out by the surgeon. The latter has known soldiers to have remained two or three months in solitary consecutively. He does not recollect an instance of extra diet having been given in solitary confinement; but as soon as such prisoners are taken ill he removes them instantly to the hospital. He does not recollect any instance of the health suffering in solitary confinement from cold in winter. He usually visits such prisoners three times a-week, in common with the rest.

He is satisfied with the diet.

There are no insane patients here now. One lunatic, a pensioner from the Marines, was lately removed to the Asylum.

The keeper has been here 24 years, and does not recollect that any case of insanity has made its appearance after admission.

The surgeon has been here about 15 years. He has seen ague imported; but has never seen it arise in the gaol. He believes the prisoners leave in better health and heavier than they were on admission. He thinks he has met with several instances in which prisoners have come in for the purpose of being cured of some disease.

**Religious and other Instruction.**—The gaoler buys whatever books he thinks requisite. Tracts are given to the prisoners: 7s. were thus expended in 1838.

There is no chapel here. The council-room is the only one large enough for the performance of divine service.

There is no chaplain.

Since my last visit, a Roman Catholic priest has been here two or three times, on an application from a Roman Catholic female prisoner. No other prisoner has applied for a spiritual adviser.

The matron reads prayers to the female prisoners on Sundays. The keeper reads the morning service and chapters to all the males on a Sunday.

The prisoners are occasionally taught to read. The keeper has occasionally given a spelling-book, where a wish has been expressed to have one.

There are no ladies who visit this prison.

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At the date of my visit there were no Roman Catholics here. No dissenting minister attends. No prisoner during the last two years has objected to be present at prayers.

*Reformation.*—The keeper only recollects one instance of improvement; this was in a lad who is now a very good servant to the captain of a man-of-war. The few cases of improvement traced may be accounted for by the number of strangers. The women are a very bad class.

*Diet.*—The weekly allowance of diet is as follows:—Meat, cooked and without bone, 8 ozs. (price 4d. to 4½d. per lb.;) soup, 1 pint; gruel, 7 pints. Salt is given, but in no fixed quantity. The gruel still contains sugar and ginger. The allowance is the same to all.

The untried may receive food from their friends, but no beer or spirits. About one-half avail themselves of this permission, but receive the gaol allowance also.

Each prisoner receives weekly 168 ounces of the best bread.

*Labour.*

Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheel will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	Ordinary Velocity of the Wheel per Minute.	Ordinary Proportion of Prisoners on the Wheel to all employed.	Number of Feet in ascent per Day.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.	Application.
6	9	9 inches.	2 rounds.	One-half.	10,000	720	To pump water.

No one but a wardman is present during tread-wheel labour, which is consequently quite inefficient, and even pernicious, as affording new opportunities for communication.

The women wash for themselves, and all the prison bedding. They mend also, and they clean their own cells. Sometimes they pick oakum; but the untried are not thus employed, nor those that have children at the breast. The cooking is done by a woman.

Oakum is picked in all the solitary cells, but not in the dark cells. When picked, it is worth 4l. 15s. per ton. 4 lbs. per diem is the quantity picked by one adult; and 26 lbs. per diem is the quantity beaten by an adult. It is beaten in the yards, and picked in the cells. The profits of the labour go to the borough fund.

*Population.*—The number of prisoners at the date of my visit, in July, 1839, was 57, and 59 including debtors, viz. :—

Male debtors . . . . .	2
Female debtors . . . . .	..
(Female debtors go to the misdemeanour ward: there has been one within the last 12 months.)	
Male misdemeanours . . . . .	15
Female misdemeanours . . . . .	4
Male felons . . . . .	16
Female felons . . . . .	14
Male vagrants . . . . .	1
Female vagrants . . . . .	7
	—59 total.
Of the whole number have been sentenced at quarter-sessions	28
Summary convictions . . . . .	30
Summary convictions before magistrates . . . . .	14

The average population (excluding fractions) has been, during several years, as follows :—

In 1831 . . . . .	38 (men, 29; women, 9.)
In 1832 . . . . .	50 (men, 39; women, 11.)
In 1833 . . . . .	43 (men, 39; women, 9.)
In 1834 . . . . .	48 (men, 38; women, 9.)
In 1835 . . . . .	51 (men, 42; women, 9.)
In 1836 . . . . .	47 (men, 35; women, 12.)
In 1837 . . . . .	56 (men, 39; women, 16.)
In 1838 . . . . .	54 (men, 38; women, 16.)

The number of women increases very much. No reason is assigned for this fact.

*Expenditure for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.*

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet . . . . .	264	18	6
Male and female clothing . . . . .	28	1	7
Bedding . . . . .	1	12	9
Straw . . . . .	1	10	0
Extra allowances . . . . .	6	17	11½
Medicines (included in surgeon's salary.)			
Fuel . . . . .	50	0	10
Soap . . . . .	12	15	0
Candles, oil, and gas . . . . .	8	17	0
Stationery and printing . . . . .	1	8	0
Books . . . . .	0	5	4

Carried forward . . . . . £376 6 11½

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	Brought forward . . . . .	£. s. d.
		376 6 11½
Rates and taxes . . . . .		11 14 0
Officers' salaries . . . . .		356 10 0
Removal of prisoners to take trial at assizes and sessions . . . . .		6 6 0
Removal of transported convicts . . . . .		20 19 6
Sundries . . . . .		15 17 3
	Total . . . . .	£798 13 7½

Repairs and alterations . . . . .	23 2 9
Prison diet per head per annum, about . . . . .	6 18 0

*Trades, &c., of the Prisoners.*—The majority of the prisoners are labouring men, but not agricultural labourers. I found only one tailor here, and no shoemaker.

Perhaps half the prisoners, at the date of my visit, were strangers to the town; but there was no foreigner.

Seven, and probably more, of the women were prostitutes.

The most troublesome prisoners are the soldiers, who are said in this prison to be generally ill-conducted.

I found 4 seafaring men here; 2 men from the royal navy; no marines; and 8 soldiers, 3 of whom were deserters, and 5 under sentence of courts-martial.

*Recommittals.*—Of those in prison during the year ending Michaelmas, 1838, had been recommitted to this or other prisons:—

	Of 17 and upwards.		Under 17.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Once . . . . .	33	13	10	3
Twice . . . . .	19	4	2	3
Thrice . . . . .	9	8	—	—
Total . . . . .	61	25	12	6

One woman has been committed 13 or 14 times.

Formerly the prisoners were careless, but do not now come in by choice, as the system is stricter than it used to be. Of those now here, 4 men and 8 women have been here before.

*Relief to Discharged Prisoners.*—This is very rarely given. The magistrates seldom give anything. No relief was afforded in 1838; but 2s., and sometimes 5s., have been given formerly from the borough funds. It was found that the money was often spent in the town. The prisoners, when they apply for any assistance on their discharge, are sent to the relieving officer, who usually provides them with a night's lodging and victuals.

*General Statistics for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.*

No. 1.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of that Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the Commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	18	6	3	5	21	11
„ Committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	3	..	23	24	3	1	29	25
„ Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	5	2	9	..	14	2
Total . . . . .	3	..	46	32	15	6	64	38
Of these were Convicted . . . . .	..	..	31	21	3	2	34	23
„ Acquitted at the bar . . . . .	..	..	10	7	2	..	12	7
„ no Bills found . . . . .	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1
„ not Prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	3	1	11	6	14	7
„ found Insane on arraignment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Acquitted as Insane . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Bailed in Court to appear or to take their Trial at a subsequent tribunal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	..	..	48	30	16	8	64	38
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of peace-officers for offences charged to be committed in distant places . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 7.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	5	1
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of others . . . . .	7	..
Received from the Custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their Returns . . . . .	..	..
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed . . . . .	8	5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>
Criminal Lunatics . . . . .		

No. 8.

	M.	F.
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>		
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the same Year . . . . .	53	20
The average Number of Prisoners in the course of the same Year . . . . .	39	16
<b>DEBTORS.</b>		
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the same Year . . . . .	10	1
The average Number of Debtors in the course of the same Year . . . . .	5	..

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No. 9.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial, except Debtors . . . . .	11	10	4	1	9	15	19	8	8	3	..	..	..	..	51	37
Ditto after Trial, except Debtors . . . . .	..	..	1	1	4	4	5	3	10	8	6	2	9	4	35	22
Ditto under Summary Convictions . . . . .	86	22	40	15	54	4	6	2	13	1	2	..	..	..	201	44

No. 10.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial, except Debtors . . . . .	1	..	8	1	5	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	18	5
Ditto after Trial, except Debtors . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	8	..	2	..	3	16
Ditto under Summary Convictions . . . . .	16	1	9	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	29	2

No. 11.—Ages of Prisoners (confined) comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	17	8
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	29	9
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	18	21
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>38</b>

No. 14.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	6	..
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	9	1
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	13	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	2	..
12 and under 14 . . . . .	4	3
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	14	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>

No. 15.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write . . . . .	13	11
Can Read only . . . . .	5	18
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	39	9
Can Read and Write well . . . . .	7	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>38</b>

No. 13.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	27	6
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	57	23
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	71	14
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>43</b>
The Ages of Soldiers are not taken . . . . .	55	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>43</b>

No. 16.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write . . . . .	11	3
Can Read only . . . . .	1	1
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	8	..
Can Read and Write well . . . . .	..	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>

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No. 17.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write . . . .	50	22
Can Read only . . . . .	15	11
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly . . . .	69	11
Can Read and Write well . . . . .	17	..
Total . . . . .	151	44
Soldiers not taken account of . . . . .	55	..
	206	44

No. 18.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write . . . .	18	1
Can Read only . . . . .	..	1
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly . . . .	8	..
Can Read and Write well . . . . .	1	..
Total . . . . .	27	2

No. 19.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	33	13
Twice . . . . .	19	4
Thrice . . . . .	..	..
Four times or more . . . . .	9	8
Total . . . . .	61	25

No. 20.—The Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	10	3
Twice . . . . .	3	..
Thrice . . . . .	..	..
Four times or more . . . . .	..	..
Total . . . . .	13	3

No. 21.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour . . . . .	129	..
Employment, not being hard labour . . . . .	11	43
Not employed . . . . .	142	62
Total . . . . .	282	105

No. 22.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour . . . . .	12	..
Employment, not being hard labour . . . . .	21	7
Not employed . . . . .	30	4
Total . . . . .	63	11

No. 23.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year . . . .	8	10

No. 24.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the same Year . . . . .	3	..

No. 25.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly whipped . . . . .	..	..
Privately whipped . . . . .	..	..

No. 26.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the same Year.

	M.	F.
Publicly whipped . . . . .	..	..
Privately whipped . . . . .	1	..

No. 27.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Tried.	
	M.	F.
Irons . . . . .	..	..
Whipping . . . . .	..	..
Dark Cells . . . . .	9	..
Solitary Cells . . . . .	17	..
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	26	..
Other Punishments . . . . .	..	..
Total . . . . .	52	..

No. 28.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Tried.	
	M.	F.
Irons . . . . .	..	..
Whipping . . . . .	..	..
Dark Cells . . . . .	7	..
Solitary Cells . . . . .	3	..
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	10	..
Other Punishments . . . . .	..	..
Total . . . . .	20	..

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No. 29.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

Number of Articles issued to the Prisoners.	M.		F.	
Night-caps . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Day-caps . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Jackets . . . . .	9	..	..	..
Waistcoats . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Trousers . . . . .	26	..	..	..
Shirts . . . . .	29	..	..	..
Stockings . . . . .	2	13	..	..
Handkerchiefs . . . . .	..	9	..	..
Shoes . . . . .	27	24	..	..
Clogs . . . . .	..	..	..	..
*Gowns, Petticoats, Flannel Petticoats . . . . .	..	..	..	..
*Shifts, Beds, Blankets, Rugs, Sheets, Pillow-cases . . . . .	..	..	..	..
*Towels . . . . .	..	..	..	..
*Infirmary Beds, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow-cases . . . . .	..	..	..	..
*Rugs, Towels . . . . .	..	..	..	..

\* No account has been kept of the number of these articles supplied.

No. 30.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . . .	264	18	6
„ Male and Female Clothing . . . . .	28	1	7
„ Bedding . . . . .	11	12	9
„ Straw . . . . .	1	10	0
„ Extra allowances by order of the Surgeon . . . . .	6	17	10½
„ Medicines (included in Surgeon's salary) . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Beer and Spirits . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Fuel . . . . .	50	0	10
„ Soap . . . . .	12	15	0
„ Oil and Gas . . . . .	8	17	0
„ Washing . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Cooking . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Stationery and Printing . . . . .	1	8	0
„ Books . . . . .	0	5	4
„ Furniture . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Rates and Taxes . . . . .	11	14	0
„ Officers' Salaries . . . . .	356	10	0
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions . . . . .	6	6	0
„ Removal of Transported Convicts . . . . .	20	19	6
„ Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	16	17	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the year, not including alterations, repairs, and additions . . . . .	798	13	7½
Repairs and alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the year . . . . .	23	2	9
Prison Diet, per head per annum . . . . .	6	18	0
Pensions to Retired Officers . . . . .	..	..	..

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No. 31.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour Prisoners.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Soup.*	Gruel.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men . . . . .	168	8	7	7
Women . . . . .	168	8	7	7
Boys . . . . .	168	8	7	7
Prisoners not employed, or employed at Work which is not Hard Labour.	* The Soup is made of Meat and Vegetables; 1½ lbs. of Meat to 1 quart of Soup.			
Men . . . . .	All persons are victualled alike, whether committed to hard labour or not.			
Women . . . . .				
Boys . . . . .				

No. 32.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours, per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per day, as per hours of employment.	Revolutions of the Wheel, per day.	The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its power.
January . . . . .	6	9	Inches. 9	2	Half.	10,800	720	Hours. 3	Not recorded.	To pump water.
February . . . . .										
March . . . . .										
April . . . . .										
May . . . . .										
June . . . . .										
July . . . . .										
August . . . . .										
September . . . . .										
October . . . . .										
November . . . . .										
December . . . . .										

## FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

## No. 33.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &amp;c.

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	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Emolu-ments.	Total.	Nature of Emoluments, &c.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1 . . . . .	Gaoler . . . . .	55	Sept. 1816	200 0 0	5 0 0	205 0 0	Letting beds to debtors.
2 . . . . .	Surgeon . . . . .	40	Aug. 1824	31 10 0	..	31 10 0	Apartments in Gaol and coals.
3 . . . . .	Turnkey . . . . .	58	July 1806	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	Room in Gaol and firing.
4 . . . . .	Matron . . . . .	52	July 1823	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	Same.
						£361 10 0	

## No. 34.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from labour done in the Prison . . . . .	5 7 3
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners . . . . .	35 18 6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract . . . . .	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . . . .	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants . . . . .	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . . . . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transport . . . . .	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners . . . . .	..
Other Receipts . . . . .	..
Total . . . . .	41 5 9

*Suggestions towards Improvement—(Offered in July, 1839).*

1. Portsmouth is the only prison in England with which I am acquainted, which, with a corresponding number of inmates, has no chaplain nor chapel attached to it. Nor, indeed, am I acquainted with any prison averaging even only half the number of prisoners usually in confinement here, which has not a regularly retained chaplain. This unfortunate distinction is the more singular, because Portsmouth is placed under the same Act of Parliament which regulates the county gaols. That Act of Parliament makes an express provision for the religious instruction of prisoners. It is of the utmost importance that a chapel should be immediately built. But there is no reason whatsoever that a chaplain should not be appointed in the mean time. The utility of a chaplain is not confined to the performance of divine service; his province, also, is to visit the wards, to converse with the prisoners, to give his aid to the sick, to observe and to examine those who are confined in solitary cells, as well as to superintend the choice, distribution, and use of religious books.

2. The appointment of another turnkey is indispensable in order to render the hard labour any thing else than an amusement. At present the prisoners are left by themselves at the tread-wheel, with no other overlooker than one of their own number—a mode of superintendence which is utterly unprofitable, and at the same time most deceptive. The only existing turnkey cannot be constantly present during this labour, because he has continually to open the door, to admit visitors, &c. In short, no silence, no check on improper behaviour, which can be at all depended upon, at present exist. The constant presence of a paid officer is the only effectual means of preserving good order: there is no difference of opinion on this head. To render this prison a place of strict and effective discipline, two additional turnkeys are, indeed, required; because, not only by day is constant inspection demanded, but a night watch is also essential. Unless one new turnkey is engaged to be present at the tread-wheel labour, that occupation of the prisoners might as well be immediately abolished, as it is only a means at present of bringing several men together into a sort of common room.

3. More cells are wanted, in order that every prisoner may occupy a separate cell at night.

4. More bedsteads are required, in order that every prisoner may sleep in a separate bed, when he is placed in a cell with other prisoners.

5. A night-stool is wanted in the male infirmary.

6. It would conduce to health and cleanliness, as well as to the preservation of the religious books, if necessary paper were distributed to the prisoners occasionally.

In October last I received a communication to the following effect:—

“A notice was given of the intention of the magistrates at the Michaelmas Sessions to appoint chaplain and an additional turnkey to the gaol; the only candidate for the former was a gentleman who is the head master of a public school here; and as some of the magistrates were of opinion that from the time during which he is occupied, his duties would not admit of his paying so much attention to the religious instruction of the prisoners as may be considered necessary—they have therefore postponed this appointment till the next quarterly session

“ At this meeting, they appointed, as an additional turnkey, a person who had previously performed the duties for a short time to their entire satisfaction ; and the tread-wheel labour is now exceedingly dreaded, and will, no doubt, produce the most beneficial results, as it is now in reality a punishment.”

I believe that, up to the date of the printing of this passage, no chaplain has been as yet appointed.

### ISLE OF WIGHT.

#### NEWPORT.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison has been greatly improved since my last visit, in construction, arrangement, system, and the general characteristics of a prison.

The entrance to the prison has now been removed from the street, in which it formerly presented rather the air of the approach to a decent private dwelling than to a house of confinement. Among the additions and alterations are four new yards, two of which are destined for felons, one for debtors, and one for female felons. Seven new cells have been made, of which five are small and two are larger ; the two larger ones have a fire-place in each. Four day-rooms have also been added, and four privies. The two larger cells are to be used as infirmaries. The whole prison now contains about 25 cells, besides which there is a debtors' sleeping-room, four rooms in the garret for boys, and two rooms for women.

The dimensions of the new infirmary cells are 10 feet 9 inches by 7 feet.

The dimensions of most of the old sleeping cells are 6 feet 9 inches long, 5 feet wide, and 8 feet 4 inches high.

The corner cells are 8 feet 6 inches long, and the same width and height.

The dimensions of the new sleeping-cells are 7 feet 5 inches long, 5 feet wide, and 8 feet 9 inches high.

The cost of the new buildings has been about 345*l*.

It happens, unfortunately, that the new cells are rather small, are too dark, and are not well ventilated ; they are much the same, indeed, in these respects as the formerly existing cells. The chief defect of both the old and the new ones is, that they have no windows ; but windows are to be supplied in consequence of my recommendation.

Besides the new infirmary cells for the men, another room is to be set apart to answer the same purpose for the women.

*Management.*—Some recommendations which I offered in 1837 were most readily carried into effect, and with much advantage. Soap and towels are now supplied to the prisoners. The general behaviour of the prisoners is orderly and good. The prisoners generally stay here only a short time, and those who stay are summary convictions from the county sessions. All those sentenced to hard labour at the quarter sessions are immediately sent to Winchester House of Correction ; eight such went thither on the morning of my first visit. Silence is moderately well observed ; no noise and no loud talking occurs. The day-rooms are still in use. The cooking is done by a male prisoner in a kitchen.

The whole of this prison is neat and clean. The old gaoler is an attentive, humane man. The younger one (his turnkey and son) is attentive, intelligent, and steady, and extremely well adapted for his situation. All the prisoners were sleeping in separate cells at the time of my visit, excepting the debtors, four of whom were sleeping two in the same bed.

There are two large bathing-tubs, new and good of their kind.

*Escapes.*—There have been none since my former Report.

*Suicide.*—In the course of last year a man tried to hang himself here ; but he was intoxicated at the time and was easily taken down.

*Stock.*—The stock of bedding is good, but no store of clothing is kept ; there are bedsteads and bedding enough to afford separate beds for the greatest number of prisoners who have been here of late.

*Rules.*—There are no new manuscript nor printed rules, but an order has been given to maintain silence, and to keep the prisoners in separate sleeping cells, according to the suggestions which I formerly offered.

*Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*—There has been no death here for 20 years. I found no one ill at the time of my visit. There have been only two infirmary cases (one male and one female) during the last two years. The surgeon enters his remarks in the general prison register.

*Trades of the Prisoners.*—They are generally smugglers and poachers : there are not many agricultural labourers. There were perhaps six poachers during the winter. There are a few artisans and women, and some vagrants. The farm labourers on this island are very well conducted.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—The chapel is much improved. A screen has been put up, as I recommended, between the men and women. The chaplain enters his remarks in the general prison register. Books are rather scantily supplied throughout.

*Sessions.*—The first Quarter Sessions for the county were held at Newport on July 9th, 1839.

*Labour.*—Each prisoner (both male and female) washes his or her own linen. The tread-wheel is in operation for the hard labour prisoners.

### III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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##### Hampshire.

##### Newport. County Gaol and House of Correction.

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*Punishments.*—When a man has refused to work at the tread-wheel, he has been kept two nights without his bed; this has completely brought him to obedience. For breaches of silence the prisoner is locked up in a cell during the day.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Prisoners removed from the Gaol and House of Correction at Newport, Isle of Wight, to any other Prison, for the purpose of Trial at Sessions and Assizes, in the Year ending January, 1837.

Date of Removal, whether for Trial at Sessions or Assizes.	Number Removed.			Where removed to.	Distance.	Manner of Conveyance.	Expense of removal on each occasion.
	M.	F.	Total.				
1836.							
February 26, Assizes . . . . .	1	..	1	Winchester.	32 miles.	The prisoners are conveyed to Cowes in a cart, to Southampton in a vessel, and thence to Winchester in a fly or gig.	£. s. d.
April 5, Sessions . . . . .	1	..	1				2 1 0
May 17, Sessions . . . . .	..	1	1				1 10 0
June 14, Sessions . . . . .	3	..	3				1 10 0
June 28, Sessions . . . . .	..	2	2				3 5 0
July 11, Assizes . . . . .	2	1	3				2 12 6
August 9, Sessions . . . . .	2	..	2				2 10 0
August 30, Sessions . . . . .	..	1	1				2 9 8
September 13, Sessions . . . . .	..	1	1				1 2 0
October 5, Sessions . . . . .	2	..	2				1 14 8
October 17, Sessions . . . . .	1	..	1				2 5 6
November 9, Assizes . . . . .	5	..	5				1 6 6
December 9, Sessions . . . . .	2	..	2				4 19 8
December 21, Sessions . . . . .	1	..	1	2 6 4			
Total Expense for the Year . . . . .							31 9 4

No. 2.—Calendar of Prisoners for Trial at the General Quarter Sessions, holden by Adjournment at the Guildhall, Newport, in the Isle of Wight, on the 9th of July, 1839.\*

1. Aged 40, male, R. W. W. W.
2. Aged 32, male, R. W. W. I.
3. Aged 25, male, R. I. W. I.
4. Aged 24, male, R. W. N.
5. Aged 18, male, R. I. N.
6. Aged 15, male, R. I. N.
7. Aged 16, male, R. I. N.
8. Aged 15, male, R. I. N.
9. Aged 14, male, R. I. N.
10. Aged 15, male, R. I. W. I.
11. Aged 15, male, R. W. W. I.
12. Aged 13, male, R. I. W. I.
13. Aged 21, male, R. I. W. I.
14. Aged 26, male, R. W. W. W.
15. Aged 21, male, R. W. W. I.
16. Aged 43, female, N.

Committed for same offence.

Prisoners on Orders.

1. Aged 19, male, R. I. N.
2. Aged 43, male, N.
3. Aged 20, male, R. I. W. I.

Court of Requests' Debtors.

1. Male, May 7th, 127 days.
2. Male, June 18th, 73 days.
3. Male, June 24th, 100 days.
4. Male, July 1st, 26 days.

Prisoners charged with Assaults.

1. Aged 22, male, R. I. W. I.
2. Aged 63, male, R. I. W. I.

No. 3.—Expenditure of the Prison during the last Four Quarters of the Year.

£.	s.	d.
81	4	11
56	0	3
108	4	10
53	8	10

Total 298 18 10

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners in confinement at the date of my first visit in July, 1839.

- 4 Debtors.
- 3 Misdemeanants.
- 3 Boys.

Total 10

N.B. Eight convicted felons (of whom one was a female) had been removed to the House of Correction at Winchester on the same morning.

\* R. for reads. W. for well. W. for writes. I for ill. N. for not.

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No. 5.—Recommittals.

All the prisoners in confinement at the time of my first visit had been committed hither before.

No. 6.—Registration.

There are now 1. A New General Prison Register.  
 „ 2. A Register of County Prisoners.  
 „ 3. A Register of Borough Prisoners.

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. To place doors to all the privies, which are at present nearly all without them.
2. The new and the old sleeping cells, viz., the new ones, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, are too dark, and require better ventilation; so also those formerly existing, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, are in the same predicament. In some a window over the door, and in a few (which permit it) a window opening on the side wall, would do something to remedy this inconvenience.
3. To put up more bedsteads in the debtors' apartments, so that two men may not sleep in one bed as at present.
4. To provide combs in each ward.
5. I found no books in the boys' day-room, nor in the female day-room, and in one of the male day-rooms there were none.
6. To communicate to the front of the building more of the formidable appearance of a prison, either by raising the walls, or by placing spikes, &c. on the top of the walls.
7. To make and to print new rules.
8. The prisoners should not be permitted to be taken outside the prison to work in the governor's garden.

N.B. The magistrates immediately agreed to comply with all the above suggestions.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

LITTLE DEAN.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Construction.*—There have been no alterations in the building; none are proposed, and none are necessary.

The windows here deserve particular remark. The glazed ones in the passages are the best I ever saw in reference to their destination; they were planned by Sir G. Paul.

*Management.*—This prison is clean, neat, and very little peopled.

On the night preceding my visit, all the prisoners were sleeping in separate cells. I found here four men and no women.

There has been no alteration in the officers nor in their salaries.

There have been no alterations in the system. The prisoners are at present locked up during the day for eight hours; the remaining time is spent in the day-rooms and yards. The prisoners eat in the day-rooms. There are separate day and night cells.

There is no mode of heating the cells in winter.

The prisoners on their first admission are bathed if filthy. There are two baths.

Silence is observed. Prisoners who violate it are confined in a dark cell for a day, where, however, they do not sleep.

The total number of punishments, from October 24, 1835, to November 11, 1839, for breaches of silence, and every other offence, was 24.

The only heavy offence which has been committed since my visit was that of a man who tore up the privy-seat, and tried to escape through the hole.

The general behaviour of the male prisoners is good. There are very few women, and their behaviour is also good.

There are no wardsmen or wardswomen. The cooking is done in the keeper's kitchen.

The prisoners here are chiefly summary convictions. There are very few from sessions or assizes, because there is no tread-wheel. Hard labour prisoners are, therefore, sent to Gloucester, Horsley, and Northleach. Still, imprisonment here is dreaded by the surrounding population. The largest term of imprisonment in 1838 was six months. The shortest term was seven days.

The keeper knows several individuals who, after their discharge hence, have become respectable men.

There is a journal of the magistrates' visits.

There has been no particular accident or event since my last visit.

*Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.*—This is frequent here. Its duration is two weeks or a month, in a light cell, with books and the same diet as usual, and with exercise morning and evening, for half an hour each time. Such prisoners attend chapel.

Refractory prisoners are confined in a dark cell from eight o'clock to four; then exercised till bed-time. Their diet is bread and water. They sleep in their own cells. There were about four such cases in 1838.

Irons have not been used for several years.

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*Whipping.*—One prisoner was whipped in 1838 by sentence of court. A labourer executed the sentence. The turnkey and surgeon were present. The number of lashes was not fixed in the sentence: the keeper cannot recollect how many were inflicted.

*Escapes, &c.*—During the night, between July 26 and 27, 1837, two men were enabled to escape, apparently by the bad construction of the locks. One was brought back; the other was transported from Winchester for a subsequent offence. The locks have since been repaired. Another man, not retaken, escaped into Wales, May 12, 1838. In both cases, the prison officers were quite exculpated by the magistrates.

There has been no suicide nor alarm of fire here since my last visit.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—There is a good supply here of religious and spelling books.

The chaplain, who resides about two miles distant, does duty three times a-week, on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; twice on Sundays. He has two livings, with two curates. He visits the prisoners on week days, and hears them read and spell, and on Sundays he catechises them. He sometimes converses with the prisoners in the yard. He hears them read and spell in the magistrates' room. He converses with the female prisoners also, if they are sick or in solitary confinement.

The sacrament had been administered three weeks before my visit, in the magistrates' room; no prisoner attended. Since January 1, 1839, one prisoner has attended the sacrament, with the governor and matron.

A curtain has been put up, at my recommendation, to screen the women from the men at chapel. The behaviour of the prisoners at chapel is very good; they some of them make the responses very well.

The chapel is moderately convenient; it is not heated in winter.

The prisoners sometimes ask to speak to the chaplain. He sees them on their admission; and every time he comes here, he visits those who are in solitary confinement.

The chaplain's journal contains an account of visits and of reading.

There are no lady visitors here.

*Sick.*—The surgeon lives at Newnham, two miles from the prison. He finds medicines, visits three times a-week and oftener if wanted.

There have been no deaths since 1837, except of two infants born in the prison, one of whom was still-born.

The health of the prison is very good; there are very few cases of illness.

There has been no infirmary case since my last visit, except the two lyings-in.

There are no insane here.

Itch occurs sometimes, and also venereal disease. The mother of the infant which died soon after birth was venereally affected.

There has been one case of ague since my last visit.

I found no prisoners ill in bed and none taking medicine.

The surgeon always visits the prisoners in solitary confinement.

There is a good infirmary-room for the men, with a night-stool provided at my recommendation. The female infirmary is also good; but one of these rooms is used by the governor, the number of sick being very small.

The surgeon keeps a good journal, with the names of the diseases.

*Labour.*—There is none for the men, except when they get a few beans to split by a hand-mill, which is worked by two men. These beans are split for the use of horses.

The women work for the male prisoners and mend; but there is seldom above one female here at a time.

The profits from labour are 3s. 2d. per bushel, for rough-splitting beans. 1l. 12s. 6d. was thus earned in 1838.

The turnkey is present during labour.

At the date of my visit no prisoner was at work.

No work is ever performed outside the walls; and none is ever done by the prisoners for the governor's family.

*Diet.*—There have been no alterations under this head.

The prisoners, when discharged, are generally in good health.

Provisions are not furnished by contract.

The bread is the best: it costs 4d. per loaf of 1½ lb.

The price of the oatmeal used is 3½d. per lb.

Potatoes cost 10s. per six bags (280 lbs. to the bag.)

I found none of the prisoners on extra diet; there had been but one case of extra diet since Jan. 1, 1839; viz., of a man with the ague, who had been subject to it before he came in.

*Trades.*—Most of the prisoners are agricultural labourers; the next in number are those from the mining districts, who however are not at all numerous, and are usually committed for assaults.

Very few prisoners are strangers to the county. There are not many vagrants. There have been no Irish in confinement for some time.

There were a greater number of poachers here last year, from the neighbourhood of Gloucester, than have ever been committed hither before.



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steads enough for the greatest number of prisoners. The prisoners eat separately in the day-cells. No day-room at all is used at present. All the prisoners are at hard labour, or in the labour-yard, whenever they are not in their cells. Silence is well observed; no prisoner has been punished for breach of it during the last 12 months. A turnkey is always present in the labour-yard. There are two turnkeys. On Sundays they give the hard labour prisoners half an hour's exercise in the morning, and half an hour in the evening, and sometimes a quarter of an hour before the chaplain comes. They walk in open files (a yard apart) round the yard: one of the turnkeys is always with them. The untried prisoners walk for half an hour in the morning, and half an hour in the evening, in the yard; at all other times they are locked up in a separate day-cell by day, and in a separate night-cell by night. There are very few untried here.

The heating is important here, as the prisoners are kept in their cells whenever they are not at work. There are two stoves, which the keeper thinks warm the building sufficiently: they are in good condition. To me there was no sense of extreme cold in the gaol, or of a temperature raised above that of the surrounding medium. A prisoner complained to me of the want of something warm at night to drink.

Two flues issue from the two stoves to the top of the building.

*General Remarks.*—This prison is clean and neat. It has the great advantages of a separate cell for each inmate, and of very good infirmaries for each sex. The system is as rigorous as is consistent with health. The diet should be a little improved. Here, as at Little Dean and Northleach, the prisoners are not numerous.

*Solitary Confinement.*—The soldiers committed hither have usually the alternate months of solitary confinement (by order of the court martial). They go to chapel; have a light cell, and a book (if they can read), but no work in their cell. They sleep in their day-cell. They have full diet.

Other prisoners are usually so confined for seven or fourteen days, and on bread and water; but if it is very cold, the keeper gives them a little warm gruel. A month is the longest term to which prisoners are sentenced here to solitary confinement at one time by the sessions. All such prisoners attend chapel.

I found one soldier in solitary confinement for a month: at the time of my visit, he had been thus confined for eight days. He said that his health was always delicate, but that it was not worse there than usual.

There are two dark cells not often used. The prisoners confined in them have bread and water diet. The last so punished was confined for three days (September 4, 1839), and slept in the same cell.

On Sundays, the prisoners in solitary confinement have an additional half hour of exercise, making half an hour in the morning, and half an hour in the evening.

*Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*—At the date of my visit there was no one in the infirmary, and no one was taking medicine.

There has been no patient in the infirmary for two years. There has been no death for 12 or 13 years, and no lying-in for the same period.

There are no insane here at present.

The surgeon occasionally visits those in solitary confinement.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—On Monday mornings, the chaplain forms all the prisoners into a class, and makes them read aloud to him. The class lasts about half an hour; the chaplain makes every prisoner read a verse, and then he explains it to them. I do not find that any elementary instruction in reading is afforded to the prisoners. Two or three who had been here some months could not read.\*

On Sunday the chaplain preaches two sermons.

*Labour.*—There are compartments in the tread-wheel, and the yard is spacious, affording plenty of room for compartments for stone-breaking. Profit is derived from stone-breaking; but not from the mill.

The keeper pays a man for bringing the stones into the prison. Gentlemen and the public buy them when broken; they are chiefly used for gardens; none are sold for roads.

*Diet.*—The bread is bought by contract; it is said to be the best that is sold.

1½ oz. of oatmeal are used to make a quart of gruel.

¼ oz. of salt is given daily to each prisoner; ¼ oz. for gruel, and ¼ oz. for potatoes.

*Population, &c.*—At the date of my visit, on December 4, 1839, there were here 10 prisoners, of whom one was a woman; and whilst I was here, the number was increased to 12.

Seven of the above were soldiers, all committed for desertion, or breach of articles of war.

One was a felon tried at the Sessions at Gloucester.

One was a boy summarily convicted.

One was a woman summarily convicted on non-payment of a fine.

The two recently admitted remained for further examination.

The least number here at one time since January 1, 1839, up to December 4, 1839, was 9—8 males, 1 female. The greatest number during the same period was 32—31 males, 1 female.

The bulk of the prisoners are summary convictions. They are chiefly agricultural labourers. There has been no poacher for some time. The population is, on the whole, decreasing. The prisoners are said to be reluctant to return here.

At the date of a former visit, made on November 14, 1838, I found 11 prisoners here, of whom 2 were females.

\* About four of the ten I examined could not read.

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*Relief on Discharge.*—This is only given to those prisoners, who have some distance to go; and then only by an order from a magistrate.

*Recommittals.*—Of the 12 prisoners now here, none have been in before. There are usually not very many recommittals, but one prisoner lately left for Gloucester, who had been in this prison seven times.

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. A pint of warm gruel should be given at breakfast, at dinner, and at supper, (instead of one quart at breakfast, and cold water at dinner, and sometimes even at night, which is the case at present).

2. Prisoners confined in a solitary cell longer than three days should have the full diet.

3. Compartments should be made against the walls of the treadwheel-yard, in which the prisoners may work separately as in the Bristol bridewell.

NORTHLEACH.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Management.*—The keeper has carefully superintended and taken an earnest interest in all that the magistrates have ordered here. This prison is improved in every respect since I was here; it is now one of the best of its size in my district. The cells are now heated in winter; the canal has been filled up, and water is now brought into the prison by means of cast-iron and leaden pipes, from the hill above the prison.

The keeper and matron are both very careful, and of very good character. The keeper was once in the army. There are two turnkeys, and the keeper wishes for one more. All the prisoners were sleeping in separate cells at the time of my visit.

The prison and cells have been less damp, and the prison has been more healthy since the canal was stopped up at my recommendation. The keeper's health has improved since.

With respect to new rules, the keeper has received some printed rules (as at Little Dean), but he has not put them up, because he understood that some new rules are preparing expressly for the Gloucestershire houses of correction. The bread is baked, and the flour is ground in the prison.

The prisoners pass the whole day either at the tread-wheel or locked up in their cells, except for one hour and a half; and on Sundays are locked up the whole day, except during two hours and a half, and when they attend chapel. They eat in their cells.

The female prisoners are usually women of bad character from Cheltenham; they are very abandoned in language and conduct; worse the matron thinks than those she formerly had to deal with at Gloucester. Three of five now here are committed for theft. The women sometimes sleep two in a bed when the prison is crowded.

*Whipping* is performed by the turnkey.

The convicted receive no visits or letters during the first six months. Summary convictions may have a visit by order from the committing magistrate: but the untried, and want of sureties, have every proper facility granted them. Every prisoner may write a letter when the business is very pressing, but the keeper reads all the correspondence. Letters coming in are only given to the convicted when they are of the greatest importance; otherwise they are withheld until their discharge.

*Solitary Confinement*—by sentence of court here is for the usual time, in a light cell, with no books or work, on low diet, with two half hours of exercise daily, and attendance at chapel. Such prisoners are visited by the chaplain and surgeon whenever they come. Solitary confinement for refractory conduct consists here of imprisonment in a dark cell for six hours only (at present, because the cells are damp); no books are permitted; the diet is bread and water; and one hour's exercise is allowed, if the term be for one day.

*Escapes.*—There have been none since the keeper has been here.

*Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*—At present this is a healthy prison.

The surgeon was appointed at Christmas, 1838; he finds medicines out of his salary.

I found here one prisoner suffering under general debility—an old man who had been lately in the infirmary. Two male prisoners were taking medicines also for slight eruptive complaints. During 1838, the surgeon thinks that there were about two cases of old persons put upon extra diet. He never has had above two or three ill at once. There is no lunatic at present. Since the surgeon's appointment, one man has died of peripneumonia; he was between 50 and 60 years of age, and had a malformation of the chest; he came in an invalid.

Diarrhœa has been the most frequent complaint since the surgeon has been here, but it has not occurred so often since the stoves have been put up. There are a great many itch cases, which usually come from Cheltenham. Of venereal cases there have been one or two since his appointment; of gonorrhœa one or two also. No fever, scurvy, English cholera, or dysentery has appeared. There has been no case of lying-in since he has been here.

The surgeon is satisfied with the diet. When he has occasion to prescribe extra diet, which he can always do with perfect ease, he orders mutton, mutton broth, ale, &c. The keeper gives tea occasionally out of his own pocket to prisoners who are unwell.

The county finds trusses. The prisoners do not take the trusses away. Leeches are supplied by the surgeon at his own expense. The surgeon is always present at floggings, and limits them when he thinks proper.

He visits three times weekly on an average, and thus sees every new comer, but he does not make a formal examination of the new comers.

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No. 4.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>		
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	24	4
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	220	53
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	14	6
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>DEBTORS.</b>		
Debtors	4	1
<b>Total of Debtors and Criminals</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>66</b>

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	6	1
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others	39	3
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5</b>

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No. 6.

	M.	F.
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>		
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	41	9
The average Number of Prisoners in the course of the Year	28½	4½
<b>DEBTORS.</b>		
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	2	..

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment during the same Year.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.		6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial Under Summary Convictions.	16	5	49	17	89	20	33	5	28	4	3	1	2	1	220	53

No. 8.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial Under Summary Conviction	5	..	15	2	9	1	6	..	4	..	39	3

No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21	65	19
21 Years and under 30	85	17
30 Years and upwards	69	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>53</b>

No. 11.—State of Instruction of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	69	18
Can Read only	54	26
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	93	9
Can Read and Write well	4	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>53</b>

No. 10.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of age	9	..
12 Years and under 14	10	1
14 Years and under 17	20	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>

No. 12.—State of Instruction of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write	14	1
Can Read only	9	2
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	16	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>

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No. 13.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners in the course of the Year, ending Michaelmas, 1838.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition . . . . .	17	4
Infirmity Cases . . . . .	5	..
Greatest number of sick at one time . . . . .	3	..
Deaths . . . . .	1	..

No. 16.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Whipping . . . . .	..	..	2	..
Dark Cells . . . . .	4	..	13	2
Solitary Cells . . . . .	..	..	2	..
Total . . . . .	4	..	17	2

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour . . . . .	230	63
Employment, not being Hard Labour . . . . .	2	..
Not employed . . . . .	29	3
Total . . . . .	261	66

No. 17.—Total Cost for the same Year, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . . .	147	13	3½
„ Male and Female Clothing . . . . .	40	5	8
„ Bedding . . . . .	3	6	8
„ Extra Allowances ordered by Surgeon . . . . .	2	1	3
„ Beer and Spirits . . . . .	0	16	6
„ Fuel . . . . .	22	7	0
„ Candles, Oil, and Gas . . . . .	1	0	6
„ Officers' Salaries . . . . .	309	0	0
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions . . . . .	0	7	0
„ Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	41	4	3½
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	567	2	2
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year . . . . .	45	2	10½
Prison Diet per head per annum . . . . .	4	9	6
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum . . . . .	1	4	5

No. 15.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard labour . . . . .	44	3
Employment, not being Hard Labour . . . . .	..	3
Not employed . . . . .	2	..
Total . . . . .	46	6

No. 18.—Dietary per Week.]

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
Men . . . . .	ozs. 168	lbs. 8	Pints. 4 Peas Soup.	Pints. 14	ozs. 3½ salt, 1½ pepper, for all the prisoners.
Women . . . . .	168	8	2 Rice and Oatmeal.	14	
Boys . . . . .	168	8	..	14	
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.					
Men . . . . .	168				
Women . . . . .	168				
Boys . . . . .	168				

No. 19.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners of the Wheels to the total number employed.	Number of Feet in ascent per Day, as per hours employed.	Revolutions of the Wheel per Day.
January . . . . .	8					11,520	960
February . . . . .	9					12,960	1,080
March . . . . .	10					14,400	1,200
April . . . . .	10					14,400	1,200
May . . . . .	10					14,400	1,200
June . . . . .	10					14,400	1,200
July . . . . .	10	12	8 Inches.	2 Revolutions, or 6 paces.	8	14,400	1,200
August . . . . .	10					14,400	1,200
September . . . . .	10					14,400	1,200
October . . . . .	9					12,960	1,080
November . . . . .	8					11,520	960
December . . . . .	8					11,520	960

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No. 20.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	When Appointed.	Salaries.			Nature of Allowances.
		£.	s.	d.	
Governor . . .	1833	100	0	0	Fuel, soap, candles, and garden.
Matron . . .	1833	20	0	0	Fuel, soap, and candles.
Turnkey . . .	1836	36	8	0	Ditto.
Miller . . .	1837	41	12	0	Ditto.
Chaplain . . .	1832	80	0	0	
Surgeon . . .	1836	30	0	0	
	Total .	£ 308	0	0	

III.  
SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.  
—  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
—  
Gloucestershire.  
Northleach.  
County House of  
Correction.

No. 21.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison . . . . .	32	16	9½

No. 22.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	567	2	2
Total Receipts . . . . .	32	16	9½
Actual Cost to the County, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	534	5	4½

No. 23,

Number of prisoners at my visit, November 20, 1839—34, viz., 29 males and 5 females.

Description of the Males.

- 8 assaults.
- 4 trespass in pursuit of game.
- 5 rogues and vagabonds, left their wives, &c.
- 6 rogues and vagabonds, or reputed thieves.
- 2 stealing turnips and potatoes.
- 2 left their service in husbandry.
- 2 idle and disorderly, begged alms.
- Of the above 11 have been in this prison before.

Description of the Females.

- 2 convicted felons.
- 2 idle and disorderly.
- 1 rogue and vagabond, was found with intent to commit a felony.
- Of the above 1 has been in this prison before.

Trades of the Male Prisoners.

- 1 cooper.
- 1 butcher.
- 1 needlemaker.
- 1 carpenter.
- 1 hairdresser.
- 1 bookbinder.
- 1 stonemason.
- 1 painter.
- 21 labourers.

Occupation of the Female Prisoners.

All were described as labouring women.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. Some relief ought to be afforded to destitute prisoners on their discharge, particularly such as would restore them to their home, which is best accomplished by providing a conveyance.
2. To have a turnkey constantly present at the tread-wheel, instead of a monitor who is a prisoner, as at present, which is quite useless. There are two turnkeys, but one is occupied as a miller, so that he cannot superintend. Now as the profits of the mill are about 30*l.* annually, and the salary of the miller is above 40*l.*, there is a loss to the county from the grinding. It would be better not to grind at all, and to convert the miller into a turnkey, unless the magistrates choose to have three turnkeys.
3. Prisoners in solitary confinement for more than a week ought not to have a lower diet than the ordinary prison diet.
4. To construct compartments on the tread-wheels.
5. A few more bedsteads are wanted, in order to afford separate beds when the population is at the highest point.

ST. BRIAVEL'S.—DEBTORS' GAOL.

When visiting this place on the 19th of November, 1839, I found nothing worthy of remark, or necessary to be added to the information which I gave respecting it in my Third Report. In that Report I alluded to the possible state of entire destitution to which a debtor might be here reduced; this representation has been attended to, and I believe that such a circumstance cannot henceforth occur here. There is no yard, and no exercise.

At the time of my visit I found only one debtor, a shoemaker, who was exercising his trade. During eight weeks of confinement he has not taken any exercise. Two prisoners were admitted during the year 1838. The total number admitted since January 1, 1839, has been three. There has been no disease, death, nor escape since my visit in 1837.

St. Briavel's.  
Debtors' Gaol.

## III.

SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.Reports on  
Separate Prisons.Shropshire.  
Bridgnorth.  
Borough Gaol.

## SHROPSHIRE.

## BRIDGNORTH.—BOROUGH GAOL.

*Construction.*—There is a new building here for females, which has been erected since my last visit, and at my suggestion. It contains 1 yard, 3 rooms, and a privy.

There are also 2 cells appropriated for breaking stones, in the yard for prisoners sentenced to hard labour. They are large and convenient, and the prisoners are locked in to work separately.

The prison is now quite unconnected with the workhouse, and has a separate entrance of its own, in a quiet, unobserved, and secluded part of the town.

*Management.*—This whole establishment is greatly improved since my last visit.

A new keeper was appointed 1st November, 1838. The former keeper resigned; he was a saddler, who could not be absent from his business. The present one is a pensioner of Greenwich. He receives no salary; but has 6*d.* a-day for each prisoner, and 6*d.* besides for each prisoner's maintenance. He feeds them as nearly as possible, he says, according to the dietary given him by the clerk of the peace, which is as follows:—

Men, 1½ lb. bread daily.

Women, 1 lb. bread daily; boys, 1 lb. bread daily.

Half a pint of gruel daily at breakfast.

Do. at supper.

Dinner on Sundays, ½ oz. butter.

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1¼ boiled potatoes.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, ½ pint of soup.

I found that all had had meat for dinner on the day of my visit.

The keeper's wife cooks.

There is no salaried matron, but the keeper's wife attends to the female prisoners. The keeper is allowed coals and candles, and charges for soap. He had MS. rules given him on entering office.

On the night preceding my visit, two men had slept together, but this seems to occur rarely.

No combs are provided.

There has been no occasion for punishment since the keeper has been here. The prisoners are very orderly.

This prison is neat, clean, and in good condition, and wears a better aspect than most borough gaols. The keeper appears attentive, and anxious to do well. The terms of imprisonment are mostly short. The prisoners are allowed to associate. Silence it is impossible to enforce with only one officer. All letters are read by the keeper. Visits are only allowed by order of a magistrate, and the keeper is always present.

Solitary confinement has never been ordered since the keeper has been here.

It would be better if the keeper had a fixed salary in lieu of the 6*d.* a-day per head, and the other 6*d.* per head for diet; but he seems to do the best that can be expected under the circumstances.

*Escape.*—One prisoner escaped in May, 1839, but was re-taken. He had been put in for breaking a window, value 3*s.* 6*d.* Repairs were going on at the time in the prison.

*Suicide.*—About a-year ago a man attempted to cut his throat with a glass, but did not succeed.

*Treatment of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.*—There has been no death since my visit in 1837. No patient has been confined to his bed since the keeper has been here. I found one man suffering under lumbago, who had had pills and liniment from the surgeon.

The surgeon only comes when sent for. He is appointed by the mayor. If the surgeon orders extra food, the gaoler is paid for it. No one of the four prisoners whom I found here, except the above man, had been ill since admission.

There is one wooden moveable bath.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—There is no chapel or chaplain.

About five months ago the clergyman of the parish came twice to see a young man.

There is a supply of Bibles and prayer-books.

*Diet.*—(See Management.)

*Population.*—One hundred and twenty-five prisoners were received here from October 12, 1838, to September 17, 1839. The previous accounts are not regularly kept.

This number includes all the night-charges, all the cases of drunkenness, &c., because all disorderly or drunken persons taken up by the police are brought hither.

The prisoners, at the date of my visit, September 17, 1839, were—

2 Men (1 married, 1 single: 1 could read, the other not.)

2 Women (1 widow, 1 single: 1 could not read, the other could.)

—  
4 Total.

One of the men was charged with trespassing in search of game; the other for taking some straw. Both women had been committed for robbery.

Greatest number of prisoners at once since the present keeper has been here, 8—of whom about 5 were for drunkenness.

Debtors may be received here, but there have been none during the present keeper's time.

So many as half the prisoners are vagrants; the rest are townspeople.

During three weeks lately there was not 1 prisoner, but generally there have been 2 or 3 at once.

*Registration.*—There are two new books since my visit:—

- 1 Register, with printed headings;
- 1 Visiting Magistrate's Register, with printed notices.

*Stock.*—There are eight sets of bedding; five suits of clothes for the men, but none for the women.

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

The principal defect here at present is the want of a chaplain; and, indeed, of every kind of religious instruction. The mayor informs me that some time ago two clergymen of the Church of England, resident in the town, agreed to execute the office of chaplain; but it appears, notwithstanding, that Divine service has not been since performed, and that the visits of any clergyman have been extremely rare. I am inclined to believe, then, that if these gentlemen did really undertake the office, they did not interpret their acceptance of it as imposing any duty more arduous than an occasional visit. Nor, indeed, is it to be expected that such an office can be adequately sustained, unless by an individual regularly and distinctly engaged to fulfil certain regular duties, and to receive a fixed compensation in return. I have noticed above the allowance of money to the keeper for the maintenance of each prisoner, as a custom which it would be well to discontinue.

LUDLOW—BOROUGH GAOL.

*Construction.*—There have been no alterations in the building since my last visit.

This prison is not secure at present. The passage which leads from the street both into the gaol-yard and into the keeper's apartment is very ill protected. There is a common door to the street, and at the end of the passage another door, the lower part of which contains large crevices, and through these articles might easily be introduced into the prison.

*Management.*—There have been no alterations in the officers. The salary of the keeper is now 50 guineas. It was 62*l.* 10*s.* when he was connected with the police, to which he now no longer belongs, in consequence of my suggestion. His wife is also appointed matron, with a salary of 5*l.* a-year; this appointment was made at my suggestion. The 10*l.* which the keeper paid for rent, and which was repaid to him, in order that he might be entitled to vote at elections, is now abolished.

A discussion or dispute exists at present as to the proper application of the surplus of a certain income, originally bestowed by Edward VI., bringing in about 1,500*l.* per annum. Part of this is appropriated to charities; and it is not yet decided whether the surplus can be devoted by the town council to general purposes. If so, they would be in possession of the means of maintaining their gaol very well; but at present they are even in debt, and consequently cannot do more without making a rate.

The general conduct of the prisoners is very obedient. Not a single act of violence has been committed since my last visit. One man once challenged another to fight, and was put in solitary confinement for 48 hours; but there has been no case of punishment since my visit in 1837.

The mayor and the visiting magistrates come occasionally to inspect the prison.

The keeper consults for his general guidance the rules of the Salop County Gaol, printed in 1834.

The whole prison is in moderately good order, but wants whitewashing very much.\* I found one cell full of furniture and lumber.

Prisoners intended for hard labour are usually sent to the county gaol for want of suitable employment here. During 1838 the recorder sentenced three to the county gaol. The magistrates have occasionally sent some summary cases also to the county gaol.

Visits to the sentenced prisoners are never allowed, nor to the untried either, except by an order from the mayor.

The keeper reads all the letters that come in or go out.

*Solitary Confinement by sentence of Court.*—There was not one prisoner so confined in 1838. In 1839, up to Sept. 15, one woman had been so sentenced by the recorder for three weeks. She was let out for an hour daily, and had the usual diet.

*Escapes.*—There has been none. A boy got out of the station-house adjoining, but was retaken; but no one has got out of the gaol.

*Suicide.*—There has been none.

*Fire.*—There has been no alarm of fire.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—There is no chaplain here, and this prison is visited by no Church of England clergyman. A Dissenting minister has come occasionally when a Dissenter has been in the prison.

The mayor has furnished Testaments and one Prayer-book.

*Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*—There has been no death since my former visit. The chief cases of illness have been one or two of itch, a few colds, and one of

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III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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\* It was last whitewashed in August, 1838.



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The greater part of the prisoners are summary convictions, and about half are strangers to the town. Vagrants diminish in number. No prisoner has been sent here from the union-house.

The keeper recollects one man and one woman who have done well after their discharge. During the last five years, no clerk, officer, person in any profession, shopkeeper, or publican, has been committed hither, except a debtor. The keeper recollects no soldier or sailor committed for any offence (except desertion in their route)—and no actor, mountebank, or musician.

*Police.*—There is a station-house adjoining the prison, which was formerly a portion of it, but is now separate. The register is kept by the sergeant of police. The keeper of the gaol keeps the key by day; at night one of the police attends. If required, the keeper feeds the prisoners brought into these night cells. There is no straw provided in these night cells.

There are 2 sergeants and 3 policemen here: there were 7 policemen formerly, but 4 were dismissed.

III.  
SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
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GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS, 1839.

No. 1.—The Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial, in the course of the Year . . . . .	8	5	1	..	9	5
Of these were Convicted . . . . .	3	4	..	..	3	4
,, Acquitted at the Bar . . . . .	2	..	1	..	3	..
,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	3	1	..	..	3	1
Total . . . . .	8	5	1	..	9	5

No. 2.—Summary Convictions of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	2	..
Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . .	5	1
Under the Vagrant Act . . . . .	1	..
Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts . . . . .	6	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes . . . . .	5	3
Total . . . . .	19	4

No. 3.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
In custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	2	..
Committed at Assizes or Quarter Sessions . . . . .	1	..
Received under the Commitments and who have not been in the custody of others . . . . .	26	9
Total . . . . .	29	9

No. 4.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year . . . . .	4	2
The average Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year . . . . .	2	1

No. 5.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	2	2	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	6	4
Ditto after Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
Ditto under Summary Convictions . . . . .	5	2	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4

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No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	2	2
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	3	2
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	1	..
Total . . . . .	6	4

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 2.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	5	..
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	7	..
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	5	4
Total . . . . .	17	4

No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write . . . . .	2	1
Can Read only . . . . .	..	3
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	4	..
Total . . . . .	6	4

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither Read nor Write . . . . .	6	4
Can Read only . . . . .	4	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	7	..
Total . . . . .	17	4

No. 10.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition . . . . .	5	3
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time . . . . .	1	1

No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	1	..
Twice . . . . .	1	..
Thrice . . . . .	..	3
Total . . . . .	2	3

No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour . . . . .	15	2
Employment, not being Hard Labour . . . . .	3	3
Not employed . . . . .	10	4
Total . . . . .	28	9

No. 13.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Untried.	
	M.	F.
Dark Cells . . . . .	1	..

No. 14.—Clothing and Bedding Table.—No. of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.
Night Caps . . . . .	1	..
Day Caps . . . . .	1	..
Jackets . . . . .	1	..
Waistcoats . . . . .	1	..
Trowsers . . . . .	1	..
Shirts . . . . .	1	..
Clogs . . . . .	1	1
Shifts . . . . .	..	1
Beds . . . . .	1	1
Blankets . . . . .	2	2
Rugs . . . . .	1	1
Sheets . . . . .	2	2
Towels . . . . .	1	1

No. 15.—Total Cost per Annum under the following heads :

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . . .	18	2	8½
„ Male and Female Clothing . . . . .	3	7	10
„ Straw . . . . .	0	5	0
„ Medicines . . . . .	5	8	0
„ Fuel . . . . .	9	2	0
„ Soap . . . . .	1	4	0
„ Candles, Oil, and Gas . . . . .	1	7	0
„ Washing . . . . .	2	4	6
„ Stationery and Printing . . . . .	0	16	4
„ Books . . . . .	0	4	6
„ Officers' Salaries . . . . .	57	10	0
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions . . . . .	0	12	6
„ Removal of Transported Convicts . . . . .	10	11	6
„ Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	3	8	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	114	4	10½
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year . . . . .	9	18	9
Prison Diet per head per annum . . . . .	7	12	1
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum . . . . .	1	2	7

No. 16.—Dietary per Week.

Prisoners at Hard Labour.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Gruel.
	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.
Men . . . . .	168	10½	21
Women . . . . .	168	10½	21
Boys . . . . .	168	10½	21
Prisoners at Employment not being Hard Labour, or not Employed . . . . .	168	7	14

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No. 17.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, and Emoluments.	Nature of Allowances.
1. Gaoler . . .	44	April . . 1834	£. s. d. 52 10 0	..	House and Fuel.
2. Matron . . .	40	August . 1837	5 0 0	..	
			57 10 0		

III.  
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No. 18.—Receipts.

Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison during the year . . . £7 10s.

No. 19.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .	114 4 10½
Total Receipts of ditto . . . . .	7 10 0
Actual Cost to the Borough, not including Alterations, Repairs, &c. . . . .	106 14 10½

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. The prison requires whitewashing.
2. The entrance door to the yard is rotten in some parts.
3. There are no combs here at present.
4. Rules are required.
5. To put up the iron gate (which is now in the lumber cell) in the passage from the street to the yard; the entrance being now insecure, and presenting no appearance of a gaol.
6. Attention should be directed to the new Act, enjoining a chaplain for every gaol.

NEWPORT.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Under the town-hall are two cells, in which prisoners are placed previous to their examination, or when remanded by the county magistrates. The keys are kept by one of the two constables. Both cells are bad in construction, and in the worst condition, being dirty, out of repair and neglected. There is a bedstead of wood in each cell, but no bedding. No allowance is made to the constable for straw, which he supplies to the prisoners himself, and also lends them a blanket. If the prisoner, however, is in charge above one day, he is occasionally brought to the constable's house, to have a meal, or to spend some hours there. This has been done occasionally by order of the magistrates, on account of the bad accommodation afforded by the cells. The constable, who keeps the keys, and who has been in office nearly ten years, informs me that he has once or twice kept a prisoner all night in his house. The constable receives 6d. a day for the food of the prisoners. The longest time during which he recollects any prisoner to have been detained was one week. Since January 1st, 1839, up to the time of my visit, in September, 1839, one man has passed five days in confinement here—spending the day at an adjoining public-house, or at the constable's house, and sleeping in the cell. Before the passing of the New Poor Law the parish used to find straw. One prisoner lately had a fit in the cell: he was subject to fits. The constable went to the parish surgeon, who came immediately. The greatest number placed here at one time in the recollection of the senior constable has been eight; they were most of them poachers. There is no register; but he believes that about 100 persons may be placed here in the course of the year, including trifling night charges of disorderly and drunken persons.

Newport.  
Lock-up House.

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. In neither of the two existing cells can more than one prisoner be properly placed at the same time. Both are in the most public situation and in the worst condition; and one with a low arched recess is not fit to be used as a sleeping cell in any case. In consequence of the badness of these cells, prisoners are removed from them in the day-time to the constable's house, which is obviously an unsafe and improper practice. Accordingly, a new lock-up house, containing at least four cells, should be built, with a small yard and privy, if possible. As it is highly necessary to separate accomplices, it would be very desirable that these cells should have as little means as possible of communicating with each other.
2. The constables should be charged to keep these cells clean and in good order; they should be whitewashed twice a-year; clean straw should be provided for each new comer—together with blankets. It cannot be expected that the constables can keep lock-up cells in proper condition at their own expense; and it is only by a suitable allowance of such necessary articles as those above mentioned, and also of soap and brushes, that any cells can be maintained in a decent state.

III.  
SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.  
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Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
—  
Shropshire.  
Oswestry.  
Borough Gaol and  
County Lock-up  
House.

OSWESTRY.—BOROUGH GAOL, AND COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Although the words 'Borough Gaol' are inscribed over the door of the building, it seems difficult at present to define or to ascertain precisely under whose jurisdiction this establishment is placed. A portion of the expenses of the original building was defrayed by the county. The whole is at present in a most neglected condition. The salary of the keeper was formerly 8s. a-week, but he affirms that he has not received even this pittance for the last eleven weeks previous to my visit. He has been nine years keeper of this gaol or lock-up house. He has also lost the benefit of conveying prisoners to the county gaol at Shrewsbury, which is now done by the new police. The reason assigned for the non-payment of the salary is, according to his own statement, that the town council cannot afford to pay it. There has been no whitewashing done here for some years; and there has been no proper allowance made to the keeper for coals, soap, and brushes, for the last two years. The bed-clothes are nearly worn out. No Divine service has been performed here during the last three years. I understand that the town council have applied to the county magistrates for assistance in supporting the gaol, and that the reply has been that assistance would be afforded if the town council would place the building in good repair. The town council have entertained an intention of applying for a grant of quarter sessions; but if they obtain this permission, and make use of the present building as a prison, it would be necessary for them to make large additions to it, as well as to engage a chaplain, and generally to incur a very different scale of prison expenditure. At present it is only fit for a lock-up house. From September 20th, 1837, to September 20th, 1839, (at which date I visited the place,) 100 prisoners had been received from the county and town altogether. This enumeration, however, does not include the trifling night-charges. The keeper receives 6d. a day for the food of each prisoner: the whole of which sum he affirms that he lays out for them. On April 5th, 1839, I find that he received 18s. 6d. for the maintenance of the prisoners; and, again, on June 27th, 1839, I find that he received the same sum. According to the statement of the keeper each of these sums was paid to him by the county for the maintenance of prisoners during six months. There has been no escape, nor serious illness, nor death here, since my former Report. The greatest number at once here since January 1st, 1839, has been five. I found one bible, one prayer-book, and a few tracts. The keeper and his wife appear to do all within the reach of their humble means to maintain neatness. I found no prisoner in confinement. There are only four cells, two yards, (each containing a privy,) and no boundary wall. In each of the three cells is a wooden bedstead, with bedding. In the fourth cell there is a copper and grate, and no bedstead.

Wellington.  
Debtors' Gaol.

WELLINGTON.—DEBTORS' GAOL.

On visiting this place on September 18th, 1839, I found five men in confinement, two of whom were sleeping in the same bed, because one of them had no bedding of his own. It has never been quite empty since my last visit in 1837. The greatest number confined here at once since that time has been ten; four women have been here at the same time. From September 18th, 1837, to September 18th, 1839, 39 debtors have been received here. There has been no escape nor any attempt to escape, no death, and only a trifling occasional illness during these two years. From September 18th, 1826, to September 18th, 1839, 184 debtors have been confined here. The amount of debt of the five men now confined here is as follows:—

No.	Amount of Debt.			Amount of Costs.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1	5	0	0	0	15	8
2	1	1	6	2	19	4
3	3	15	6	5	3	1
4	1	19	11	2	19	4
5	9	7	3	4	5	1

These five appeared to be all in good health, except one, who was suffering under a bowel complaint, to which he appears to be subject. During the last 12 months nine debtors have been discharged hence by the assistance of the London Society for the Relief of Poor Debtors. The new Act has not affected this prison, because they did not arrest on mesne process. There is a new and proper register. There has been no trouble with the prisoners since my visit. The outside of the building is in very good order and repair, but the interior, so far as regards the debtors, is neither clean, nor in good condition. No alterations appear to have taken place in the interior since my last visit; but a communication has been made by the steward of the Duke of Cleveland to the keeper, which will prevent the occurrence of any case of utter destitution. In one case the keeper has availed himself of this concession.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Somersetshire.  
Ilchester.  
County Gaol.

ILCHESTER.—COUNTY GAOL.

Construction.—A new window has been made in one of the debtors' apartments. No other alteration is necessary, and none has been proposed. It has been proposed to abolish this gaol, but this has not yet been decided on. If its abo-

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lition should be determined upon, the question will arise as to the destination of debtors. There is no accommodation for them at Shepton Mallet, nor at Taunton.

*Management.*—At my visit the keeper was absent at the assizes at Bridgewater. The matron is the widow of a turnkey: she sleeps in the female yard. There is a new keeper, who was formerly assistant to the keeper of Shepton Mallet: he came in October, 1838. His salary is 250*l.*, instead of 400*l.* Silence is not ordered here. Tobacco is prohibited. This prison is very neat and clean. It is much improved in appearance since my last visit. There are no new rules.

The general behaviour of the prisoners is good. The debtors are rather troublesome sometimes: mostly in regard to their quarrels amongst themselves. Many do not attend chapel. Their number has diminished nearly one half since the passing of the new Act. There were previously often 35 here at once; there are now only 20. Above one half of the debtors are on county allowance; one of these is allowed to clean for the rest, and receives 1*s.* a week for his trouble. No men and no women were sleeping two in a bed.

This gaol can in general afford separate cells for each prisoner. It was formerly very crowded when used as a house of correction. An old turnkey affirms, that he remembers so many as 250 prisoners having been here at once: it is now used chiefly as a gaol for debtors and for untried prisoners. The cells are not heated in winter.

*Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.*—Very few are so confined here. The term rarely extends to a fortnight.

*Solitary Confinement for refractory Conduct.*—One debtor has been put in a separate ward by himself for refractory conduct since my last visit in 1837.

*Escapes.*—There has been none during two years.

*Suicide.*—There has been no case during two years.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—On the 27th of April, 1839, two gentlemen were temporarily appointed to do the duty here on alternate weeks. One lives less than a quarter of a mile from the prison; the other, at the distance of about a mile.

The sacrament was last administered, previous to my visit, on August 11, but only to the officers of the prison; and on May 19, to the officers and to one debtor. Notice had been given a week previously, but no prisoner thought proper to attend. No prisoner had attended sacrament before admission, so far as the chaplain understood.

There are no miscellaneous books at present, but it is intended to procure some tracts of that description.

There is no instruction in reading, except amongst the prisoners themselves. There is a supply of spelling books.

The chaplain finds the prisoners civil, attentive, and desirous to listen to his conversation. He usually, after chapel, goes into the wards and yards, and talks separately with them. He also visits the sick.

The former chaplain was dismissed from his office at the last Quarter Sessions, July 16, 1839. The following is the entry, in the magistrates' journal, respecting him:—"It appears to the court, upon inquiring into the charge made against \* \* \* \*, for incontinency, that he is unfit to be continued in his office of chaplain. This court doth hereby remove him from such office; and the clerk of the prison is to advertise for a successor, to be appointed at the next sessions, at a salary of 125*l.* per annum." The above charge related to circumstances which had transpired respecting the behaviour of the chaplain towards female prisoners.

Divine service is performed twice here on Sundays, with two sermons. Prayers are read at half-past nine daily, viz., a selection from the morning service.

There are no lady-visitors here.

The chaplain's journal is well kept.

*Treatment of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.*—The surgeon lives at Yeovil, five miles from the prison. He and his assistant attend generally alternately. He has two journals well kept, with all requisite information.

There were no deaths here, from November 1, 1838, to August 12, 1839, the date of my visit.

This prison is healthy on the whole: its inmates suffer from no particular diseases. It is not crowded, and there is no hard labour.

The convicted felons, on admission, are examined by the surgeon. They are placed in a bath, and their hair is cut, (except when they are persons of decent appearance.)

I found 4 men in the infirmary: viz., 1 paralytic; 1 with an abscess in the thigh and affection of the knee-joint; 1 with consumption; and 1 with ulcerated leg. A male prisoner acted as nurse.

In the female infirmary was one woman with fits, and another also afflicted with fits was lying in her sleeping room. There were no lunatics here.

The infirmaries are good.

III.  
SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.  
—  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
—  
Somersetshire.  
Ilchester.  
County Gaol.

III.  
SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.

Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
Somersetshire.  
Ilchester.  
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A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners attended at the Gaol, at Ilchester (Somerset), for the years ending March, 1838, and March, 1839, with the names of the Diseases; and an Account of the Cause of the Deaths during 1837 and 1838.

	1838	1839		1838	1839
Abscess, glandular . . . . .	2	..	Brought forward . . . . .	77	72
,, scrofulous . . . . .	1	..	Hæmoptysis . . . . .	1	..
,, lumbar . . . . .	1	..	Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	2	..
Asthma . . . . .	1	3	Hydrothorax . . . . .	1	2
,, spasmodic . . . . .	1	..	Hip joint, disease of . . . . .	..	1
Anasarca . . . . .	1	1	Hysteria . . . . .	..	1
Atrophy . . . . .	..	1	Hæmaturia . . . . .	..	1
Ascites . . . . .	..	1	Hemicrania . . . . .	..	3
Arm, abscess of . . . . .	..	1	Hæmatemesis . . . . .	..	1
Brain, congested . . . . .	2	..	Hernia humoralis . . . . .	..	1
Bronchitis . . . . .	1	..	Influenza, severe . . . . .	1	..
Bowels, obstructed . . . . .	..	6	Ischuria . . . . .	1	..
Cynanche tonsillaris . . . . .	1	2	Iritis . . . . .	..	1
Cough, chronic . . . . .	1	..	Knee, disease of . . . . .	1	1
Colic . . . . .	..	4	,, inflamed . . . . .	1	1
Contusions, severe . . . . .	..	2	Lungs, diseased . . . . .	1	..
Diarrhœa . . . . .	26	9	,, inflamed . . . . .	6	2
,, inflammatory . . . . .	7	4	Lepra . . . . .	1	..
Digestion, disordered . . . . .	2	5	Liver, inflamed . . . . .	2	1
Dysuria . . . . .	2	..	Leg, fracture of . . . . .	..	1
Delirium tremens . . . . .	1	2	Menorrhagia . . . . .	..	1
Dropsy, general . . . . .	..	1	Mania . . . . .	..	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	1	..	Neuralgia . . . . .	1	..
Enterodynia . . . . .	1	..	Ophthalmia . . . . .	3	3
Enteritis . . . . .	1	..	,, purulent . . . . .	..	1
Fever, inflammatory . . . . .	11	16	Pleuritis . . . . .	1	..
,, gastric . . . . .	3	3	Paralysis . . . . .	2	1
,, congestive . . . . .	1	1	Peritonitis . . . . .	1	1
,, continued . . . . .	..	2	Rheumatism, acute . . . . .	1	2
,, intermittent . . . . .	..	3	Scrofula . . . . .	1	..
,, remittent . . . . .	..	4	Syphilis, severe . . . . .	1	1
Fistula in ano . . . . .	1	..	Spasms . . . . .	..	2
Gastritis . . . . .	1	..	Thigh-bone, caries of . . . . .	1	..
,, chronic . . . . .	1	..	Ulcers, sphacelated . . . . .	1	1
Gout . . . . .	2	1	,, severe . . . . .	..	1
Gastro-enteritis . . . . .	3	..	Vertigo . . . . .	..	1
Gastrodynia . . . . .	1	..			
Carried forward . . . . .	77	72		108	105

Deaths.	—	Cause of Death.
1837		
May 15 . . . . .	A female . . . . .	Consumption and hæmorrhage from lungs.
December 4 . . . . .	A female . . . . .	Rupture of blood-vessel.
1838		
January 11 . . . . .	A female . . . . .	Diseased liver and ascites.
January 13 . . . . .	A male . . . . .	Pulmonary consumption.
May 31 . . . . .	A male . . . . .	Paralysis.
June 7 . . . . .	A male . . . . .	Atrophy.
July 7 . . . . .	A male . . . . .	Hydrothorax and general dropsy.
September 21 . . . . .	A male . . . . .	Pthisis and scrofulous abscesses.

CASES OF LYING-IN, for the years ending March, 1838, and 1839.  
No case occurred during the year ending March 1838.  
Two were confined in child-bed during the year ending March, 1839.

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*Diet.*—I observe in the magistrates' journal notes of complaints made respecting bad potatoes and bad bread. On July 31, 1839, the gaoler is ordered to reject them if they are again sent in of a bad quality, and to procure the necessary supply at the contractor's expense. I find in the same journal, (Feb. 26, 1839), complaints that the meat sent in by the contractor is of bad quality, and the gaoler is ordered to procure meat at the same price at some other butcher's. The bread, potatoes, and meat which I saw seemed good.

*Labour.*—There is scarcely any carried on here. This is a gaol containing mostly untried prisoners and debtors.

*Stock.*—The stock is good.

*Population.*—There are not many prisoners here at present except debtors, who have excellent accommodations.

The population of Ilchester gaol, on August 12, 1839, (at the date of my visit) was as follows:—

Male debtors . . . . .	20
Female debtors . . . . .	2
Female convicted prisoners . . . . .	16
Male convicted prisoners . . . . .	9
	—
	47
	—

Six more prisoners from this gaol are now at Bridgwater, at the assizes, with the keeper.

SHEPTON MALLET.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Shepton Mallet.  
County Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

Since my last visit the old bakehouse has been converted into a receiving-room, which is a considerable improvement, as it is close to the bath-house. The cook-yard has been paved. A shed has been put up in the labour-yard, under which stones are broken.

*Management.*—One turnkey was dismissed about two months ago for misconduct, and another appointed in his place. The former matron also has retired, and a new one has been appointed, who sleeps on the female side, amongst the females. She came in March, 1838, and is a single woman.

There are no new rules.

Silence is observed by the untried as well as by the tried; and the former are, like the latter, punished for breaches of it.

No one is present in the day-rooms whilst the prisoners are eating their meals. The men condemned to hard-labour are at no other time in their day-rooms except at their meals.

Visits are allowed on Sundays to prisoners for trial. Strangers may be admitted by the governor to view the gaol; or otherwise, by order of magistrates.

On their first admission the prisoners are examined by the surgeon. Every man, without exception, is bathed, except those who have got the itch. The hair of those sentenced to hard labour, but not of the others, is cut.

I found the privies in very good order.

The whole establishment was clean and neat, though seen under the disadvantage of the absence of the governor at the assizes at Bridgwater. This prison is not so crowded as formerly; but it is still quite impossible to place the prisoners at night in separate cells.

I entered one room in which seven men were sleeping. It was not close. There was in it one large tub as a urinal, with a lid, for the use of all. I also entered the male infirmary rooms on the same evening.

There have been no escapes and no cases of suicide during the last two years.

*Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.*—In these cases the cell is light; the diet, bread and water; no work is provided, but books are allowed; the prisoners go out, perhaps twice a-week, to wash themselves and to afford time to clean their cell; they attend chapel. The duration of such confinement is one week.

There are dark cells for refractory prisoners.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—The chaplain resides in the town. He was absent at my visit on a trial at Bridgwater. He appears to converse with the prisoners occasionally after chapel. In his journal I find entries of prayers, of the performance of Divine service, of admonishing prisoners for trial, and of admonishing and catechising prisoners occasionally. His visits of admonition are about twice a-week apparently.

There are no lady visitors here.

Books are well supplied. Some have been lately given by a clergyman at Wells. There are a few spelling-books, and tracts of the same kind, such as Mrs. Trimmer's Primers and the Charity-school Spelling-book.

*Treatment of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.*—The surgeon has two journals, with names of diseases, cases of extra diet, dates, names, and ample information; also, a book of the wine and spirits ordered for the prisoners. These journals are copious, and well kept. He has only in one case ordered wine or spirits to a prisoner not suffering from disease: this was to a man for trial.

III.

TABLE of DISEASES and DEATHS from 1822 to 1838, including also the Number of Committals.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.  
Reports on Separate Prisons.  
Somersetshire.  
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Years.	Number of Cases of Disease.	Deaths.	Number of Prisoners.	Remarks.
1822	95	..	820	
1823	63	3	915	One of the deaths was a case of self-destruction.
1824	48	..	820	
1825	39	..	915	
1826	54	1	1,029	
1827	55	2	1,190	
1828	32	..	1,064	
1829	81	4	1,238	
1830	63	6	1,194	
1831	87	1	1,065	Of an infant at the breast. In a paralytic fit.
1832	73	1	1,267	
1833	136	5	1,334	
1834	177	2	1,435	
1835	137	5	1,219	One of the deaths was a case of self-destruction.
1836	90	2	1,343	
1837	99	5	1,328	
1838	165	6	1,243	
	1,494	43	19,419	

The inference to be drawn from this important table is that the deaths have been remarkably few; but it does not necessarily follow that sickness has been rare.

Names of Diseases, from 29th September, 1837, to 28th September, 1838.

No. of Cases.	No. of Cases.
Syphilis . . . . . 18	Brought forward . . . . . 147
Catarrh . . . . . 27	Inflammation . . . . . 2
Gonorrhœa . . . . . 17	Rheumatism . . . . . 1
Pneumonia . . . . . 1	Asthma . . . . . 7
Debility . . . . . 13	Sore throat . . . . . 2
Paralysis . . . . . 2	Anasarca . . . . . 2
Diarrhœa . . . . . 9	Pulmonic . . . . . 2
Ulcers . . . . . 14	Ague . . . . . 1
Epilepsy . . . . . 6	Erysipelas . . . . . 1
Scrofula . . . . . 2	Pregnancy . . . . . 1
Stricture . . . . . 2	Insane . . . . . 2
Itch . . . . . 15	Anthrax . . . . . 1
Hernia . . . . . 5	Leucorrhœa . . . . . 1
Abscess . . . . . 5	Hydrocele . . . . . 1
Nephritis . . . . . 2	Dysentery . . . . . 1
Icterus . . . . . 1	
Typhus . . . . . 8	Total . . . . . 172
Carried forward . . . . . 147	

Names of Diseases, from 29th September, 1838, to 28th September, 1839.

No. of Cases.	No. of Cases.
Syphilis . . . . . 16	Brought forward . . . . . 138
Catarrh . . . . . 4	Inflammation . . . . . 5
Gonorrhœa . . . . . 13	Typhus . . . . . 1
Debility . . . . . 13	Ascites . . . . . 1
Paralysis . . . . . 1	Hœmorrhoids . . . . . 1
Diarrhœa . . . . . 2	Contusion . . . . . 1
Ulcers . . . . . 23	Leprosy . . . . . 1
Epilepsy . . . . . 8	Burns . . . . . 1
Itch . . . . . 43	Tinea . . . . . 1
Abscess . . . . . 6	Pneumonia . . . . . 1
Asthma . . . . . 3	Hernia . . . . . 6
Rheumatism . . . . . 6	
Carried forward . . . . . 138	Total . . . . . 157

Deaths.

From 1837 to 1838 . . . . .	5
From 1838 to 1839 . . . . .	5

Midwifery Cases.

From 1837 to 1838 . . . . .	2
From 1838 to 1839 . . . . .	1

From 1837 to 1838, there were used :

Bottles of Wine.	Bottles of Brandy.	Bottles of Gin.
20	8	2 and 1½ pint.

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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From 1838 to 1839, there were used :

Bottles of Wine.	Bottles of Brandy.	Bottles of Gin.
13	4	5 and 1 pint.

There were no cases of suicide during these two years.

Cases of extra diet for the sick, from 1837 to 1838—67.

Number of prisoners labouring under, not disease, but weakness, placed on extra diet from 1837 to 1838—20.

Cases of extra diet for the sick, from 1838 to 1839—43.

Number of prisoners not labouring under disease, but weakness, placed on extra diet, from 1838 to 1839—13.

The male infirmary (of two rooms) is spacious, but not very well ventilated. The privies are good. The female infirmary (of one room) is moderately ample, but is also not very well ventilated. It has no privy, but only a night-stool. At the date of my visit there were in the male infirmary :

- 2 men with the itch.
- 2 boys who had been whipped 8 or ten days before, but who are not to be included amongst the sick.
- 1 venereal case.
- 1 man with boils.
- 1 lying ill with old age and debility.
- 1 case of diarrhœa.
- 1 obscure case.
- 1 case of hernia.

In the female infirmary were two women ; one with syphilis, the other an old woman who was suffering from paralysis and old age.

There are no lunatics here.

No prisoners, either male or female, were taking medicine for trifling complaints.

This prison is subject to no particular disease. Diarrhœa has become less frequent since the use of best seconds' bread, baked out of the house, which was introduced in the autumn of 1837. Before that time brown bread was used, baked in the house, and not always prepared by hands which understood the process.

*Diet.*—The new potatoes have been sometimes said by the prisoners to produce gripings and bowel complaints. The surgeon has occasionally mixed a little pepper with the salt in each daily dinner of potatoes. The prisoners have a bad habit of saving their salt for their dinners, putting it by in a bag, and reserving it in order to mix with the warm water which is given them to drink while at the tread-wheel: this makes them thirsty, and they then drink greedily of cold water at dinner when coming hot from work.

There have been no alterations in the diet. The untried must either keep themselves entirely, or else receive nothing from without.

*Labour.*—No labour is carried on outside the walls.

*Population.*—The number of prisoners has slightly decreased, in consequence of those for trial being sent to Ilchester instead of being kept here.

The manner in which the Prisoners were sleeping at the time of my visit, 13th August, 1839, in Shepton Mallet Gaol.

Wards.	Number of Rooms in each Ward.	No. of Prisoners in each Room.	Number of Prisoners in each Ward.	Total Number of Prisoners.
<b>MALE.</b>				
<b>MALE PRISONERS.</b>				
No. 1	2	3 in one, 4 in the other.	7	
„ 2	2	6	12	
„ 3	1	5	5	
„ 4	1	3	3	
„ 5	2	3 in one, 1 in the other.	4	
„ 6	18 separate cells.	1	18	
„ 7	4	{ 3 in each of 2 rooms, and 6 in each of 2 rooms. }	18	
„ 8	..	None.	..	
„ 9	1	3	3	
„ 10	1	7	7	
„ 11	1	7	7	
„ 12	1	8	8	
Hospital	2	7 in one, 6 in the other.	13	
Receiving cell	1	2	2	
			107	107
<b>FEMALE.</b>				
<b>FEMALE PRISONERS.</b>				
No. 1	1	1	1	
„ 2	1	4	4	
„ 3	2	3 in one, 4 in the other.	7	
„ 4	1	3	3	
„ 5	2	4 in one, 6 in the other.	10	
			25	25
				132

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RETURN of PRISONERS in Shepton Mallet Gaol at the date of my visit, August 13th, 1839.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number of prisoners now in prison . . . . .	107	25	132
Number of prisoners sent to the assizes . . . . .	23	..	23
Number of those now in custody who have before been convicted . . . . .	15	1	16
Number of prisoners now in solitary confinement under sentence of court . . . . .	8	..	8
N.B. There are none in solitary confinement for refractory conduct in the gaol.			

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. The ventilation of the infirmary rooms should be improved so far as is possible.
2. It would benefit the health of the prisoners if, instead of 1½ pint of gruel at breakfast and 1 at dinner, 3 pints were allowed daily, 1 at breakfast, 1 at dinner, and 1 at supper, all warm. By this plan the prisoners would obtain a warm drink at dinner in lieu of cold water. The expense of this additional gruel to the county would be very trifling; and, in a prison so crowded as this one generally is, it is very important to watch the most minute details connected with diet and with the physical condition of the inmates, in order to prevent the generation of epidemical and other disorders.
3. The water given to prisoners confined in the solitary cells should be given warm, if desired.
4. A want exists here of dark cells for the confinement of refractory prisoners, as well as of suitable solitary cells; some cells which are now used for coals and lumber, and which stand apart from the rest of the prison in a very convenient situation, remote from communication with other prisoners, might be advantageously prepared and appropriated for this purpose. When used as dark cells, a shutter might be put up, (allowing a sufficient access of air for the purpose of ventilation.) When used as solitary cells for prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, they would remain light.
5. A suitable bath is wanted on the female side; at present there is only a round wooden tub for that purpose.
6. In two of the sleeping-rooms in No. 7 it would be desirable to make proper stone stair-cases; at present they are not at all safe.
7. Small compartments of wood should be made on the tread-wheels, in order to prevent the prisoners employed at them from seeing each other, and whispering to each other.
8. Small compartments might be made under the sheds for stone-breaking, in order to separate the prisoners when thus employed; and similar small compartments might be made in considerable number against the wall, if the magistrates deemed it expedient.
9. A regular distribution of waste paper for necessary purposes would tend both to prevent the destruction and the desecration of religious books, and to promote habits of cleanliness and health in this generally crowded prison.

Wilton.  
County Gaol and  
House of  
Correction.

WILTON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Management.*—I found, in August, 1839, that there had been no alteration in the officers here, nor in their salaries, since my former visit in 1837. Much, however, has been done since, which will be hereafter noticed.

The matron is the wife of the head turnkey.

There are not turnkeys enough here to enforce thorough order, although the arrangements of the keeper, and his zeal, are most commendable.

This is one of the cleanest and neatest gaols in my district, although I visited it under the disadvantage of the absence of the keeper at the assizes.

There are no new rules, and there had been no particular alterations in the system of management, since my last visit.

The untried, when numerous, are placed during the day in their pews in the chapel, with books; an officer being present to superintend them. They remain here during the same number of hours that the other prisoners spend at the tread-wheel. At other times, when in their day-room and yard, the untried are under no superintendence.

I examined two male sleeping-rooms on the evening of August 10; nine or ten men were sleeping in each; they were not offensive: there were two other rooms, in which nearly the same number were sleeping. There was one large wooden tub, as a urinal, with a lid, in each room, for the use of all. On this same night, the prisoners were sleeping in the following manner:—

*Males.*

In room No. 15 . . . . .	7	were sleeping.
„ 14 . . . . .	1	„
„ 13a . . . . .	9	„
„ 13b . . . . .	8	„
„ 12 . . . . .	7	„
„ 8 . . . . .	11	„
„ 11 . . . . .	10	„
„ 9 (2 rooms, 7 in each)	14	„
„ 10 (infirmary ward) .	7	„

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*Females.*

In room No. 1 (infirmary room) . 2 were sleeping.  
 ,, 1 . . . . . 4 ,,  
 ,, 1 . . . . . 3 ,,

Besides the above, four males were sleeping in single cells.

There are considerably fewer punishments for breaches of silence here now than formerly. They sometimes consist in bread and water diet for one day; sometimes in bread and water for a meal or two. From July 10, 1839, to August 10, 1839, there were only four cases of such punishment; two were of prisoners for improper behaviour in the infirmary ward; the two others are stated in the book to have committed misconduct. Not one of the four here reported was for breaches of silence, which tends to show that this offence is comparatively rare.

The general behaviour of the prisoners is very much improved of late years.

On November 29, 1838, I find in the magistrates' book, that 10 men were placed in solitary confinement for having refused two days before to go to work, on account of not being allowed a larger quantity of provisions. The visiting magistrates examined those thus confined: they apparently felt much contrition for their conduct, and were only kept in solitary cells for three days. In the visiting magistrates' journal I also find, that on the 30th of October, 1838, the prisoners complained to the visiting magistrates of its being cold in the mornings and evenings, and the keeper was then ordered to give them a little fire in the different wards.

There are no debtors here.

On their first arrival, the prisoners are always bathed; their hair is only cut when they are sentenced to hard labour. The surgeon examines them before they go to work, to see if they are fit for it (this, however, only applies to convicted felons.)

*Treatment of the Sick, &c.*—On August 11, I found two men in the infirmary; one with a venereal affection, the other with a bowel complaint. Two women were also in the infirmary for itch.

About eight or ten prisoners altogether, were taking medicine for slight complaints.

The surgeon's book notes the names of diseases, and the cases of extra diet.

The infirmaries consist of two good rooms, with fire-places, for the men, with a day-room and yard. There is a night-stool, but no water-closet. The floor is of wood.

The female infirmary is one small room, without a fire-place, and with a stone floor. It contains a night-stool. There is a loose wooden bath for the men, and one also for the women.

The prisoners are sometimes put to sleep in the male infirmary when the prison is full.

*Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.*—There are four prisoners thus confined at present. The term is seven days, and never longer at one time, but is repeated occasionally during the sentence. The cell is dark. No work is provided, nor are books allowed. Exercise is taken every morning and evening for about an hour. The diet is bread and water. Such prisoners do not attend chapel.

There is no one at present in solitary confinement for refractory conduct. Such prisoner are confined for one, two, or three days, in a dark cell, on bread and water, without books or work: they do not go to chapel, and have no exercise. Cases of such punishment are much rarer than they used to be.

Formerly, those in solitary confinement had only 1 lb. of bread daily; now they have 1½ lb. of bread.

*Escapes.*—In December, 1837, a man escaped by pushing aside the turnkey while he was answering the bell at the front door. The visiting magistrates, in recording the fact, observe, "After examining all the facts, no blame attaches to the turnkey."—(Extract from magistrates' book, Dec. 9, 1837.)—This man was never retaken.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—The chaplain has been here 10 years. He does duty also at a parish two miles distant. He has not administered the sacrament to the prisoners since I was last here; he has heard none express a wish to receive it, although he has asked several if they desired it.

He lives in Taunton.

The general behaviour of the prisoners to the chaplain is very good indeed. He has not had more than once or twice to complain of any sort of impertinence during the last two years; occasionally he has had a boy locked up for an hour. No heavier punishment has been recommended by him, except once.

The chaplain comes every morning at nine, and reads prayers, which usually last a quarter of an hour. On Mondays and Tuesdays he reads a selection of prayers, and an exposition of Scripture; as also on Thursdays. On Wednesdays and Fridays he reads the Litany only. On Saturdays he reads prayers, but no exposition. Four or five times a-week, after prayers, he calls some of the prisoners together and converses with them. He arranges in classes those who are unable to read, or unskilled in reading.

There is no schoolmaster. The prisoners are only taught to read by each other; such teaching is carried on occasionally in the wards, but no turnkey being then present, more harm than good probably arises from the practice. Books are very well supplied: the prisoner has as many as he likes. They consist of miscellaneous publications, such as amusing tracts, Sunday tracts, repository tracts, and spelling-books. A few prisoners have been taught to read here.

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The matron is always present at Divine service with the female prisoners, who sit now in the vestry, immediately adjoining the chapel.

No application has been made for a dissenting minister since the chaplain has been here.

There have been no executions here.

There are no lady visitors.

The chaplain recollects no distinct case of a prisoner going on well after his discharge, except of one boy, committed for stealing silver spoons, who is now conducting himself very properly. He also mentioned two other cases, but they were not so well marked.

When the chaplain meets the prisoners after their discharge, they always touch their hats and speak to him.

The chaplain has endeavoured to form a society for affording occupation to discharged prisoners, but has not yet succeeded.

In the chaplain's journal I find entries of the dates when prayers, or a portion of the Scriptures, were read in the chapel, or when divine service was performed. It contains no notice of any other visits or of conversations.

*Diet.*—There have been no alterations in the diet.

The untried may receive food from their friends without; but, if so, they receive no allowance of prison food.

*Labour.*—The women do all the mending and washing.

No prisoners work outside the walls.

There is a separate ward for the boys to work in.

*State of the Population at the date of my visit.*

Number of prisoners confined here August 1, 1839:—Males, 90; females, 14. (Some were absent at the assizes.)

On the 7th, the description of prisoners was as follows (this is the last day on which descriptions are made out, on account of the assizes):—

	Males.	Females.
Convicted felons . . . . .	47	8
,, misdemeanants . . . . .	3	0
Bastardy cases . . . . .		0
Rogues and vagabonds . . . . .	5	0
Disorderly apprentices . . . . .	3	0
Lewd women . . . . .		1
Under the game laws . . . . .	1	0
For passing base coin . . . . .	3	0
For stealing vegetables . . . . .	2	1
Under the excise laws . . . . .	3	0
Assaults . . . . .	8	0
Deserters . . . . .	1	0
Felons for trial at assizes . . . . .	19	2
Ditto for trial at sessions . . . . .	0	0
Ditto for Bridgewater borough sessions . . . . .	1	1
Total . . . . .	97	13

On August 10, 1839, the date of my visit, there were 83 males and 9 females, and 22 at the assizes—Total, 114.

Taunton is the only town that contracts with this gaol; it pays 1s. daily.

*Trades and Occupations.*—Of the prisoners in confinement on August 10, one was a boot and shoe-maker, who has kept a shop, three were smugglers, one a poacher (a small farmer with seven or eight men at work under him.) There was no actor, nor musician, nor showman amongst the number; and no clerk in any employ. Two of the women were tradesmen's servants, who had robbed in the house of their masters. The majority of the prisoners are agricultural labourers.

The following very important and instructive table has been communicated to me by the chaplain, who has compiled it from his private register. It is a very interesting addition to criminal and social statistics.

Under the class trampers are included all those persons who appear to have no ostensible means of gaining a livelihood: they are generally frequenters of fairs and other places of public resort, under the plea of hawking goods, or soliciting charity under various guises.

In addition to those enumerated in the table, were two prisoners of superior education, viz., a young man, formerly a midshipman in the navy, who was twice summarily convicted for assaulting his mother; and a surgeon, who was convicted and imprisoned for nine months for embezzling the property of his master, by whom he was employed as an assistant.

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A TABULAR STATEMENT of the Condition, Age, Religious Denomination, Attainments, and other characteristics of the Prisoners received in the Wilton Prison from September 30, 1837, to September 30, 1839.

Above or under 17 Years of Age.	Labourers.				Artisans.				Trampers.				Servants.				Total.				
	Above 17.		Under 17.		Above 17.		Under 17.		Above 17.		Under 17.		Above 17.		Under 17.		Above 17.		Under 17.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Received in the prison during the time above specified . . . . .	460	70	55	8	215	20	32	..	55	19	5	2	3	12	..	3	733	121	92	13	959
<b>SOCIAL CONDITION.</b>																					
Married . . . . .	189	39	..	..	98	8	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	296	56	..	..	352
Single . . . . .	271	31	..	..	117	12	..	..	46	10	..	..	3	12	..	..	437	65	..	..	502
Ditto, under 17, with parents . . . . .	..	..	49	3	..	..	31	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	85	8	93
Ditto, orphans . . . . .	..	..	6	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12
<b>EMPLOYMENT.</b>																					
Prisoners in employment when committed . . . . .	370	43	35	5	155	16	26	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	3	527	69	61	8	665	
Ditto out of employment . . . . .	90	27	20	3	60	4	6	..	55	19	5	2	1	2	..	..	206	52	31	5	294
<b>RESULTS OF THE TRIALS.</b>																					
Tried and acquitted of felony . . . . .	46	9	1	1	25	1	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	73	15	2	1	91
Ditto misdemeanour . . . . .	12	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	..	..	20
Convicted of felony . . . . .	198	24	31	2	76	14	9	..	33	12	3	..	2	11	..	3	309	61	43	5	418
Ditto misdemeanour . . . . .	17	1	1	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	2	..	32
Summary convictions . . . . .	187	34	22	5	99	5	22	..	18	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	305	41	45	7	398
<b>OLD OFFENDERS.</b>																					
Before convicted of felony . . . . .	71	3	8	..	25	..	..	..	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	103	7	9	..	119
Ditto misdemeanour . . . . .	78	19	5	..	28	1	8	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	110	22	14	2	148
<b>EDUCATION.</b>																					
Education at day-schools . . . . .	164	20	20	1	121	10	10	..	38	14	3	..	2	6	..	1	325	50	33	2	410
Ditto at Sunday-schools . . . . .	101	21	24	2	40	7	19	..	4	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	146	32	43	2	223
<b>ATTAINMENTS.</b>																					
Read and write well . . . . .	40	2	1	..	80	5	4	..	16	3	1	..	2	3	..	..	138	13	6	..	157
Read well and write imperfectly . . . . .	40	2	4	..	40	3	5	..	7	5	2	..	1	2	..	1	88	12	11	1	112
Read well . . . . .	78	18	8	..	28	7	5	..	7	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	113	30	13	1	157
Read imperfectly . . . . .	64	6	12	2	25	1	9	..	6	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	95	12	21	2	130
Neither read nor write . . . . .	238	42	30	6	42	4	9	..	19	7	2	2	..	1	..	1	299	54	41	9	403
Total who can read well . . . . .	158	22	13	..	148	15	14	..	30	11	3	..	3	7	..	2	339	55	30	2	426
<b>RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.</b>																					
Having some knowledge of the truths of the Gospel . . . . .	231	48	22	3	171	17	22	..	37	15	3	..	3	9	..	2	442	89	47	5	583
Totally ignorant as to the same . . . . .	229	22	33	5	44	3	10	..	18	4	2	2	..	3	..	1	291	32	45	8	376
<b>RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.</b>																					
Baptized as members of the Church of England . . . . .	442	64	45	8	186	18	22	..	43	17	3	2	3	12	..	2	674	111	70	12	867
Dissenters . . . . .	18	6	10	..	29	2	10	..	12	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	59	10	22	1	92
<b>COMMUNICANTS.</b>																					
Being occasionally such before received into prison . . . . .	8	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	15
Total number in the above table . . . . .																				959	
Not included in the above table:—																					
Committed for further examination, and discharged for want of evidence . . . . .																				35	
In the prison for a few days, and discharged on payment of fine, or removal to the other prisons . . . . .																				33	
Deserters . . . . .																				16	
Prisoners of superior education . . . . .																				2	
																				1,045*	
* The total number received in the prison for two years.																					

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

III.

RETURN of the Trades of all Prisoners Committed during the Year 1839.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.  
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	Number.		Number.
Labourers . . . . .	387*	Brought forward . . . . .	566
Smiths . . . . .	9	Potter . . . . .	1
Brushmaker . . . . .	1	Dress-maker . . . . .	1
Printers . . . . .	10	Lace workers . . . . .	8
Weavers . . . . .	18	Wheelwrights . . . . .	5
Carpenters . . . . .	18	Butchers . . . . .	7
Dyers of cloth . . . . .	2	Miners . . . . .	3
Sawyers . . . . .	3	Innkeeper . . . . .	1
Bakers . . . . .	7	Servants . . . . .	18
Shoemakers . . . . .	34	Maltster . . . . .	1
Glovers . . . . .	11	Coach-makers . . . . .	2
Cooper . . . . .	1	Plumbers . . . . .	4
Masons . . . . .	25	Rope makers . . . . .	2
Spinners of yarn . . . . .	5	Miller . . . . .	1
Tailors . . . . .	8	Tinman . . . . .	2
Chimney sweeps . . . . .	6	Laundress . . . . .	1
Gardeners . . . . .	2	Tanner . . . . .	1
Cabinet-makers . . . . .	2	Colt breakers . . . . .	2
Farmers . . . . .	4	Gunsmith . . . . .	1
Sailors . . . . .	12	Printer . . . . .	1
Horse dealer . . . . .	1	Brass founder . . . . .	1
Carried forward . . . . .	566	Total . . . . .	629

Progress of Committals, and State of Crime in the County.

RETURN of Prisoners committed for Trial in the Years—

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
Total . . . . .	647	612	569	677	580	547	608	707	790	584	627
Add Bath, which borough commenced trying its prisoners in 1837, taking them from the general quarter sessions of the county . . . . .									186	163	156
									976	747	783

The above return decidedly exhibits an increase of crime in the county. On the 21st of February, 1840, there were 170 prisoners in this gaol, a greater number than it ever contained before. It should, however, be remarked, that a large proportion of them are imprisoned for offences under the Malicious Trespass Act, (for stealing fence, underwood, &c.); under the Larceny Act, (for stealing turnips, and turnip greens), and under the Vagrancy Act; and that these offences have been caused no doubt, in some degree, by the present high prices of provisions. The increase of the population should also be borne in mind.

On examining the calendars, it does not appear that the character of the crime of the county is of a darker hue than in former years: the majority of the offences having lately consisted of thefts of poultry, hay, corn, lead, wearing apparel, &c. &c.

It is not at all an unfrequent occurrence for gentlemen from the agricultural districts of the county to call on the keeper, and inform him that the imprisonment and punishment of an offender has caused an alteration for the better in his course of life; but the prisoners from the manufacturing towns, particularly those convicted of felony, are seldom reclaimed. Upon the expiration of their sentence, they return to the scene of their former crime; no person will employ them; they are surrounded by their former associates, and very soon are again committed for robbery. It is true that some have been reclaimed, but the list would be very short.

The number of prisoners confined in the whole year 1839, was 629; the number of sick was 67; the number of days of sickness, 2,017, which, divided by 629, gives an average of 3 1/4 days as the duration of each case. It must, however, be observed, that the sick list contains every case of bad leg, scrofula, and all the complaints with which the prisoners enter into the gaol.

Alterations made since my visit in 1837, and also since my late visit in August 1839.

Since my visit, in the year 1837, the tread-wheels have been divided; also the various workshops and sheds, so that every prisoner works in a separate compartment. In the year 1838, a violent hurricane so damaged the roof of the west wing of the prison, which was very old, that it was found to be absolutely necessary to replace it with a new one. The keeper suggested to the magistrates that it would be a good opportunity of extending and enlarging the sleeping-rooms, in such a manner that they might be converted, if necessary, at any future day, into separate cells. The plan was adopted, and some new sleeping-rooms were constructed. The day-rooms are now abolished, and at night watchmen traverse each gallery adjoining the sleeping-rooms.

\* This includes all persons who have not any trade or profession.

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Since my visit in August, 1839, the following beneficial changes have been made:— two cooks have been appointed, who are not prisoners. The cook-house is removed from the centre of the prison to the spare rooms adjoining the mill, so that persons bringing provisions will not have to enter the gaol. The chapel is enlarged, so as to form a general day-room for prisoners for instruction, &c., the wards adjoining forming separate places for washing, &c., so that prisoners there shall not be able to communicate; and six additional turnkeys and two cooks have been appointed to carry into effect the proposed plan.

Means of communication have also been established in the building, so that the night officers have a perfect command of every sleeping-room.

Every officer has a dress resembling that of the London police, except the governor and chief turnkey.

In the general day-room every prisoner is strictly confined to his class, and an officer is at the head of each class.

The officers are obliged to instruct every prisoner who cannot read and who is desirous of learning.

Books of various descriptions, selected by the chaplain, are always at the command of a prisoner during his good behaviour.

General Statistics for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

No. 1.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition . . . . .	8	3
Infirmity cases . . . . .	50	2
Greatest number of sick at any one time	12	2
Deaths . . . . .	3	..

No. 4.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	63	12
Twice . . . . .	7	1
Thrice . . . . .	2	..
Four times or more . . . . .	8	3
Total . . . . .	80	16

No. 2.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Infirmity Cases . . . . .	1	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	1	..

No. 5.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Irons . . . . .	1	..	..	..
Dark Cells . . . . .	15	2	..	..
Solitary Cells . . . . .	36	3	6	3
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	17	9	1	1
Total . . . . .	69	14	7	4

RECOMMITTALS.

No. 3.—The Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined here in the course of this Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	6	1
Twice . . . . .	5	..
Thrice . . . . .	5	..
Four times or more . . . . .	..	..
Total . . . . .	16	1

No. 6.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark Cells . . . . .	3	..	..	..
Solitary Cells . . . . .	4	..	1	..
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	5	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	12	..	1	..

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	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	45	5	5	..	50

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.									
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	2	4	3
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	58	5	2	..	89	15	14	1	163	21
Total . . . . .	58	5	2	..	92	16	15	3	167	24
How disposed of.										
3. Of these were Convicted . . . . .	41	5	2	..	62	11	7	3	112	19
4. ,, Acquitted at the Bar . . . . .	11	..	..	..	7	2	4	..	22	2
5. ,, No Bills found . . . . .	5	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	11	1
6. ,, Not prosecuted . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
7. ,, Admitted Evidence on part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
8. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	17	2	2	..	19	2
Total . . . . .	58	5	2	..	92	16	15	3	167	24
9. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.					
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	3	8	
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	4	1	5	4	9	5	172	26	198	
Total . . . . .	4	1	6	4	10	5	177	29	206	
How disposed of.										
3. Of these were convicted . . . . .	4	1	3	3	7	4	119	23	142	
4. ,, Acquitted at the Bar . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	23	2	25	
5. ,, No Bills found . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12	
6. ,, Not prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
7. ,, Admitted Evidence on part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
8. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	2	1	2	1	21	3	24	
Total . . . . .	4	1	6	4	10	5	177	29	206	
9. Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	17	

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	20	4	8	..	28	4	
Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . .	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Under the Game Laws . . . . .	29	..	1	..	30	..	30
Under the Revenue Laws . . . . .	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act . . . . .	56	4	3	2	59	6	65
Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . . . .	19	..	3	..	22	..	22
Under the Larceny Act . . . . .	27	7	13	3	40	10	50
For Assaults . . . . .	21	4	1	..	22	4	26
Want of Sureties . . . . .	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Clauses . . . . .	16	3	4	1	20	4	24
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>230</b>

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No. 3.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	4	3	1	..	5	3	8
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers. . . . .	45	5	5	..	50	5	55
3. Convicted Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their return . . . . .	20	4	8	..	28	4	32
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed . . . . .	344	39	34	11	378	50	428
	63	10	15	1	78	11	89
	12	2	2	1	14	3	17
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>629</b>

No. 4.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
14 years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	8	4	8	4	12
17 years and under 21 . . . . .	49	3	..	..	49	3	52
21 years and under 30 . . . . .	56	9	..	..	56	9	65
30 years and upwards . . . . .	58	9	..	..	58	9	67
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>198</b>

No. 5.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 years of age . . . . .	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	7	1	7	1	8
14 years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	16	5	16	5	21
17 years and under 21 . . . . .	49	3	..	..	49	3	52
21 years and under 30 . . . . .	57	9	..	..	57	9	66
30 years and upwards . . . . .	75	6	..	..	75	6	81
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>230</b>

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No. 6.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	69	6	3	3	72	9	81
Can read only . . . . .	39	6	5	1	44	7	51
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	29	7	1	1	30	8	38
Can read and write well . . . . .	26	2	..	..	26	2	28
Total . . . . .	163	21	9	5	172	26	198

No. 7.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	66	6	8	4	74	10	84
Can read only . . . . .	48	9	12	1	60	10	70
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	49	2	5	1	54	3	57
Can read and write well . . . . .	18	1	..	..	18	1	19
Total . . . . .	181	18	25	6	206	24	230

No. 8.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition . . . . .	37	3	1	..	38	3	41
Infirmary Cases . . . . .	29	2	2	..	31	2	33
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time . . . . .	6	1	1	..	7	1	8
Deaths . . . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 9.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been Committed before to this or other Prisons.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once . . . . .	61	8	4	..	65	8	73
Twice . . . . .	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
Thrice . . . . .	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Four times or more . . . . .	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Total . . . . .	79	9	4	..	83	9	92

No. 10.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour . . . . .	266	33	52	7	318	40	358
Employment, not being Hard Labour . . . . .	36	4	1	..	37	4	41
Not Employed . . . . .	186	26	12	6	198	32	230
Total . . . . .	488	63	65	13	553	76	629

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No. 11.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year . . . . .	45	3	9	1	54	4	58

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No. 12.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be privately Whipped in the course of the Year . . . . .	1	..	11	..	12	..	12

No. 13.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Irons . . . . .	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
Solitary Cells . . . . .	36	2	8	..	9	..	..	..	53	2	55
Stoppage of Diet . . . . .	15	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	21	..	21
Total . . . . .	62	2	13	..	10	..	..	..	85	2	87

No. 14.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year . . . . .	141	13	154
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year . . . . .	112	10	122

No. 15.—Dietary, per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Gruel.*
Men . . . . .	ozs. 112	ozs. 6	lbs. 10	pints. 17½
Women . . . . .	112	6	10	17½
Boys . . . . .	84	4	7	14
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.				
Men . . . . .	112	6	10	17½
Women . . . . .	112	6	10	17½
Boys . . . . .	84	4	7	14

\* 1 oz. of Oatmeal to a pint.

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No. 16.—Total Cost per Annum under the following heads:—

Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . . .	£. s. d.	671 16 6½
„ Male and Female Clothing . . . . .	136 7 2½	
„ Bedding . . . . .	13 11 6	
„ Straw . . . . .	30 3 9	
„ Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon . . . . .	28 6 8	
„ Wine, Beer, and Spirits . . . . .	3 15 11	
„ Fuel . . . . .	83 15 1	
„ Soap . . . . .	23 18 0	
„ Candles, Oil, and Gas . . . . .	29 18 9	
„ Stationery and Printing . . . . .	4 1 3½	
„ Books . . . . .	15 9 5½	
„ Furniture . . . . .	80 14 6½	
„ Rates and Taxes . . . . .	15 14 8½	
„ Officers' Salaries . . . . .	682 8 0	
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons . . . . .	119 6 0	
„ Removal of Transported Convicts . . . . .	8 15 10	
„ Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	41 1 0	
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions . . . . .	1989 4 7½	
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	218 16 6½	
Prison Diet per Head per Annum . . . . .	5 12 8	
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum . . . . .	0 10 0	

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No. 17.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
Keeper . . . .	36	1829	£. s. d. 200 0 0	£. s. d. 47 0 0	£. s. d. 247 0 0	House, fuel, and washing; £1 per annum allowed for attending Assizes and Sessions.
Chaplain . . . .	35	1829	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	£1. 1s. allowed for attending Coroner's Inquests.
Surgeon . . . .	47	1814	50 0 0	1 1 0	51 1 0	
Turnkey . . . .	54	1835	50 0 0	5 0 0	55 0 0	£5 per annum for acting as chapel clerk; house, fuel, and washing allowed.
Matron . . . .	44	1835	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	Wife of the Turnkey,
Occasional . . . .	29	1839	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	
Turnkey . . . .	54	1827	42 0 0	5 15 0	47 15 0	5s. allowed for whipping each prisoner by order of court.
Ditto . . . .	61	1835	36 0 0	..	36 8 0	
Ditto . . . .	58	1839	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	
Ditto occasional . . . .	57	1836	21 4 9	..	21 4 0	
Miller . . . .	28	1834	41 12 0	..	41 12 0	
Total . . . .			623 12 0	58 16 0	682 8 0	

No. 18.—Receipts.

Profit arising from productive Labour done in the Prison . . . . .	£. s. d.	55 19 6½
Amount received for Prisoners under Contract . . . . .	108 5 10	
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate . . . . .	8 12 6	
Total . . . . .	172 17 10½	

No. 19.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions . . . . .	£. s. d.	1,989 4 7½
Total Receipts of ditto . . . . .	172 17 10½	
Actual Cost to the County, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions . . . . .	1,816 6 9	
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions . . . . .	218 16 6½	
Grand Total . . . . .	2,035 3 3½	
Cost of each Prisoner per day, 11d.		

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BATH.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I had repeatedly urged the necessity of building a new gaol suitable to the wants of a large city such as Bath, and I have at length the gratification of being able to state that the Town Council have nominated a gaol committee out of their number, for the purpose of taking into their particular and immediate consideration the plan of a new gaol and its discipline. They have agreed upon the site of the new building; it is a piece of ground on the lower Bristol road, sufficiently elevated, not overlooked, open and airy, and is said to be well drained. The plan is also determined upon.

At the time of my visit on December 5th, 1839, I found in the present most inconvenient and straitened building 55 prisoners, of whom the following is a description:—

	Males.	Females.
Debtors . . . . .	12	3
Breaches of Peace, for want of Bail . . . . .	8	5
Prisoners for Trial . . . . .	18	3
Remanded for further Examination . . . . .	3	0
Convicted prisoners . . . . .	1	0
Under sentence of Transportation . . . . .	0	2
	42	13

The greatest number of prisoners confined here at one time, from January 1, 1839, to December 5, 1839, has been 67, namely:—

	Males.	Females.
Debtors . . . . .	18	0
Criminal prisoners . . . . .	28	21

So far as I could ascertain, the greatest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) who have been committed at one time from Bath to this prison, and also to the prisons at Ilchester and Shepton Mallet, during the last three years, has been 98.

Since January 1, 1839, up to the time of my visit in December, 1839, the greatest number of debtors confined here at the same time has been 23, of whom three were females.

*State of Health.*—There has been no death since my visit about a year before, in November, 1838. I found a few prisoners afflicted with itch; one female debtor was also unwell, having lately lain-in. There was no lunatic in the prison.

*Escapes.*—There has been none since my former visit.

*Changes since my last visit in 1838.*—The late keeper became insane in April, 1839, was placed in a lunatic asylum, and died soon after. The senior turnkey was appointed to fill his place on the day after his death, and the wife of this late senior turnkey is appointed matron. The salary of the keeper continues the same as before. There are now two turnkeys in addition to the keeper; a beneficial alteration since my last visit, when I pointed out the difficulty of the keeper's situation, assisted by only a single turnkey. The first turnkey has 15s. weekly, the other has 12s. weekly, with allowance of coals, candles, and soap.

WARWICKSHIRE,

LEAMINGTON.—LOCK-UP HOUSES.

There are two places containing lock-up cells in this town; one is under the Town-hall, and the other in a distant part of the town. The chief constable has the charge of them; he has apartments at the Town-hall, adjoining the lock-up cells, and his wife resides on the spot with him. He has no salary as keeper of the cells; under him are four policemen and some watchmen also. He exercises his own discretion as to feeding the prisoners, and sends in an account. He has been in office two years and a-half. The longest time that any prisoner has remained in those cells, since his appointment, has been four days; but he states that they rarely remain one night. In addition to the three cells under the Town-hall, there is a day-room, a small yard, and a privy, for the use of the prisoners. The chief constable has known so many as seven or nine confined at once, but this has happened very rarely. At the other police station there are two cells, of an inferior description, not in good condition, not so well suited for the purpose, and comparatively seldom employed. The total number admitted in 1838 was 256, all of whom were taken before the magistrates. I found no one confined at the date of my visit in September, 1839. The stock of bedding is good. The cells require whitewashing, which is soon to be done. Sheep-stealing and house-breaking, without violence, have been the heaviest offences with which the prisoners confined here have been charged. Very few boys have been confined here. According to the statement made to me, however, one boy has lately been placed here under a charge of stealing three halfpenny rolls, and is now in Warwick gaol committed for trial. I have the pain of recording a case of an individual confined here lately, on a most trifling charge, who committed suicide. The following is a copy of the charge:—

“On August 30, 1839, William Sifflett was given in charge by Mr. —, a greengrocer of this town, charged with stealing cucumbers, his property.”

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Warwickshire.  
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Sifflett had never been confined here before; he is said to have been an indifferent character; the account may or may not have been correct, but that vague description is too often attached without sufficient foundation to those who happen to be poor, unfortunate, and friendless. He came here sober on the day above named; nothing was taken to him subsequently which could affect his head; he was twice seen and heard during the course of the afternoon; between seven and nine o'clock in the evening he succeeded in accomplishing his destruction.

*Escapes.*—Two have occurred in two years and a-half; two men, one charged with felony the other a vagrant, escaped together: they managed to cut through an iron bar. The man charged with felony was retaken but not the other.

*Superintendence.*—The cells forming a portion of the Town-hall, as well as the whole building denominated the Town-hall, were built under the provisions of an Act passed in June, 1825, for the purpose of regulating and improving this town. The Commissioners appointed under this Act are numerous, and in them is vested the control of the building.

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. At present there are only three cells under the Town-hall for the confinement of prisoners. As the population of the town is so large, and as there have been so many as nine prisoners confined there at one time during the two years and a-half that the present keeper has been in office, it would be desirable to make at least two more, which might be very properly constructed at a distance from the rest, so as to separate accomplices; and also to afford a separate place for women, when any such are confined there.

2. The cells in the other station house, at some distance from the Town-hall, should only be used for offenders during the day time. They are not fit for night cells. It would be a considerable improvement if the entrance to these cells were made from *within* the house instead of being *external*, as at present. The long bed in the back cell of this place should be divided into two parts, so that two persons may not sleep, as at present, on the same bedstead.

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STRETTON.

The WARWICK COUNTY ASYLUM.

Stretton.  
The Warwick  
County Asylum.

As so few institutions of this kind exist at present, and as their encouragement is so essential to the well-being of society, I shall a little exceed the precise limits of my province in order to describe the present state, as well as earlier history, of this establishment. It is only by entering into such details that the knowledge requisite for carrying similar designs into effect elsewhere can be diffused and rendered available to the public at a distance from the spot.

The Warwick County Asylum was instituted in the year 1818, by the united endeavours and liberal contributions of the benevolent in the county. Its professed object was to afford a place of refuge to the criminal boy, who, having been initiated in the ways of vice, and having forfeited his character for honesty, had no other prospect but that of infamy and misery, for the remainder of his days.

“The committee of magistrates of the Warwick county asylum, in announcing their Twentieth Annual Report, cheerfully acknowledge the increasing interest which is extended to this truly Christian institution; and they beg leave to refer their recent contributors to its origin, so auspicious in its commencement, and so familiar to its earliest friends, in the year 1817. At that period, and at the suggestion of Judge Dallas, the magistrates solicited their friends in aid of their own subscriptions, for the benevolent purpose of rescuing from their wretched career, some of the numerous victims of early depravity and crime, who pass through the county gaol and Bridewell, without any progress towards reformation; and, on the adoption of their plan, the benevolent judge thus expressed his opinion:—‘Who can have beheld, but, at the moment, with a sinking heart, a miserable boy dismissed from the bar of a court of justice, to be released at the end of a short confinement, without protection,—without parents, or, what is worse, the authors of his being the authors also of his profligacy,—without means of employment, or prospect of subsistence, and driven almost of necessity into the downhill path of guilt, till, by an impulse which becomes at last irresistible, he is hurried to the precipice on the brink of which no stay is to be found! To provide for the future reception and employment of these unhappy persons, and to inspire them with the love and fear of God, and a due respect for man, is the most prominent feature of your plan. It wants not to be recommended; it cannot be dignified by me. It is a fabric which, should it rise, will require no inscription.’

“The present committee are thankful to record that 142 criminal youths (some of them convicted of capital offences and under sentence of death) have been reformed and returned to society, and fulfilling important duties, have acquired property in trade and service, and occasionally visit the asylum with grateful feelings.

“The institution is plain and simple, calculated to introduce the young delinquent to the heartfelt influence of a well ordered family, where the demoralizing scenes to which he has been accustomed are exchanged for a decent home, and where conciliating measures are invariably adapted to promote his future welfare, and calculated to call forth any remains of good impressions which may have survived his course of depravity. The youths are employed in making shoes and clothes, and occasionally in gardening, and have leisure hours for recreation. Religious instruction forms a prominent feature in their daily intercourse with the governor and his wife, and the Rev. H. T. Powell, vicar of Stretton, kindly visits them for the purpose of catechetical instruction in the course of the week.

“The age of admission into the asylum was in the early commencement fixed at the age of 14, and still continues; but, the judges and chairman of Quarter Sessions, as well as the grand juries,

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justly observing that boys brought to trial at the age of 10 years were equally objects of charity, the committee have occasionally received a few of that age, and transmitted them to the 'Children's Friend Society,' for the purpose of instruction, as preparatory to their being apprenticed in the colonies. Five of this description so transmitted have been well reported from their employer at the Cape of Good Hope, and the youths have made satisfactory communication to their friends in this country. The committee are glad to state that 100*l.* has this year been paid to the treasurer, being a legacy to the asylum, from the late John Shuckburgh, Esq., of Bourton, who resided in the adjoining parish. The quarterly meetings of the committee are held on the Friday at the Asylum, previous to every Quarter Sessions, when the accounts are audited."

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Warwickshire.  
Stretton  
The Warwick  
County Asylum.

Amount of EXPENDITURE for One Year.

The Governor of the Asylum's Accounts, from the 25th of March, 1837, to the 25th of March, 1838.

£. s. d.			£. s. d.				
By Sale of Shoes and Clothes made, exclusive of those for use of the Asylum . . . . .	131	5	7	Master's Salary . . . . .	50	0	0
Cash from Treasurer . . . . .	304	0	5	Year's Assessed Taxes . . . . .	1	16	0
				Sundries . . . . .	12	10	10
				Materials for work, &c. . . . .	82	13	9
				Clothing and outfit . . . . .	27	5	3
				Maintenance, Coals, &c. . . . .	239	15	4
				Repairs, &c. . . . .	9	13	2
				Medical Attendance . . . . .	3	12	6
				Society for Books . . . . .	1	10	8
				Allowance to Boys, on £77 2 <i>s.</i> , the supposed value of work at 1 <i>d.</i> in one Shilling . . . . .	6	8	6
	435	6	0		435	6	0

The Rent of the House is 35*l.* Yearly.

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE at the County Asylum, during Nine Years of its Establishment, commencing in 1817. Extracted from the printed Reports.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Occasional Expenses, chiefly preliminary:—						
Stationery and Printing . . . . .	249	18	4			
Building . . . . .	283	19	9			
Furniture . . . . .	406	9	2½			
				940	7	3½
Annual Expenses, not chargeable per head to the boys:—						
Master's Salary . . . . .	612	0	0			
Board of Master and Household . . . . .	900	0	0			
Rent of House and Taxes . . . . .	289	3	0			
Sundries, (viz., all other items) . . . . .	278	5	5			
				2,079	8	5
Annual Expenses, chargeable per head:—						
Net Cost for Board and Clothing 97 Boys . . . . .	1,588	16	0			
				1,588	16	0
Total Cost of the Institution during Nine Years . . . . .	4,608	11	8½			

There are also other charges, which, though of annual recurrence, do not vary according to the number of boys, and therefore cannot correctly be charged to them at so much per head.

Of this description are the master's salary, together with the board of himself and family. Omitting, therefore, these various items, the whole cost to the institution, for the board and clothing of the boys, has been 1,588*l.* 16*s.*

This sum, divided by 97 (the number of admissions), will give 16*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* per head; and, since the average length of stay has been 63 weeks, 5*s.* 2*d.* per head per week.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, (extracted from the printed Reports of the Asylum,) showing, on the one hand, the Cost of 80 Criminal Boys, in the ordinary course of punishment; and, on the other, the Cost of the same number, when sent to the Asylum for the purpose of Reformation:—

In the ordinary course of Punishment, 80 criminal boys cost		
The County of Warwick—	£.	s. d.
Forty Prosecutions, &c. . . . .	800	0 0
Other counties—		
Twenty Prosecutions, &c. . . . .	400	0 0
The Government—		
Thirty transported from Warwick . . . . .	900	0 0
Fifteen transported from other counties . . . . .	450	0 0
Individuals—		
The value of the plunder of 45 boys for Two years, estimated at . . . . .	900	0 0
	3,450	0 0

[3.]

S

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

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When sent to the Asylum for Reform, 80 criminal boys cost.

	£.	s.	d.
The County of Warwick—			
Twenty Prosecutions, &c. . . . .	400	0	0
Other counties—			
Ten Prosecutions, &c. . . . .	200	0	0
The Government—			
Fifteen transported from Warwick . . . . .	450	0	0
Seven and a-half transported from other counties . . . . .	225	0	0
Individuals—			
The value of the plunder of 22½ boys for Two years, estimated at . . . . .	450	0	0
The Asylum—			
Board and Clothing of 80 boys . . . . .	1,300	0	0
Balance in favour of Reform . . . . .	425	0	0
	3,450	0	0

The principle on which the above comparative statement is made is, that the effect of the system is to reform about one half of those on whom the experiment is tried.

The calculation is made in round numbers.

This establishment, which I visited in September, 1839, was once a farm-house, and the farm-yard adjoining is still used by a farmer. It stands on an elevated ground, in a retired situation, apart from other buildings. The keeper and his wife reside in the house; no other officer lives on the premises. A tailor is almost constantly employed to instruct the boys in his business; he is paid 9s. a-week by the committee: he lives at Stretton, and usually devotes 12 hours daily to the business of the asylum. A shoemaker comes occasionally to teach the boys; he is paid by the keeper himself. The keeper plays the violoncello, and has taught a little music to a few of the boys. Four or five have subsequently gone into regimental bands of music. There is some singing at church by a few of the boys, and they sing psalms on Sundays after supper. Conversation is allowed during labour, but not during meals. All the boys sleep in separate beds. They dine in a good refectory, with plates, knives, and forks. There is a large good garden, in which the boys take great delight to work. The supply of books is ample: there are not only religious books but also some miscellaneous ones, such as the Saturday Magazine. Each boy makes his own bed.

The greatest number of boys who have been placed here at one time, during the present keeper's experience, has been 25.

The punishments are, in ordinary cases, confinement to the room, or a change of diet is made to bread and water; or, in aggravated cases, only bread soaked in water is given. In cases of difficulty the keeper applies to one of the committee of magistrates residing in the same parish. The keeper has the power of inflicting corporal punishment; when he does so he uses only a cane, but does not take off any part of the boy's clothing.

The diet is, at breakfast, bread and milk and a small slice of bread and cheese. At dinner, meat (on six days in the week), vegetables, and half a pint of table beer. Once a week there is soup and a pudding. On some weeks meat is given daily. The original diet-roll is not strictly adhered to. The quantity of bread and meat is left to the discretion of the keeper, but he is directed to provide a sufficient quantity.

The age of admission is from 14 to 16. Boys under 14 are sent to the Children's Friend Society, by means of subscriptions raised annually for the purpose, but always with the consent of the parents.

The health of the boys appears very good. I found no one ill. During the seven years that the keeper has been here no death has happened; and according to his statement, which is remarkable, only one boy has kept his bed through severe illness during these seven years. A surgeon is sent for when illness occurs, but his account is said not to be 1l. 10s. yearly. Itch is the most common complaint; it often breaks out a fortnight or more after their admission.

Religious instruction.—The boys go to the parish church. The curate comes voluntarily about once a fortnight to catechise them.

General instruction.—The keeper teaches the boys to read; they also learn writing and the elements of arithmetic. Of the 16 boys, whom I found at my visit, 11 could read.

Subsequent disposal of the Boys.—This rests with the committee. Applications are occasionally made by persons desirous of employing one: such applications are made perhaps twice or thrice yearly: they are usually for servants or journeymen; one boy has been placed with a farmer.

Profits of Labour.—Each boy receives a portion of the supposed value of the work done: two-thirds of the portion are reserved to be given to him on his discharge, and one-third is given to be spent by him on the spot as he may please. The profits of the quarter ending March 25, 1839, was 23l. 4s. 4d., and of the quarter ending June 24, 1839, 25l. 3s. 1d. These profits are derived from the sale of articles manufactured here.

*General System.*—The boys are brought hither by the turnkey of the Warwick prison: they are considered as the hired servants of the keeper: the following is the *form of entry*:—

“An Account of Boys hired by \* \* \* (the name of the keeper), as his servants, in husbandry and handicraft for two years each.”

*Superintendence.*—The committee meet once a quarter, and visit also at uncertain times. This committee is elected by the county magistrates. They remain permanently. Any person desiring to visit the prison is admitted.

*Escapes.*—During seven years 10.

*Expulsions* for misconduct during the same term 18, out of a total of 107 admitted.

*Suicide.*—No distinct case of an attempt has occurred.

*Greatest Offences committed here.*—One boy stabbed another with a shoemaker's knife; it is uncertain whether or not this act was accidental.

*General behaviour* is good. On first admission they are apt to use very bad language: the keeper tries the effect of exhortation; with most boys this succeeds, with the more hardened it proves insufficient. The boys from Birmingham are described as the worst in character; all but three are now from Birmingham.

*Exercise and recreation.*—The boys may go into a neighbouring field at certain times. The gate and the door are left unlocked in general. There is much facility for escape, but it does not seem to be much sought. At first, when a greater strictness, closeness, and want of confidence existed, the attempts to escape were more numerous than at present.

*General aspect of the Institution.*—My visit was made at a time quite unexpected, and I found every thing orderly, clean, neat, and as well arranged as the means of the place permit. As far as my opportunity of observation extended, the system appeared good and steady. The boys were quiet yet not depressed, cheerful and industrious, and presenting a healthy and well ordered appearance. The whole seems to reflect great credit on the keeper, the committee, and the benevolent subscribers.

*General results.*—Many boys have turned out well after leaving this place, and have become respectable workmen. Several have called here afterwards, and have expressed their gratitude for the benefits which they have derived from their residence here.

*Relief on Discharge.*—The largest sum which any boy has taken away with him, as the reserved portion of the profits of his labour, has been 1*l.* 10*s.* The average sum is 15*s.* to 16*s.* Each boy receives on his discharge also, two suits of clothes (one new and the other the one already in use), a Prayer-book, and a Bible.

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## MONMOUTHSHIRE.

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### MONMOUTH.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Construction.*—It is unfortunate for the county of Monmouth that both this gaol and the house of correction at Usk are very inadequate in accommodation, and inconvenient in arrangement. A heavy expense must accordingly be incurred by the county before it can possess a good prison either at Monmouth or at Usk. At Usk, indeed, as we shall hereafter notice, the county is about to build a new house of correction. The prison at Monmouth, although it stands well, and presents an imposing exterior, will still require considerable improvement. As to the enlargement and improvement which it may, or may not, demand, that must depend mainly on the extent of accommodation to be afforded by the *new* house of correction at Usk. If the gaol at Monmouth is continued on the same system as heretofore, that is, in the receipt of the same description of prisoners, and of the same, or of an increasing number of prisoners, then it will be absolutely necessary to make very large additions to the building, and greatly to alter the present disposition of the tread-wheel. At present there is no separate accommodation for female debtors. The male infirmary is often used as a sleeping-room for ordinary prisoners, in consequence of the want of cells. There is a want of proper store-rooms.

No alteration has been made since my former visit in 1837.

*Management.*—The whole prison is as neat and clean as can be expected from the number of prisoners at present crowded together within its comparatively scanty limits. No alterations have taken place in the system since my last visit. The day-rooms are in use as before. One of the worst features of the gaol is the number of prisoners who sleep in the same bed. On the 16th of November, 1839, I found 14 male prisoners sleeping three in a bed; and some of the female prisoners sleeping two in a bed. It has been thought that the cells are too small to admit conveniently of placing three beds in the same cell, but I believe that this might be accomplished with a little management. And even if the erection of three bedsteads cannot be accomplished so neatly and commodiously as in some other prisons, still the lesser evil should be preferred to the greater. On that day I found here 65 male criminal prisoners, six female prisoners, and 16 debtors.

The number of turnkeys is not sufficient for the good discipline of the gaol. Until the

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number is increased, and until the prisoners are placed to sleep and to take their meals in separate cells, much improvement cannot be expected.

Silence is maintained at the tread-wheel, but the place on which it stands does not afford the means of a complete inspection.

Tobacco is not allowed.

Not only is the tread-wheel placed in a very inconvenient situation, but the wash-house for the female prisoners adjoins it, and the women, when they are brought across the yard to enter the wash-house, are necessarily seen by the male prisoners. It would be much better, on every ground, if the women were placed to labour at a distance from the men; for, independently of the circumstance just mentioned, the mere consciousness, on the part of both parties, that they are placed in immediate proximity to each other, forms, in prisons, a source of excitement, and an impediment to steady labour.

*Escapes.*—None has taken place during the last two years.

*Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.*—This has lately been more frequent than heretofore. The usual duration is a week at a time, and one week in the month is the ordinary sentence. Such prisoners do not go to chapel; they have no exercise; their diet is the ordinary one; Bibles and Prayer-books are placed in the cell; no work is allowed; the cell is a light one. The surgeon visits the prisoners so placed twice a week, and the chaplain twice or thrice in the week.

*Solitary Confinement for Refractory Conduct.*—Such prisoners are generally kept in a dark cell. The duration of their confinement is one, two, or three days, according to circumstances. Their diet is usually restricted to bread and water. They take no exercise.

*Irons* had not been used for the 12 months preceding my visit.

*Letters.*—In the printed rules there is no particular regulation on this head. All the letters sent to the untried are delivered to them, having first been read by the keeper.

*Visits.*—There is no printed regulation on this point. Since the printing of the rules in 1832, an order, however, has been made from the quarter sessions respecting visits to convicted prisoners. They are not to receive any visits before the expiration of three months, except under peculiar and pressing circumstances. This order was made on March 31, 1838. The usage at present, after the expiration of three months, is to admit visits to convicted prisoners once in three months; and if the keeper is urged to allow them more frequently, he applies to a visiting magistrate for his sanction to such a proceeding. Untried prisoners may receive visits on any day except Sunday, an officer being always present.

*Whipping* is generally mild here. There are two cats, one lighter and one heavier. It is performed by the turnkey, in the presence of, and to a certain degree limited by the discretion of, the surgeon. The usual number of lashes is three dozen. Since the present keeper has been in office, no whipping has ever been inflicted for offences committed within the prison.

*Treatment of Debtors.*—The rooms of the two master debtors now here are cleaned by the keeper's family. They do not eat their meals with the keeper. The debtors who are supported by the county do not at present clean their own rooms. One of the number is paid one shilling weekly by the county to clean the rooms for the rest. Of the 11 debtors now confined here, all but two are supported by the county.

*Relief of Prisoners on their Discharge.*—The highest sum given on such occasions from the county fund is 2s., and 1s. is the lowest sum. There was formerly a subscription made expressly for this very desirable object, but none such exists at present. Boys are sometimes sent back to their homes free of expense through the kindness of private individuals.

*Recommitals.*—Not one of the Chartists confined here at my last visit, on November 19, 1839, had ever been committed hither before. Of 66 prisoners confined there on that day, three or four had been committed hither before.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—The chaplain is very attentive to his duties. There is no schoolmaster; but the chaplain teaches the prisoners to read himself; he has hitherto had a prisoner to assist him in the elementary part of instruction in reading. He has been in office three years. The chapel is not only very inconvenient and unsuitable, but is insufficient in point of room, and the prisoners must necessarily be placed too close. The prisoners are very attentive in chapel; their conduct towards the chaplain, both there and elsewhere, is very satisfactory to him. The debtors also attend chapel regularly.

Religious books are well supplied.

There are some miscellaneous tracts; some of which have been given by a benevolent lady. Other books have been occasionally presented by other ladies.

The chaplain frequently converses with the prisoners; he goes into the different wards for this purpose, and also visits the sick.

The general state of religious knowledge among the prisoners is defective. Very few can repeat the Lord's Prayer or the Belief. In regard to religious tenets, most of the prisoners are Dissenters. On the whole, the general information and knowledge of the prisoners exceeds their instruction in religious matters.

The chaplain is acquainted with a few cases of prisoners, who, after their discharge, have entered on a regular course of life, and are now doing well. He keeps a good journal. The chaplain's sister visits the female prisoners once a week.

*Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*—The crowded state of the gaol at the time of my latter visits rendered it natural to expect that the state of health should not be very favourable. But there was no prevalence of fever, nor of any other epidemic. One of the

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prisoners engaged in hard labour addressed me in the presence of about 25 others, expressing in very suitable terms a hope that the hard labour prisoners might have some little increase of diet awarded to them.

The surgeon keeps a good journal.

On November 16, 1839, I found one debtor ill in bed, and five prisoners in a bad state of health, but not placed in the infirmary. On November 19, 1839, I found on the extra diet list one debtor and eight other prisoners. Of the latter eight three were the convicted Chartists. The extra diet is composed of broth, or of milk, or of meat, but scarcely ever of beer or of wine. Of these nine cases, I found the debtor in bed in the infirmary, and six men confined to their beds in their cells.

Two deaths occurred in the year 1838, both from fever, of a typhoid kind.

The chief complaints since my former visit, in 1837, have been influenza, (under which so many as 40 were suffering at one time); diarrhoea; scurvy, which has occurred several times, and in which the surgeon has always increased the diet, and by giving meat, has speedily cured it. Of fever, only one severe case has occurred from January 1, 1839, to November 19 of the same year, although typhus fever has prevailed occasionally during the same time in Monmouth.

Prisoners often appear to suffer in health at the end of three months after their admission.

The surgeon thinks the diet too scanty, and would be glad to see a little meat added. The hard labour prisoners have no extra diet, which it would be desirable that they should receive. The surgeon is of opinion that the low scale of diet has a tendency to alter the ordinary character and progress of the diseases which occur here. The number of prisoners put upon extra diet during the year 1839 was 36; many of them were obliged to be kept upon it during a considerable time—and others, who had given it up, were compelled afterwards to resume it. I observe from the quarterly report of the surgeon, dated in April, 1840, that three prisoners had died in the course of that quarter of a year, namely, one of pulmonary consumption, one of atrophy, from scrofulous disease of the mesenteric glands, and one of dropsy, attended with large sloughing wounds of the lower extremities. All three were individuals of broken constitutions.

*Treatment of the Chartist Prisoners.*—As a general system, the same regulations have been observed with regard to them as to ordinary prisoners. I believe, from the observations which I had ample opportunity of making, that they experienced on the part of the officers of the prison, and of the visiting magistrates, not only kindness of manner, but also attention to their wants, and a disposition to afford them every indulgence consistent with the nature and rules of a prison life. All the three convicted Chartists were receiving extra diet of a quart of milk daily by order of the surgeon. Of the three convicted Chartists I found (November 16, 1839) that two had written to their relatives by permission of the visiting magistrates, and that the other might have done so if he had been so disposed. In the day-room, in which several of the Chartists were placed, I found Blackstone's Commentaries, Paley's Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy, and several miscellaneous works, chiefly of a moral and religious tendency. All the Chartists have behaved in an orderly manner, and have given no trouble. Most of them are Dissenters. Some appeared rather dejected, but only one or two exhibited signs of distress of mind. None of them were suffering under any acute disease at the time of my visit; but one of them appeared to have a disposition to asthma, and had seen the surgeon the same morning; another had some disordered state of the digestive organs. The general appearance of all was healthy, rather than otherwise, nor did any of them present the air of poverty or of misery.

When I visited the gaol on November 16, I found no guards nor constables on the spot. A serjeant's guard was to mount that night, and a room was preparing for the soldiers. One extra turnkey has been very properly engaged for a time to attend at the gate. On the 19th of November I found 20 Chartists here.

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DESCRIPTION of the Prisoners at

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Prisoners, how Sleeping, 17th October, 1839.				The different Trades of the Prisoners at present in the Gaol.	
Description.	Number in Single Beds.	Number Two in a Bed.	Number Three in a Bed.	Trades.	
				Trades.	No.
Male debtors . . . . .	21	..	..	Bookbinder . . . . .	1
Female debtors . . . . .	1	..	..	Butcher . . . . .	1
Male prisoners . . . . .	14	..	36	Sweeps . . . . .	2
Female prisoners . . . . .	3	2	..	Clerk . . . . .	1
				Printer . . . . .	1
	39	2	36	Labourers . . . . .	46
	Total 77.			Women . . . . .	5
				Shoemakers . . . . .	2
				Sailors . . . . .	2
				Total . . . . .	55

GENERAL STATISTICS of the County Gaol at Monmouth, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1836.  
No. 1.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the year . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the year . . . . .	28	6	4	1	4	..	1	..	37	7
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	11	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
Total . . . . .	41	7	7	1	4	..	1	..	53	8
Of these were convicted . . . . .	21	6	2	..	4	..	1	..	28	6
" acquitted at the bar . . . . .	16	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	20	1
" not prosecuted . . . . .	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
" bailed in Court, to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
" left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total . . . . .	41	7	7	1	4	..	1	..	53	8
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..

No. 2.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	1	1
Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . .	4	..
Under the Game Laws . . . . .	2	..
Under the Revenue Laws . . . . .	1	..
For Assaults . . . . .	1	..
For want of Sureties . . . . .	2	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes . . . . .	2	..
Total . . . . .	13	1

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
On Mesne Process . . . . .	26	1
In Execution . . . . .	31	2
Total . . . . .	57	3

my visit on October 17, 1839.

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Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at one time, since the 1st day of January last.		Least Number of Prisoners in the Prison at one time, since the 1st day of January last.		Greatest and Least Number of Females at one time in the Prison since the 1st day of January last.	
Description.	No.	Description.	No.	Greatest.	Least.
Debtors, male and female . . . . .	12	Debtors, male and female . . . . .	11	13	3
Prisoners, male and female . . . . .	96	Prisoners, male and female . . . . .	40		
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>51</b>		

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

CRIMINALS.	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	3	1
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others . . . . .	63	8
Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns . . . . .	32	5
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed . . . . .	3	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>DEBTORS.</b>		
Debtors . . . . .	57	3
<b>Total of Debtors and Criminals . . . . .</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>17</b>

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others . . . . .	2	..
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns . . . . .	5	2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>

No. 6.

	M.	F.
<b>CRIMINALS.</b>		
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year . . . . .	67	9
The Average Number of Prisoners in the course of the Year . . . . .	34	7
<b>DEBTORS.</b>		
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year . . . . .	31	2
The Average Number of Debtors in the course of the Year . . . . .	19	1

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days, and under 1 Month.		1 Month, and under 2 Months.		2 Months, and under 3 Months.		3 Months, and under 6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	8	2	4	4	12	1	10	3	3	..
„ after Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	2
„ under Summary . . . . .	..	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	2	..
<b>Convictions . . . . .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>..</b>
Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.	6 Months, and under 1 Year.		1 Year, and under 2 Years.		2 Years, and under 3 Years.		3 Years, and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	10
„ after Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	4	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	16	5
„ under Summary . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
<b>Convictions . . . . .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>..</b>

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No. 8.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the year.	Under 14 Days.		2 Month, and under 2 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . .	1	..	1	..	2	

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No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 years and under 21 . . . . .	9	3
21 years and under 30 . . . . .	26	1
30 years and upwards . . . . .	16	4
Total . . . . .	51	8

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of age and upwards confined in this Prison in the course of the year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	3	..
Twice . . . . .	1	..
Thrice . . . . .	1	..
Total . . . . .	5	..

No. 10.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 2.

	M.	F.
17 years and under 21 . . . . .	3	..
21 years and under 30 . . . . .	5	..
30 years and upwards . . . . .	4	..
Total . . . . .	12	..

No. 16.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour . . . . .	46	10
Not Employed . . . . .	54	5
Total . . . . .	100	15

No. 11.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	19	2
Can read only . . . . .	10	3
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	16	3
Can read and write well . . . . .	7	..
Total . . . . .	52	8

No. 17.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour . . . . .	4	1
Not Employed . . . . .	3	1
Total . . . . .	7	2

No. 12.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	5	..
Can read only . . . . .	2	..
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	4	..
Can read and write well . . . . .	1	..
Total . . . . .	12	..

No. 18.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year. . . . .	6	3

No. 13.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners of 17 Years of age and upwards in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight indisposition . . . . .	30	8
Infirmity cases . . . . .	15	2
Greatest number of sick at any one time . . . . .	20	4
Deaths . . . . .	2	..

No. 19.—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Privately whipped . . . . .	1	..

No. 14.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners under 17 Years of age in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition . . . . .	3	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time . . . . .	1	1

No. 20.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Privately whipped . . . . .	3	..

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No. 21.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark Cells . . . . .	7	1	6	..
Solitary Cells . . . . .	17	2	3	..

No. 22.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark Cells . . . . .	4	..	..	..
Solitary Cells . . . . .	3	..	..	..

No. 23.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . . .	413	1	8½
„ Male and Female Clothing . . . . .	77	1	6
„ Bedding . . . . .	23	17	2
„ Straw . . . . .	4	16	0
„ Extra Allowance by order of the Surgeon . . . . .	25	2	2
„ Beer and Spirits . . . . .	1	14	7
„ Fuel . . . . .	64	2	6½
„ Soap . . . . .	9	4	11½
„ Candles, Oil, and Gas . . . . .	7	2	3
„ Washing . . . . .	0	10	0
„ Stationery and Printing . . . . .	12	16	1
„ Books . . . . .	7	11	6
„ Officers' Salaries . . . . .	491	5	6
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions . . . . .	19	3	6
„ Removal of Transported Convicts . . . . .	83	14	0
„ Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	17	17	9
<b>Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year . . . . .	124	6	8
Prison Diet per head, per annum . . . . .	7	4	3½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum . . . . .	1	10	0

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No. 24.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.			Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.			Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
Keeper . . . . .	41	1828	150	0	0	25	6	6	175	6	6	
Chaplain . . . . .	32	1834	120	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surgeon . . . . .	37	..	80	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Matron . . . . .	46	1828	20	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1st Turnkey . . . . .	34	1838	52	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2nd Turnkey . . . . .	46	1838	45	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Porter . . . . .	30	1838	7	16	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Watchman during repairs of Boundary Wall . . . . .	..	..	1	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Man, during illness of Turnkey . . . . .	..	..	10	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Assistants during Assizes . . . . .	..	..	1	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Assistants attending Prisoners . . . . .	..	..	2	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total . . . . .</b>			<b>491</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>							

No. 25.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners . . . . .	1	12	6
Amount received from Exchequer for subsistence of Transports . . . . .	2	10	0
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

No. 26.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including alterations, repairs and additions . . . . .	1,269	1	2
Total Receipts of ditto . . . . .	4	2	6
<b>Actual Cost to the County, not including alterations, repairs, and additions . . . . .</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>

1s. 3¼d. per day is the Cost of each Prisoner.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The necessity of enlarging the present prison is generally acknowledged, but the extent of additional accommodation required will depend mainly upon the number of cells to be provided in the new house of correction at Usk. In the meantime, however, it is very important that two prisoners should not be allowed to sleep in the same bed. No practice nor usage whatever can exist in a gaol so objectionable in every respect. By providing a sufficient supply of new light iron bedsteads, and a proportionate quantity of bedding, and by placing three of such bedsteads in several of the cells, the evil to which I allude may be corrected.

2. A larger infirmary is wanted for the male prisoners; and a regular infirmary is much required for the use of the female prisoners, which does not exist at all at present.

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3. The tread-wheel is very badly placed; it requires better means of ventilation; a privy is wanting in its immediate vicinity; the female washhouse adjoins it too nearly.

4. To provide a better arrangement for the place and manner of visits to prisoners.

5. To provide a room for the visits of lawyers.

6. To reconsider the diet of this prison, and to make some small additional allowance for prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and for prisoners of other classes at the expiration of the third or sixth month of imprisonment.

7. The chapel is extremely inconvenient; it is subject to the exhalations from the rooms which open immediately upon it, and it only affords sufficient accommodation for two-thirds of the average number of the prisoners. It is altogether too much exposed, and too open, and does not enough wear the solemn aspect of a place consecrated to Divine worship.

8. A regular distribution of waste paper for necessary purposes would tend both to prevent the destruction and the desecration of religious books, and to promote habits of cleanliness and health in this generally crowded prison.

9. In my former report I suggested that another turnkey should be engaged; but additional officers are now still more necessary.

## USK.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

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*Construction.*—The present prison is on the road-side, and, being without any boundary wall, things may be easily thrown over, and even any exclamation distinctly heard from without. A new building, however, is likely soon to be erected on a much larger scale, and on a better arrangement. The plans are now before the magistrates.

The ground is not yet definitively bought; the completion of an intended purchase has only been retarded by the circumstance of the owner living abroad.

The present building is moderately solid, but the roof has sunk a little, and a new one will probably be soon necessary, if the building continues in use. The old roof might last a year perhaps. Although the building is old, yet it does not appear to be generally in a state of dilapidation.

The space is so contracted, that the clothes are hung up to dry in the female prisoners' day-room. Some also are obliged to be dried in the keeper's kitchen. The chaplain is obliged to go through the keeper's bed-room in passing to the chapel. There is no room for the magistrates to meet in. The women's day-room window opens on the tread-wheel yard; but it has been so arranged as to prevent their looking into it. Unfortunately, the male and female infirmaries are close together. Being used for sleeping-rooms, in consequence of the crowded state of the gaol, the men and women in them can talk to each other at night. The cells are small, and so insufficient in point of number, that two or three prisoners are sleeping in the same bed.

Sometimes, when the prison has been very full, four or even five have slept under the same bed-clothes. On my last visit, in November, 1839, I found that of 46 prisoners, only three had slept the previous night in a separate cell, and that only nine had slept in single beds. Two had been sleeping under the same bed-clothes. Independently of other reasons, this usage of placing more than one prisoner beneath the same bed-clothes is injurious to health, because a prisoner thus placed sometimes contracts the itch from his neighbour; not that this neighbour is known at the time to be labouring under itch, but that the disorder sometimes does not manifest itself in the individual until several days after his admission, and that he is thus previously supposed to be in good health. There is only one cell here for the purpose of receiving patients labouring under the itch, and there is no fire-place in it. Sometimes two or three come in at the same time, evidently affected by that disease.

*Management.*—This prison is very clean, and is carefully kept.

There has been no alteration in the salaries of the officers.

An additional turnkey has been appointed since my last visit, so that there are now two. One of these turnkeys was going to leave soon, but of course will be replaced by another. One turnkey has 1*l.* per week, the other 17*s.* 6*d.*

No new rules have been printed since my visit. Silence is not enforced on the untried, and although ordered in respect to other prisoners, is not well observed, because the number of prisoners is occasionally too large to enable the turnkeys to be always present with all during the day. In fact it is only really observed on the tread-wheel.

There are no wardsmen or wardswomen. Each prisoner makes his or her bed in the morning, but the beds are afterwards examined and re-made by a particular prisoner, who is appointed for the purpose.

Nothing particular is to be remarked of the conduct of the prisoners. They are generally quiet. One man last summer incited the others to mutiny.

Breaches of silence are sometimes punished by confinement in a light or dark cell for a few hours, or for a day. Sometimes the diet is reduced; the gruel and potatoes being taken away for a day. In a light cell, such confinement sometimes last three days, but not often. One man, in 1838, was in irons for a fortnight, by order of the magistrates, for an attempt to escape.

I found several of the prisoners crowded together around the fire in their day-room, with-

out the superintendance of any turnkey. There appears to be little or no check upon their conversation when they are not at hard labour.

At one of my visits all the women except one were sleeping more than one in a bed. In 15 beds on the male side, two, three, or four were sleeping in the same bed.

*Solitary Confinement* is very rare here, and lasts but a week at a time. Such prisoners go out morning and evening by themselves into a vacant yard for 20 minutes or half an hour. Their diet is the same as usual. They go to chapel. They are confined in an ordinary cell. Books are supplied to them.

*Escapes.*—There has been one since my visit in 1837, of a man who was not retaken in this county, but has since been taken elsewhere. He escaped while engaged in wheeling stones outside of the prison. There has been one other attempt, but it was unsuccessful.

*Suicides.*—There have been none since my last visit.

*Religious and other Instruction.*—The supply of Bibles is scanty. They are much torn by the prisoners. They are given out on Sundays, or when the prisoners ask for them.

The chapel is very small for the number of prisoners: there is no stove in it.

The chaplain's journal records his preaching and reading prayers. He reads prayers every morning throughout the week, and reads prayers twice and preaches on Sundays. He is minister of Usk, and has an assistant in the town. On week-days he reads the morning prayers to the end of the litany, with some additional prayers applicable to the situation of his audience. He has never known the keeper to be absent from chapel, except when ill. The keeper's wife also attends constantly; sometimes in the same seat with the women, or else in the keeper's pew.

The chaplain has administered the sacrament to the sick only; he has exhorted the prisoners in his sermons to attend it, but none has desired to do so.

He has never encouraged prisoners to teach each other; but he has lent them books and tracts. There is no schoolmaster, and no instruction in reading at present.

One prisoner, who was very attentive at chapel, told the chaplain on going away, that he had been bred a Roman Catholic, and had been ignorant of good, but that he had learnt better there, and was very grateful to him.

The chaplain sometimes speaks to the prisoners after chapel, but rarely goes into the wards and yards.

The conduct of the prisoners is particularly respectful: they make excellent responses. The chaplain is not acquainted with any reformed prisoners now living in the neighbourhood.

*Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*—The only epidemic here has been the influenza, in 1837. Very many prisoners were ill; but no case was fatal.

The surgeon visits the prisoners in solitary confinement every day, if they are confined for more than one day.

At the time of my visit, no one was confined to his bed. Two had the itch; two or three were receiving trifling medicines.

This prison is healthy, but the situation is not favourable to health. In time of floods the water comes into the cellars several feet high.

The surgeon has been appointed about four years: he visits almost every day; he sometimes examines prisoners on admission. He finds medicines.

There has been only one case of consumption since my last visit. During two years there have been one or two lyings-in.

The surgeon would have lately sent a prisoner to the infirmary, but there was not room enough there. He sometimes keeps a prisoner in his own cell if ill. At other times he is often obliged to let him sleep in the same room with other prisoners.

I observe that one man is recorded to have been placed in the infirmary on September 17 last.

In two cases only has the surgeon ordered extra diet during the four years that he has been engaged here. One was that of a drunkard; one of a scrofulous patient. He thinks the diet fair enough for short terms of imprisonment, and that the prisoners are usually more healthy when they go out than at first: but it must be borne in mind that the terms of imprisonment here are usually short.

The surgeon's journal records his visits, and the name and complaint of any sick prisoner. Inflammation and rheumatism are the most frequent complaints. The inflammation most common is that of the lungs, as is generally the case with the working people throughout the county.

The surgeon has had no case of typhus, but several of small-pox since my last visit. Catarrh is common. Has had some cases of common English cholera, but none died of it. Diarrhoea is common.

At my third visit, November 5, I found no one ill in bed. Four or five were taking medicine for slight complaints. There was no case of itch.

*Medical Report of the Usk Prison for the last year.*

The total number of prisoners admitted from September 30, 1838, to September 30, 1839, was 404.

The number of sick during the same year was 181.

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Of those sick there were

7 cases of acute rheumatism.	3 of constipation.
4 cases of chronic rheumatism.	2 of piles.
16 cases of syphilis.	7 of head ache.
6 of gonorrhœa.	13 of neuralgic affections.
3 of inflammation of the bladder.	3 of eruptions.
1 of inflammation of the kidney.	1 of convulsions.
1 of phthisis.	4 of ulcers.
6 of pleurisy.	5 of ulcers of leg.
8 of pneumonia.	1 of œdema of leg.
2 of asthma.	2 of carbuncle.
37 of catarrh.	3 of boils.
5 of sore throat.	2 of whitlow.
1 of scrofula.	1 of enlarged glands.
6 of ophthalmia.	2 of hernia.
8 of diarrhœa.	2 of abscess.
13 of dyspepsia.	6 of wounds, bruises, &c.

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There was no death during the same year.

It has not been thought necessary to enter the cases of itch; they generally number between 40 and 50 in the year. All the cases in the list terminated favourably except the case of phthisis: this man left the prison in consequence of the time of his imprisonment having expired.

*Diet.*—A slight alteration has taken place as regards the diet of the hard-labour prisoners at my suggestion.

Hard-labour prisoners are not allowed to have food from their friends, if they receive the prison allowance.

*Labour.*—On my third visit, on November 5, 1839, I found 16 men at the tread-wheel; no one was breaking stones; one was tailoring; two were whitewashing, (all sentenced to hard-labour). Five women were washing, and one man, not sentenced to hard-labour, was engaged in cooking.

Those prisoners usually break stones who cannot work at the tread-wheel. No profit is derived from this labour at present. The stones are broken for the county.

Some prisoners make straw mats for mattresses.

The convicts at present are suffered to work on the public roads in front of the prison, with houses and shops on each side, and with passengers continually going by; there are also three public-houses immediately adjoining. It is true that an officer attends, but it is easy for any passenger to speak to them, and to give them letters, tobacco, files, &c.

*The Alterations made in consequence of my former Suggestions.*

My suggestions of September 23, 1837, had the following results:—

Two night-stools were ordered.

A slipper-bath was ordered.

A small shed under which stones might be broken in the centre of the tread-wheel yard was ordered.

A small sentry-box to be used by the turnkey in inclement weather, near the tread-wheel, was ordered.

Combs were ordered.

A small pew for the use of the keeper at chapel was ordered.

A wicket or grated aperture in the outer door was ordered. (The wooden railing recommended outside was considered unnecessary.)

Another turnkey has been appointed.

Silenced was ordered to be enforced.

Visits and letters to convicted prisoners were ordered to be regulated according to the recommendations of the Lords' Committee and of the Secretary of State.

An extra allowance has been made to the tread-wheel prisoners of half a pound of potatoes daily, to be given to them at the discretion of the keeper, who gives it whenever the prisoners are kept at the tread-wheel, or at stone-breaking more than 14 days, and if they are more than 17 years of age.

In regard to my suggestion of providing separate light iron bedsteads, and separate bedding for each prisoner, (to prevent prisoners from sleeping together,) the magistrates observe, that the size of the cells does not admit of it, unless by the introduction of one-jointed bedsteads in each cell.

*Population.*—I found about 15 prisoners here under 20 years of age at one of my visits.

About one-third of those in confinement at my visit were not natives of the county.

From Michaelmas, 1835, to Michaelmas, 1836, 177 prisoners were committed.

From Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838, 322 prisoners were committed.

From Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839, 404 prisoners were committed.

At this autumn time of 1839, very few of the prisoners are agricultural labourers. Not



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No. 2.—Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Committed for Trial in the course of Year . . . . .	3	2	1	..	5	2	..	..	9	4
Total . . . . .	3	2	2	..	5	3	..	..	9	5
Of these were Convicted . . . . .	3	2	1	..	5	2	..	..	9	4
Left on Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total . . . . .	3	2	1	..	5	3	..	..	9	5

No. 3.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	18	4
Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . .	8	..
Under the Game Laws . . . . .	1	..
Under the Vagrant Act . . . . .	33	8
Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . . . .	12	2
Under the Larceny Act . . . . .	4	..
For Assaults . . . . .	36	2
For want of Sureties . . . . .	4	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes . . . . .	60	..
Total . . . . .	176	16
Committed for Re-examination on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates . . . . .	..	1

No. 5.\*—Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . . . . .	4	2
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	29	7
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others . . . . .	254	41
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns . . . . .	5	..
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed . . . . .	2	1
Total . . . . .	294	51

\* It must be recollected that many of the same Prisoners appear in the Returns for this Prison, and the one at Monmouth; so that the reader must not add together the total amount reported from both prisons.

No. 4.—Summary Conviction of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	3	..
Under the Vagrant Act . . . . .	4	..
Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . . . .	1	..
Under the Larceny Act . . . . .	1	..
For Assaults . . . . .	2	..
As known or reputed Thieves . . . . .	..	1
Total . . . . .	11	1

No. 6.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
In custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	3	1
Received under the Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others . . . . .	17	5
Total . . . . .	20	6

No. 7.—Criminals.

	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.		
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year . . . . .	50	11
The average Number of Prisoners in the course of the Year . . . . .	32	6

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No. 8.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) .	21	5	14	4	24	8	15	7
"    after Trial (except Debtors) .	..	2	2	..	8	3	7	5
"    under Summary Convictions .	8	..	44	2	65	6	25	2
Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) .	6	1	..	..	..	..	80	25
"    after Trial (except Debtors) .	16	..	13	5	2	..	48	15
"    under Summary Convictions .	13	2	3	..	..	..	158	12

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No. 9.—Terms of Imprisonment.

Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) .	1	1	4	2	1	1	3	..
"    after Trial (except Debtors) .	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
"    under Summary Convictions .	1	..	2	..	1	1	4	..
Terms of Imprisonment of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.	3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial (except Debtors) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4
"    after Trial (except Debtors) .	3	..	1	..	2	1	9	3
"    under Summary Convictions .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1

No. 10.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	22	9
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	35	9
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	39	11
Total . . . . .	96	29

No. 13.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	1	..
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	7	1
Total . . . . .	8	1

No. 11.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	1	1
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	8	3
Total . . . . .	9	4

No. 14.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	24	8
Can read only . . . . .	39	11
Can read or write, or both imperfectly .	25	5
Can read and write well . . . . .	8	5
Total . . . . .	96	29

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
17 Years and under 21 . . . . .	25	3
21 Years and under 30 . . . . .	74	4
30 Years and upwards . . . . .	59	5
Total . . . . .	158	12

No. 15.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	1	1
Can read only . . . . .	4	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly .	3	1
Can read and write well . . . . .	1	..
Total . . . . .	9	4

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AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
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Usk.  
County House of  
Correction.

No. 16.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 3.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	46	8
Can read only . . . . .	55	2
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	37	1
Can read and write well . . . . .	20	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>12</b>

No. 23.—Mode in which Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour . . . . .	13	4
Not Employed . . . . .	7	2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>

No. 17.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 4.

	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	3	..
Can read only . . . . .	4	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly . . . . .	1	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>

No. 24.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year . . . . .	1	..

No. 18.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition . . . . .	128	15
Infirmity Cases . . . . .	16	7
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time . . . . .	6	2

No. 25.

	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year . . . . .	1	..

No. 19.—Cases of Sickness and Death of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition . . . . .	2	1
Infirmity Cases . . . . .	1	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time . . . . .	1	..

No. 26.—Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.
Privately . . . . .	3	..

No. 20.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) of 17 Years of Age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

	M.	F.
Once . . . . .	21	5
Twice . . . . .	4	2
Thrice . . . . .	1	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>

No. 27.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark Cells . . . . .	26	..	15	..
Solitary Cells . . . . .	10	4	10	2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>

No. 21.—The Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.—None.

No. 28.—Number of Punishments of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

No. 22.—Mode in which Prisoners of 17 Years of age and upwards, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour . . . . .	149	28
Not Employed* . . . . .	145	23
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>51</b>

	Tried.		Untried.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark Cells . . . . .	7	..	3	..
Solitary Cells . . . . .	7	..	..	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

\* Many Prisoners come here before Trial, who are subsequently confined in Monmouth Gaol after Conviction. This is the reason why so many appear not to have been employed here in the course of the Year.

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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No. 29.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . . .	237	18	7½
„ Male and Female Clothing . . . . .	15	3	3
„ Bedding . . . . .	29	7	11½
„ Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon . . . . .	1	13	8
„ Fuel . . . . .	33	9	9
„ Soap . . . . .	8	11	8
„ Candles, Oil, and Gas . . . . .	4	5	0
„ Stationery and Printing . . . . .	8	15	2½
„ Furniture . . . . .	1	6	6
„ Rates and Taxes . . . . .	6	1	3
„ Officers' Salaries . . . . .	300	3	6
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions . . . . .	5	2	6
„ Removal of Transported Convicts . . . . .	49	3	0
„ Sundries not mentioned . . . . .	30	15	3½
<b>Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs, and Additions . . . . .</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>
Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the course of the Year . . . . .	30	7	2
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum . . . . .	6	2	10
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum . . . . .	1	3	0
Pensions to retired Officers . . . . .	..	..	..

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Usk.  
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No. 30.—Dietary per Week.

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
Men . . . . .	168	10½	28	None.
Women . . . . .	168	7	28	
Boys . . . . .	168	7	28	
Employment, not being Hard Labour.				
Men . . . . .	168	7	28	None.
Women . . . . .	168	7	28	
Boys . . . . .	168	7	28	

No. 31.—Tread-Wheel Labour, see folio 6, Usk, 1837, no alteration.

No. 32.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments.

	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Nature of Allowances.
1	Chaplain . . . . .	67	Michaelmas Sessions, 1823	80 0 0	Apartments in Prison, Coals and Candles.
2	Governor . . . . .	40	Ditto, 1829 . . . . .	90 0 0	
3	Matron . . . . .	34	Ditto . . . . .	20 0 0	
4	Surgeon . . . . .	44	Michaelmas Sessions, 1835	50 0 0	Ditto. Per week, and same as above.
5	Turnkey . . . . .	31	January, 1836 . . . . .	52 0 0	
6	Ditto . . . . .	26	April Sessions, 1838 . . . . .	0 17 6*	
	Total . . . . .			292 17 6	

\* This item is weekly pay.

No. 33.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners . . . . .	3	3	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners, applicable to the County Rate . . . . .	15	16	0
Other Receipts . . . . .	1	8	3
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>

No. 34.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, not including Alterations, Repairs and Additions . . . . .	731	17	2
Total Receipts of ditto . . . . .	20	7	3
Actual Cost to the County, not including Alterations, Repairs, or Additions . . . . .	711	9	11
Total Cost of each Prisoner per Day, is 12d. for the last year.			

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SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.  
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Separate Prisons.  
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Correction,

RETURN of the Comparative Number of Prisoners committed to this Prison from the different Divisions of the County during three successive Years.

	Pontypool.	Newport.	Abergavenny.	Bedwelty.	Chepstow.	Christchurch.	Caerleon.	Ragland.	Skenfreth.	Trelleck.	Usk.	Monmouth.	Total.
From 1st October 1835 to 30th September, 1836	54	60	18	22	15	2	10	..	1	..	21	2	205
"    1836 to    "    1837	62	59	20	20	24	3	7	..	1	..	28	5	229
"    1837 to    "    1838	90	104	30	39	18	2	3	1	2	..	21	12	322

*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. The appointment of at least another turnkey is highly necessary, and the more so on account of the scanty accommodations and contracted limits of the present prison.
2. I venture to repeat my former suggestion of providing several light iron bedsteads, and a proportionate quantity of bedding, so as to prevent the evil of so many individuals sleeping two or more in a bed. In whatever manner this may be carried into effect, and even if at the risk of some difficulty and inconvenience, it is most important not to lose sight of it.
3. The supply of combs is extremely scanty, and those which I found were in very bad condition.
4. The supply of Bibles should be larger.
5. To abolish the practice of taking prisoners outside the prison, on the terrace, to do any kind of work, on any pretence whatever. Even if the county should lose a trifling sum in one sense, yet in another sense it will gain through the increased repugnance to incarceration, which is created by a careful prohibition of all unnecessary and improper indulgence, relaxation, or irregularity.
6. A regular distribution of waste paper for necessary purposes would tend both to prevent the destruction and the desecration of religious books, and to promote habits of cleanliness and health, in this generally crowded prison.

ABERGAVENTNY.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Abergavenny.  
Lock-up House.

This building, which is situated in a street, contains four cells, one day room, and one privy. The entrance door from the street opens into the day-room. The cells are very small and ill-ventilated. The whole building is in bad condition and dirty. The keys are kept by the superintendent of the new police; and no one resides in the building. I found one man in confinement at the time of my visit, on November 12, 1839; he had been making a disturbance in the street, calling himself a Chartist, and had been apparently in liquor.

During 14 years, in which the superintendent of police has served in connection with the place, three men have escaped from the lock-up house, one by putting back the lock, another by removing the flag stones, and undermining the door. The third got upon the tiles: two of the three were retaken. All the locks except that of the entrance door are in a defective state.

The greatest number confined here at one time was 15, which happened about three years ago. The greatest number confined here at once since January 1, 1839, has been five. The longest time during which any individual confined here has remained, during the last 14 years, has been three days and three nights, being remanded for further examination. No one has been ill, or has died here during the above-named period. The parish pays for straw and fuel for the use of vagrants only. When the place is deemed to be in such a state as to require cleaning, the superintendent goes to the workhouse, and some persons are sent from thence to perform the operation. The straw is not changed after each prisoner, but usually only once a month. The parish provides food for the vagrants only. For the maintenance of other prisoners, the county allows 1s. daily per head, to the superintendent, provided that such prisoner is committed; but, otherwise, he obtains nothing for the support of prisoners, according to his own statement. He thus, sometimes supplies a meal to prisoners confined here at his own expense, and is not ultimately repaid. The friends of persons in charge, are allowed to supply food to them.

No register is kept. Probably from 20 to 30 are locked up here in the course of a month.

The superintendent does not know to whom to apply respecting the repairs of the building. There is no town-council; the commissioners for the town, the guardians of the poor, and the county magistrates have none of them done anything towards the proper preservation of the place.

The superintendent has never kept a prisoner at his own house, but occasionally a female on charge has been detained at the house of one of the other policemen.

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## NEWPORT.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

If the population of this place and of its neighbourhood continues to increase in the same proportion as it has done of late years, a small prison, in place of a lock-up house, would form a very convenient appendage. The actual lock-up house is a small building, standing in a thoroughfare: on one side it joins another house, on the other side is a yard. It contains four cells, two on the ground-floor, and two above. A privy is attached to each cell. No one lives in the building; the keys are kept by the superintendent of police. The persons confined appear to be treated with proper care; water is always left in each cell at night. The cells are large, the lower ones not very well ventilated, the upper ones better. The ventilation of the whole has lately been improved, by making an opening between the staircase and the external air. The cells on the ground-floor had formerly windows looking on the street, but these have been prudently stopped up. The prisoners are supplied with food by the superintendent of police, who receives 1s. per head daily; each prisoner receives three meals daily.

I found no one in confinement on my visit in November, 1839, soon after the riot. The greatest number known to have been confined here at once during late years, has been 12. There are rarely more than two or three here at once. A week seldom passes without receiving some inmate or inmates. The borough magistrates sit twice a week; and a prisoner never remains above two or three days, and not often so long. The expenses are defrayed by the borough. A woman who lives in an adjoining house is engaged to clean the place, and also to wait upon the female prisoners. The whole building is insecure. The town council appear to be desirous of building a new gaol, but there is no present prospect of it. I have suggested to the mayor, first, to place an iron gate either outside or inside of the present door. Secondly, to order the floors to be washed every week if any prisoner has been in confinement. Thirdly, to direct the privies to be emptied, such at least as are in an offensive state, which is very much the case with one of the number. Fourthly, to whitewash more frequently.

There has been no death here for some years past. During the last 12 months, two women have lain in here. One of them was a stranger, an Irishwoman. They were attended by the surgeon of the union, who is sent for in any case of illness.

The number of prisoners from this division of the county is more numerous than from any other division.

## PONTYPOOL.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Next to Newport the number of prisoners from this division of the county, is more numerous than from any of the others. This building is situated apart from other houses on the road-side, at the entrance of the town. There is an outer wall, enclosing a court-yard. Within are the cells, the residence of the superintendent of police, the engine-house, and the magistrates' room.

There are three cells on the ground-floor, for the use of prisoners. In one cell I found straw and miscellaneous articles; it seemed to be in use rather as a store-room than for any other purpose. In another cell, on November 18, 1839, I found a single prisoner, a tradesman of the place, who was at that time undergoing an examination before the magistrates. In another cell I found five men, much too closely packed. Three of the five had been in confinement two days, but the other two had come in on the morning of my visit. There was only one bedstead in the cell, and its atmosphere was oppressive. There was one large iron slop-pail with a lid on it, for a urinal, in this cell. All the five inmates declared themselves to be well in health, and to have no complaint to make respecting their treatment. The crowding of so many into one cell, admits of excuse, on consideration of the circumstances of the time, which was shortly after the Chartist disturbances. But it would be better to maintain all the three cells in a state of readiness for the reception of prisoners; and not to convert one of them into a storeroom.

The superintendent of police receives 1s. for the support of each prisoner during the 24 hours. He has been here since 1830. The greatest number confined here at once during that time has been 12. The greatest number confined here at once during the two previous weeks, in the course of which the Chartist disturbances had occurred, had been six or seven. The longest stay of any prisoner since 1830, has been three or four days; the ordinary time of detention does not exceed two days. The expenses are paid by the parish. The superintendent receives 2l. annually for keeping the magistrates' room in order, and out of this sum he provides the soap and brushes which may be required for cleaning out the cells.

No one has died here since 1830. There have been two serious cases of illness during that time. One escape has occurred during that period; the man was retaken.

The whole was moderately neat and clean, but in a state of some confusion from the number of inmates who were then, and had been recently, in confinement. The magistrates were examining prisoners in their room at the time of my visit. A sentinel was stationed at the gate, and a guard of soldiers were placed within, in the engine-room.

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—  
Monmouthshire.  
Newport.  
Lock-up House.

Pontypool.  
Lock-up House

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APPENDIX.

III.  
SOUTHERN  
AND WESTERN  
DISTRICT.

Appendix.

Brecon.  
County Gaol  
and House of  
Correction.

BRECON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Suggestions towards improvement.*

1. Several new light iron-bedsteads should be provided, with a proportionate quantity of new bedding; and an order should be made that no prisoners should sleep two in the same bed.
2. Prisoners should not be permitted on any ground, whatever, to do any work outside of the prison walls.
3. A separate journal book should be provided for the use of the chaplain.

CARDIFF.—COUNTY GAOL.

Cardiff.  
County Gaol.

Prisoners in custody at Cardiff Gaol and House of Correction, on November 15, 1839, (the date of my visit):—

	Male.	Female.
Prisoners before trial . . . . .	5	2
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . . . . .	12	0
Summary Convictions . . . . .	7	2
Debtors . . . . .	6	2
Criminal Lunatic . . . . .	0	1
	30	7

The usual term for prisoners in solitary confinement by sentence of court is one week, and has latterly never been exceeded at one time. If the term of a prisoner's sentence is short, it is generally the first and last weeks of the sentence which are passed in solitude; if it is long, then the last week of every month.

The prisoner is allowed access to the solitary yard, in which he takes exercise daily, and is allowed the ordinary diet of the gaol. He has a light cell, and a provision of books, after the hours of exercise. He does not go to chapel, but is visited by the chaplain in his cell.

*General Remarks on the State of Health of the Prisoners at Cardiff Gaol, during the Years 1838 and 1839.*

The prisoners even on the treadmill appear to do well, and increase in weight during their imprisonment, and are invariably in better health than the debtors, especially when the latter drink beer, &c., at their own expense.

The surgeon scarcely ever finds any additional diet necessary, beyond 1*d.* worth of milk daily, and in some few instances a little mutton broth. The sick are generally restored to health. The surgeon never orders beer, &c., or any other stimulant. Milk added to the Welch oatmeal forms a very nutritious diet.

The only case that has terminated fatally during the last two years was one of effusion in the chest from an inflammatory attack in an aged debtor of debauched habits.

*State of Health of the Prisoners from January 1, 1838, to December 31, 1838.*

The following are the diseases entered in the surgeon's journal:—

	No. of Cases.
Inflammatory rheumatism . . . . .	1
Inflammation of knee joint . . . . .	1
Inguinal hernia reduced . . . . .	2
Pseudo syphilis (one penny worth of milk was allowed daily in addition) . . . . .	1
Inflammation of mucous membrane bladder (milk additional, as above) . . . . .	1
Fistula in ano, cured . . . . .	1
Nephritic disease (one penny worth of milk was allowed daily in addition) . . . . .	1
Pregnancy . . . . .	2
Paralysis . . . . .	1
Diseased ankle joint (one penny worth of milk daily extra) . . . . .	1
Itch, about 20 cases in the Bridewell department.	
Intermitting fever . . . . .	2
Hemorrhoids . . . . .	2
Insanity . . . . .	2
Hepatitis . . . . .	1
Cutaneous ulcer . . . . .	1
Encysted tumour of the scalp, extirpated . . . . .	1
Retention of urine . . . . .	1
Delivery . . . . .	1
Simple continued fever . . . . .	4
Pneumonia . . . . .	1

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During the above year, milk was the only extra diet ordered. I believe, however, that in one case meat, and one pint of beer, were ordered as extra diet, in the case of a very aged debtor.

Cases of disease from January 1, 1839, to December 31, 1839:—

	No. of Cases.
Fistula in ano . . . . .	1
Venereal, in different forms of disease . . . . .	6
Lumbago 1, anasarca 1, ophthalmia 1 . . . . .	3
Gastric fever . . . . .	1
Cardiac affection with curved spine . . . . .	1
Varicose ulcer 1, severe burn of hand 1. . . . .	2
Bubo 1, lacerated foot 1. . . . .	2
Congestive fever 1, pulmonary affection 1 . . . . .	2
Pseudo syphilis and strumous affections . . . . .	4
Ulcer of the penis of cancerous appearance . . . . .	1
Intermitting fever . . . . .	2
Hernia humoralis . . . . .	1
Erysipelas 1, diseased bladder 1 (one penny worth of milk daily in each case, as extra diet) . . . . .	2
Epilepsy 1, effusion in the chest, terminating fatally, 1 . . . . .	2
Excoriations, &c., of the genital organs . . . . .	6
Total . . . . .	36

In the above 36 cases of active disease, during 1839, no extra diet was found necessary beyond milk: a little mutton broth was occasionally given, but I believe only to some very poor old debtors, who were not on the county allowance.

A little tea and sugar were allowed, by desire of the surgeon to two or three female prisoners, and one penny worth of milk daily, while they were engaged in the working ward every day in washing the gaol clothes, bed-linen, &c.

Any female prisoner who has either been pregnant, or has had a child at the breast, has been allowed the same quantity of milk daily, and an extraordinary allowance of bread.

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County Gaol.

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# FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 38.

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

# PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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## IV.

### SCOTLAND, NORTHUMBERLAND, AND DURHAM.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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LONDON:

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1840.

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IV.

FIFTH REPORT on the PRISONS OF SCOTLAND.

&c.

To the Most Noble the Marquess of Normanby, Secretary of State.

MY LORD,

Edinburgh, 6th June, 1840.

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SINCE the presentation of my last Report, much of my time has been occupied, first, in business connected with the passing of the Prisons Act, and, secondly, in my duties as a member of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland. Owing chiefly to these circumstances the number of prisons which I have visited this year is smaller than usual. This, however, is not much to be regretted, because in the generality of cases there could have been but little chance of inducing those to whom the management of the prisons has been hitherto entrusted, to incur much expense, or to take much trouble in making improvements, when on the eve of a new system. The prisons visited, include all the largest and most important in my district, and a reference to the several Reports will show that in some cases at least my visit, notwithstanding the circumstances referred to, has not been unproductive of advantage, though in other cases it will appear that I was unsuccessful in obtaining the adoption of alterations which were pressingly required, and which would have entailed but a small disbursement. It is very satisfactory to think that the unjust method hitherto existing of levying the expense of prisons, and the inefficient management under which many of the prisons have been placed—circumstances which have done much towards paralyzing attempts at extensive improvements—are now drawing to a close, and that in a short time a new system will be in full operation.

Prisons visited.

As additional proofs of the necessity of this new system, I would refer your Lordship particularly to the Reports on Lanark, Peebles, and the male department of the Glasgow Gaol.

The most pleasing improvements which have taken place since my last Report are in the prison of Dumfries, and in the female department of the Glasgow Gaol. The case of Dumfries shows how much can be done even with an ill-constructed prison and under other unfavourable circumstances, if there be but a sincere desire to turn every means to the fullest account, and an honest determination to appoint the best qualified man that can be obtained, without regard to interest or inclination of any kind, for keeper. I should remark that in both instances the alterations were made under the superintendence of Mr. Brebner, governor of the Glasgow Bridewell, and that the officers appointed were of his selection, the one placed in charge of the Dumfries prison having been trained under his eye.

Latest Improvements.

Considerable improvements, also, though of a less striking and satisfactory kind, have taken place in the Edinburgh gaol and the Edinburgh Bridewell.

A large new wing has been put up at the Glasgow Bridewell, containing more than a hundred separate cells, and in the course of a few weeks it will be ready for the reception of prisoners. Its erection does much credit to the Commissioners of the Bridewell, and is in accordance with that enlightened and liberal system of management for which they have been distinguished. The additional accommodation was urgently wanted, and little doubt could exist as to the best plan for furnishing it; but as the Commissioners possessed no legislative authority to incur the necessary expense, the only means by which the work could proceed was for them to become personally liable for the cost, and to trust either to the profit of the prisoners' labour in future years, or, in the event of such a measure as the Prisons Bill passing, and of the commissioners ceasing thereby to have charge of the Bridewell, to the passing of another Bill to add the expense of the new building to the prison assessment for other purposes. Many under such circumstances would have allowed the evils of a crowded prison to continue; but the Commissioners of the Glasgow Bridewell chose rather to encounter the hazard of personal pecuniary loss. An Act has indeed been obtained for paying the cost of this new wing in the way

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referred to; but the conduct of the Commissioners in incurring the risk of such a Bill not passing did them honour.

Among other points calling for particular notice in the Reports on the different prisons, I would beg to direct your Lordship's attention to the evils of association of prisoners, and to the advantages of the separate system, as evinced in the account of the prison at Perth, the gaol and Bridewell of Aberdeen, the Glasgow Bridewell, and the prisons at Ayr and Dumfries. By referring to the Report on the Perth prison, page 22, your Lordship will find a case in which, owing to two prisoners being placed in the same cell, and to their retaining their own clothes, from the want of a proper prison dress, a robbery of a five pound note was committed in the prison itself, leading to a new prosecution and a new term of imprisonment. At the Aberdeen Bridewell, where separation is the ordinary rule, but where prisoners are sometimes so employed as to bring them in contact with each other, a prisoner engaged in changing the web on the loom in another prisoner's cell, took the opportunity of giving his temporary companion minute instruction in the art of coining false money; and in the Aberdeen gaol, where the prisoners used to congregate in the day-rooms, without occupation and secure from observation, a man actually coined some base money in the presence of six or seven other prisoners. He had brought the mould in with him concealed in a pill-box, and for metal he used a pewter spoon, which some of his friends and associates had sent to him with a supply of food, such supplies being at that time permitted.\*

The ingenuity with which prisoners when together will elude regulations is shown in the account of the Glasgow gaol this year, page 2. I had recommended that smoking should be prohibited, and that tobacco in every form should be excluded. The magistrates agreed in the propriety of prohibiting smoking, but thought that tobacco in the form of snuff should still be allowed. The consequence was that the prisoners used the snuff to smoke with, making tobacco pipes with the clay given them to clean their rooms with, which they dried in the sun; and as a means of procuring a light they struck the nails in their shoes on the stone floor.

In the Report on the Glasgow Bridewell, page 3, an advantage is pointed out arising from the separation of prisoners, which so far as I am aware has hitherto escaped notice, namely, the better state of mind in which prisoners who have been separated appear at their trial, and the greater readiness with which they acknowledge their offences. A portion of the Glasgow Bridewell is used as a gaol for untried prisoners, and it is observed that prisoners brought to trial from the Glasgow Bridewell, when really guilty of their offences, generally plead guilty at once, and show contrition for what they have done; while prisoners from the Glasgow gaol, where there is no separation, often brazen out their offences, treat the matter with levity, and notwithstanding the clearest evidence against them plead not guilty. The contrast in this respect between the prisoners from the two different prisons at the last autumn circuit was so marked, as to excite the public observation of the judge on the bench. It was afterwards discovered that the prisoners in the gaol had entered into a sort of agreement to refuse to plead guilty.

I have before given instances of well conducted prisoners expressing their preference for the separate system. More testimony of the same kind will be found in the Report of the prison at Ayr, page 13. One prisoner in his examination says, that he "considers it fortunate that he came to this prison [where the separate system is in use]. It was the best thing that could come across him. \* \* \* Thinks it a good rule for the prisoners to be kept separate. Is glad that he has not been placed in company with any other prisoner. If two or three are put together, and one is worse than the others, he teaches the others bad precepts. The teacher is a great object in the prison. He instructs the prisoners, explains what they read, and reasons with them. He is very useful; it is always a pleasure to see him come into one's cell. Declarant could not read when he came to the prison, and he can now read tolerably well. Has found much comfort in reading; would not take 30*l.* for what he has learnt of the teacher since he has been in prison. Likes the prison library. Has now acquired a taste for reading which he has no doubt will continue after he has left prison." Another man in the same prison "thinks the prison is managed in such a way as to be for the real good of the prisoners. It is a good plan to keep the prisoners separate, because some are greater blackguards than others. Would have been glad to have had a companion with him if he had known him to be of good character, but would prefer being alone to running his

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chance of having a bad prisoner put into his cell. Had much rather be at work than be idle; thinks that if he had been confined in his cell without work he should not have been alive now. *Never knew before what a pleasant thing work is.*"

I have had frequent occasion in my Reports on the different prisons, to point out evils arising from the present mode of conveying prisoners from place to place, and in my Second Report I suggested the construction of carriages with divisions in them (each compartment for a single prisoner), such as have since been brought into use in London. I hope that such carriages will be soon employed in Scotland. I discovered an instance lately of a sheriff-officer, who had a prisoner in his custody to take from the lock-up-house in Edinburgh to the gaol, going with him into a public-house and remaining a considerable time, drinking whiskey and smoking with him; and a case is mentioned in my Report on the prison at Greenock, page 8, of a sheriff-officer supplying a prisoner with whiskey and porter, although the prisoner was subject to epileptic fits.

The danger of allowing visits to prisoners, and the necessity of putting visits under strict rules, are shown by an account of an escape which will be found in the Report on the prison of Peebles, page 28, and in a description of a most formidable attempt at escape which, was near being accompanied with the murder of an officer, at Durham, a narrative of which will be found in my Report on the prison of that town, page 32.

In the Report on the prison at Newcastle, page 31, an additional instance is given to those mentioned in former Reports on the Edinburgh gaol and other prisons, of the insufficient punishment awarded to persons detected in attempts to convey spirituous liquors into a prison.

I have frequently had occasion to speak of the disorderly state of debtors in prisons. As an individual I regret the existence of any such separate class of prisoners. If a man has been fraudulent in his transactions, or has even been reckless of other people's property, there can be no doubt that he is a proper subject for the regular discipline of a well-ordered prison; but if he has done all that honesty and ordinary prudence require, then it seems to be a hardship to put him in prison at all. As far as my own opportunities of inquiry have gone, I am inclined to believe that the majority of those now confined as debtors in Scotland, are persons on whom the full discipline of a prison would have a wholesome effect: that the creditor is generally the party most to be pitied, and that it seldom happens that a creditor proceeds to obtain the imprisonment of his debtor, unless the debtor has either acted very wrongly, or is attempting to withhold property which is the creditor's due; and all such cases appear to me to be proper for the cognizance of the ordinary criminal tribunals of the country, and not fit to be left for punishment to the feelings of the immediate sufferer. At present the debtors form a class who expect to be treated more like the guests at an inn than the inmates of a place of restraint, of order, and of regularity; and the trouble which they give to the governor, and the interruption which they cause to the quiet discipline of the prison by their noise, idleness, and querulousness, their frequent applications for unreasonable indulgences, the dirty state of their rooms, their constant attempts to get supplies of spirituous liquors, and the frequent visits paid them by persons on the outside, are most troublesome and annoying; and distract much of the attention of the governor and his assistants from their chief and really important duties. Of course there are many exceptions to the character here given of debtor prisoners, but this description will be found to apply to a large number of them. Fortunately for the good order of the prisons, and, as I believe, for the real advantage of the debtors themselves, the Scottish Prisons Act gives power to the General Board of Directors greatly to abate these evils.

Experience has shown that much may be done towards improving the minds and feelings of prisoners, and giving them new ideas and new tastes, by a well-selected library of interesting books; but for a permanent taste for reading to be created, it is necessary that the books should be really interesting, and should contain matters relating to the ordinary concerns of life, and coming home to the prisoners' hearts and minds; otherwise there is danger of exciting a positive dislike to reading, and of fostering habits of deception and hypocrisy. In order that it might be ascertained how far the prisoners really read and understood the books which were lent them in prisons where interesting books had been procured, I requested the zealous and intelligent teacher in the two prisons at Aberdeen to examine every prisoner in the books lent to him before returning them to their places, and to record the number of questions asked, the number of correct answers, and the number of

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errors; and I was gratified in finding, at my last visit to these prisons, that the record thus kept was highly satisfactory. Its accuracy was confirmed by an examination which I myself made of some of the prisoners on books in which they had been previously examined by the teacher. Some of the prisoners had acquired a considerable amount of accurate and useful knowledge. For example, one prisoner, who had evidently a taste for mechanics, had become well acquainted with the construction of several machines. When the teacher found that a prisoner was not well acquainted with what he had been reading, he generally recommended him to read the book again, and the teacher was of course ready to explain any unknown word or difficult passage. A little time thus employed by an intelligent teacher will stand in lieu of a great deal of direct instruction. This plan of examination has since been introduced into the Glasgow Bridewell, and I would strongly recommend it for general adoption.

It is very satisfactory to me to have my views of the importance of providing interesting and cheerful reading for prisoners confirmed by the governor of the Glasgow Bridewell. From his observation he says that, as a general rule, it is only among prisoners in a cheerful state of mind that any great improvement takes place. Some time ago, too, he mentioned a case in which he believed that he had prevented an act of suicide by giving the prisoner a cheerful book to read. The evidence, also, of some prisoners at Ayr, already given, contains matter confirmatory of the soothing effects of reading; and the prison of Ayr is one in which there are books of the kind I have referred to—books perfectly free from everything immoral or irreligious, but which are, at the same time, interesting and cheerful. To prisoners under the separate system such a resource appears to me indeed almost essential.

Mr. Livingston, in his admirable introduction to his code of prison discipline, goes much farther than asking for cheerful reading for prisoners. He would apply every available means for soothing, refining, and elevating the prisoner's mind and heart. In every word of the following passage I cordially agree:—

“It is no unimportant part of this plan, that education and intellectual improvement, as well as mere physical enjoyments, are held out as inducements for the exercise of industry, skill, and good conduct. These are to be rewarded by the use of books combining entertainment with instruction; the instruments, and other means, of exercising the mind in science, or the hand in the delicate operations of the fine arts, of developing talent, or improving skill. Such pursuits offer, perhaps, the most efficient means of reformation; they operate by reconciling the convict to himself, which is the first and most difficult point to be gained. The daily exercise of mental powers, the consciousness of progress in useful knowledge, must raise him in his own estimation; and this honest pride, once set at work, will do more to change the conduct and purify the heart than any external agency, however constantly or skilfully applied.”

## Digest of Returns.

Appended to my present Report will be found a Digest of Tables similar to that in my last Report, but comprehending several new tables, for the form of one of which I was partly indebted to the Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District. These tables would have included much other matter, could I have relied on the intelligence and accuracy of the generality of the keepers of the Scottish prisons for making the necessary records. This difficulty will not, I trust, exist in future; and I look forward with much satisfaction to an early period when there will appear, either in my own Report or in that of the general Board of Directors, a valuable body of trustworthy statistical information on the causes and attending circumstances of crime. Even as it is, I trust that I have succeeded in obtaining much useful information, although it has not been without a great deal of trouble, including a heavy correspondence with those who had to make the returns. The difficulty, indeed, in procuring some of the returns, and in getting the necessary corrections made in them, has been the chief cause of delay in presenting my present Report. From one prison, that of Lanark, the management of which has been lamentably inefficient, I could get no return at all, and the same was the case last year. Many of the returns from other prisons, too, are deficient in some of the tables, or contain matter which could not be relied on. Such matter, however, is omitted in the Digest, and although some inaccuracies may still remain, the Digest in the form presented is deserving of general confidence.

The following is a summary of the principal facts apparent from the Digest:—

## Number of Prisoners.

*Number of Prisoners.*—The number of prisoners received during the year, ending at Michaelmas, 1839, (deducting those forwarded to other prisons, but including cases of recommitment,) was 12,594, namely, 11,530 criminals, 960 debtors, and 104 revenue prisoners; which, with the number in prison at the

beginning of the year, makes a total in confinement of 14,232, namely, 13,080 criminals, 1,039 debtors, and 113 revenue prisoners. This is exclusive of the prisoners received in about 90 lock-up houses, (including a few burgh gaols,) estimated at about 500, and the prisoners received in about 12 police prisons, estimated at 15,000. The total number of prisoners in confinement during the year, ending at Michaelmas, 1839, was about the same as during the previous year, and the numbers in the several classes of criminals, debtors, and revenue prisoners were about the same, except that the revenue prisoners were fewer by about one quarter than in the previous year.

The average number of prisoners at any one time during the year, ending at Michaelmas, 1839, was 1,672, namely, 1,559 criminals, 93 debtors, and 20 revenue prisoners. The corresponding numbers of the previous year were nearly the same.

As was the case in the previous year, about two-thirds of the criminal prisoners were males and one-third females; but almost all the debtors and revenue prisoners were males.

*Lunatic Prisoners.*—Of these there were 47 during the year, viz., 40 males and 7 females. Under the provisions of the Prisons' Act these unfortunate beings will probably soon be removed to a lunatic asylum. Lunatic Prisoners.

*Ages of the Prisoners.*—Of 12,418 prisoners whose ages were recorded, 11,016 were between 14 and 50 years old, or, were at that period of life when a person is best able to earn his own livelihood, and is consequently least exposed to the temptations of want. Of the remainder, 723 were under 14 and 679 above 50. Ages of the Prisoners.

*Periods of Imprisonment.*—Of 5,240 prisoners, whose periods of detention before trial, or before liberation without trial, were returned, 879 remained in prison between one month and two months; 391 between two months and three months; 353 between three months and six months; and 34 between six months and one year. The rest remained for periods of less than one month, the precise times being given in the table. Of 8,583 prisoners sentenced to different periods of confinement, more than 7,000 were for periods of less than three months, a time quite insufficient to produce any permanent effect upon a person's habits. Of the remainder, 556 were sentenced to periods between three months and six months; 425 between six months and one year; 287 between one year and two years; 15 between two years and three years; and 6 for three years and upwards. Periods of Imprisonment.

*Cases of previous Confinement.*—This table is entirely omitted in several of the returns, owing to the imperfect nature of the records hitherto kept, and even in some of the tables which were sent there are no doubt many omissions. Moreover, the cases of previous confinement do not include confinement in any other than the particular prison from which each return is made. Nevertheless there are returns of no less than 3,540 cases of previous confinement, and of these 134 were cases of prisoners who had been in confinement in the same prison between ten and twenty times before, 78 between twenty and fifty times, and 9 more than fifty times! Cases of previous Confinement.

*Ordinary Occupations.*—Of 6,439 prisoners whose ordinary occupations were recorded, 1,251 had not been brought up to any honest employment. Respecting the remainder, the only fact which appears to call for observation is the large number of soldiers, 257, most of them, however, for military offences, chiefly drunkenness and desertion, and the number of pawnbrokers and keepers of whiskey-shops or taverns compared with the number of keepers of all other retail shops; the number of pawnbrokers being 18, the keepers of whiskey-shops or taverns 34, and the keepers of all other retail shops only 29. Ordinary Occupations.

*Residence.*—Of 4,658 prisoners whose residence has been returned, so far as relates to the county in which they committed their offence, 1,823, or about two-fifths, were strangers. Of 3,587 prisoners whose residence has been returned as distinguished between town and country, 2,625 were dwellers in towns, and 932 dwellers in the country. Residence.

*Education.*—Of 9,050 prisoners whose state of education is given, so far as relates to reading and writing, 1,599 could neither read nor write at all; 4,547 could only read or write, or both, imperfectly, making with the foregoing, 6,146 unable to receive any pleasure from reading or writing; 1,949, though reported as able to read well, could either not write at all, or could only write imperfectly; 877 could read and write well; and only 78 had received an education beyond mere reading and writing. Education.

*Debtors.*—Of 960 debtors received during the year, 257 were confined for sums Debtors.

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under 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, (100*l.* Scots;) 276 for sums between 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 20*l.*; 254 for sums between 20*l.* and 50*l.*; 82 for sums between 50*l.* and 100*l.*; and 69 for sums above 100*l.* In the other cases there was, strictly speaking, no pecuniary liability.

## Sickness and Deaths.

*Sickness and Deaths.*—There appear to have been only 13 cases of infectious fever during the year, and only 198 other cases of serious illness of all kinds; 33 prisoners were liberated or removed on account of illness; and there were 22 deaths, of which 3 were cases of suicide. The number of deaths was rather less than 1½ per cent. on the average number of prisoners; or, assuming that one third of the prisoners liberated or removed on account of illness afterwards died, the number of deaths may be taken at about 2 per cent.,—a small rate of mortality. It may be remarked that the number of cases in which prisoners are removed or liberated on account of illness is seldom given in prison returns; indeed, I never saw it in any returns before these, and thus the mortality often appears less in consequence than the facts would justify.

## Punishments for Prison Offences.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*—It will be seen, by referring to the Digest, that in several of the smaller prisons no record of punishment has hitherto been kept. In several of the larger prisons, too, where there is a lax state of discipline, many offences have no doubt been committed without being followed by record or punishment. In some prisons, however, I feel sure that comparatively few offences pass unnoticed, and that all the punishments inflicted are faithfully registered. The total number of punishments returned for the year was 4,570, of which 3,059 consisted of nothing more than the withdrawal of a single meal, or of part of a meal. Of the remainder, 222 punishments are of a kind which I believe are not generally recorded as punishments; they consist of placing prisoners, who have not done their work well, at inferior kinds of work, or of depriving them for a time of work altogether.

In the Glasgow and Aberdeen Bridewells the cases of punishment were not on an average more than between three and four to each prisoner in the course of the year, many prisoners passing the whole time without once being punished. In the Dundee Prison the average of punishments was between one and two per prisoner, and in the Ayr Prison only one. The state of discipline at Dundee and Ayr, however, though good, is for want of more accommodation necessarily inferior to that at Glasgow or Aberdeen.

There was but little corporal punishment in any of the prisons when I first came to Scotland, and it is now a considerable time since it was wholly discontinued.

## Pardons and Remissions.

*Pardons and Remissions.*—There were 211 cases, during the past year, of pardons, or remissions of part of the punishment.

## Escapes.

*Escapes.*—13 prisoners escaped during the year; but of these 7 were retaken.

## Expenses and Receipts.

*Expenses and Receipts.*—The high price of food, and the generally depressed state of trade, during the last year, have tended to raise the amount of expenses, and to lower the profits from the prisoners' labour; the latter effect, however, has been more than counterbalanced by the introduction of profitable labour into a greater number of prisons than heretofore. The gross expense of the prisons of Scotland last year was 22,602*l.*; the clear profit from the prisoners' labour, 3,416*l.*; and the net expenses of the prisons, (deducting sundry receipts in addition to those for labour,) 19,047*l.*, of which, however, 1,389*l.* was for new building, additions, and alterations.

The greatest amount of clear profit last year, in proportion to the number of prisoners, was at the Aberdeen Bridewell, (as was the case the year before,) where the average clear earnings of each prisoner was 6*l.* 7*s.*

The net average cost of each prisoner for the whole year was 10*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; the highest average being at the Debtors' Gaol in the Canongate, Edinburgh, (as was the case last year,) where, exclusive of food, which is purchased by the prisoners themselves, the expense was 55*l.* per head; and the lowest average was at the prison at Paisley, (as was also the case last year,) where it was 4*l.* 7*s.* per head.

The daily average cost of the food of the prisoners, including cooking, was nearly 4*d.* per head; the highest average being at the prisons of Inverary and Campbeltown, where it was 8*d.*, and the lowest at the Glasgow and Edinburgh Bridewells and at Greenock, where it was about 2½*d.*

## Experiment in Diet.

During the present year an experiment in diet has been made in the Glasgow Bridewell, which, although not carried on for a sufficient time, and under a sufficient variety of circumstances, to render it safe to adopt as a guide, appears to me to be

of sufficient interest and importance to record, and to submit to your Lordship's attention. Eight different forms of diet were prepared, and a class of prisoners was placed on each diet, and confined to it for one month. Before commencing, each prisoner was examined as to the state of his health, and weighed; and the same was done at the end of the experiment. The following were the different diets, and the result of the various trials of them.—

*First Diet.*—Cost, including cooking,  $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ \*

*Breakfast.*—8 ozs. of oatmeal, made into porridge, with a pint of butter-milk.

*Dinner.*—3 lbs. of boiled potatoes, with salt.

*Supper.*—5 ozs. of oatmeal, made into porridge, with half a pint of butter-milk.

Ten prisoners were put on this diet, (5 men and 5 boys,) all under sentences of confinement for two months, and all employed at light work, (picking hair and cotton.) At the beginning of the experiment 8 were in good health and 2 in indifferent health; at the end all were in good health, and they had on an average gained more than 4 lbs. each in weight, only 1 prisoner (a man) having lost in weight. The greatest gain was 9 lbs. 4 ozs., and was made by one of the men. The prisoner who was reduced in weight had lost 5 lbs. 2 ozs.

*Second Diet.*—Cost, including cooking,  $2\frac{3}{4}d.$

The only difference between this diet and the last was the substitution of a third of a pint of skimmed milk at breakfast for a pint of butter-milk.

Five young men and five young women were put upon this diet, some of whom had been in prison for several months. The men were employed at net-making, two of the women at weaving, and three of the women at winding and twisting. The result of the experiment on this diet was similar to that on the last, and was so far confirmatory of it. All were in good health at the beginning of the experiment, and all in good health at the end. On an average, each prisoner gained rather more than 4 lbs. in weight, the greatest gain being  $12\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., (by a woman,) and the only loss (also by a woman) being 1 lb. All the prisoners liked this diet; but they said they should prefer having it twice a week only to having it every day.

*Third Diet.*—Cost, including cooking,  $2\frac{3}{4}d.$

This diet was the same as the first, except that the potatoes were baked instead of boiled. Three young men, two boys, and five young women were put upon this diet. Most of them had been in confinement about five months. The men and boys, and two of the women, were employed in weaving, and the other three women in winding and twisting. All were in good health, both at the beginning and at the end of the experiment. There was, however, an average loss of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. in weight, the greatest loss being 10 lbs., (by a man,) who had been in prison nearly five months, and the greatest gain  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. by a woman who had been in prison about eight weeks. The prisoners all disliked the baked potatoes.

*Fourth Diet.*—Cost, including cooking,  $3\frac{1}{4}d.$

Breakfast and supper, the same as in the first diet. Dinner, potato-soup, containing 2 lbs. of potatoes, and a  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of meat.

It should be remarked, that this is the first of the diets which contains any animal food except milk.

Twenty-one prisoners were put upon this diet, viz., 16 males, varying in age from 15 to 23, and 5 females, whose ages varied from 14 to 20. The periods of previous confinements varied from one month to nearly ten months. Thirteen of the males and one of the females were employed in weaving, one male in warping, one male in shoe-making, and one male in net-making; the other four (females) were employed in twisting. At the beginning of the experiment, 20 were in good health and 1 in indifferent health; at the end, these 20 continued in good health, and the remaining prisoner had improved in health. On the whole, however, the prisoners lost in weight, the average loss being about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lb. The greatest loss was 9 lb., (by a male weaver, who had been in confinement about five months;) and the greatest gain was also 9 lbs., (by a female weaver, who had also been in prison about five months.) Notwithstanding the greater expense of this diet, all the prisoners, without exception, disliked it.

\* The cost of the different diets was calculated according to the prices of food at the time the experiment was made, (February, 1840;) at the ordinary prices of food the cost would be lower.

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*Fifth Diet.*—Cost, including cooking, 4½*d.*

Breakfast and supper, the same as in the first diet. Dinner, half a pound of meat and a pound of potatoes.

Twenty prisoners (15 males and 5 females) were put upon this diet. With the exception of two men who were rather old, the ages of the male prisoners varied from 24 to 45; those of the females from 22 to 38. The periods of previous confinement varied from a fortnight to 10 months. Nine of the male prisoners were employed in weaving, two in warping, one in shoe-making, and the others in sundry employments. One of the females was occupied in weaving, and the others in twisting. At the beginning of the experiment, 15 of the prisoners were in good health and 5 in indifferent health; at the end, those who had been in good health continued to be so, and two who had been in indifferent health had improved; the health of the other three remained indifferent. The average weight of the prisoners was nearly the same at the end of the experiment as at the beginning; upon the whole, however, there was a slight loss. The greatest gain was 7 lbs., (by a woman employed in twisting, who had been in prison nearly five months;) and the greatest loss was 11½ lbs., by a man employed in weaving, who had been in prison about one month.

This was the most expensive of all the diets; nevertheless, it will be seen that its effects on the health of the prisoners was not so satisfactory as that of some of the other diets; nor was this diet generally liked by the prisoners, all in the class, except five, (of whom four were females,) preferring the ordinary prison diet, which, with variations in quantity according to the different kinds of work, &c., is the same as the seventh diet.

*Sixth Diet.*—Cost, including cooking, 3*d.*

*Breakfast.*—The same as in the first diet.

*Dinner.*—1 lb. of bread.

*Supper.*—1 lb. of potatoes.

Ten prisoners, five males and five females, were put on this diet. All were young, their ages varying from 13 to 20, and only one being more than 17. The periods of previous confinement varied from six weeks to seven months, the average being about four months. Excepting one, who was a shoemaker, all were employed at light kinds of work. All were in good health, both at the beginning and at the end of the experiment. On an average there was a gain in weight of 2¾ lbs. per prisoner; the greatest gain being 9 lbs., (by a female,) and the greatest loss 6 lbs., (by the shoemaker.) All the prisoners, except two girls, preferred the ordinary prison diet to this diet.

*Seventh Diet.*—Cost, including cooking, 3¼*d.*

*Breakfast and Supper.*—The same as in the first diet.

*Dinner.*—2 pints of broth, containing 4 ozs. of barley and 1 oz. of bone, with vegetables; also 8 ozs. of bread.

This, as already observed, is very much like the ordinary diet of the prison.

Ten prisoners were put upon this diet, (five young men and five young women.) The periods of previous confinement varied from three weeks to nine months. One of the men was employed in shoe-making, two in cabinet-making, and two in winding. Four of the women were occupied in winding and one in sewing. All were in good health, both at the beginning and at the end of the experiment: Upon the whole, there was a decrease in the average weight of the prisoners, but the decrease was not quite half a pound each. The greatest loss was 5½ lbs., by a man, who had been in prison five months, and who had been employed in winding; and the greatest gain was 7 lbs., by a woman, who had also been in prison about five months, and who was also employed in winding.

*Eighth Diet.*—Cost, including cooking, 1¾*d.*

*Breakfast.*—2 lbs. of potatoes boiled.

*Dinner.*—3 lbs. of potatoes boiled.

*Supper.*—1 lb. of potatoes boiled.

A class of 10 young men and boys was put on this diet. All had been in confinement for short periods only, and all were employed at light work, teasing hair. At the beginning of the experiment eight were in good health and two in indifferent health; at the end, the eight continued in good health and the two who had been in indifferent health had improved. There was, on an average, a gain in weight

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of nearly 3½ lbs. per prisoner, the greatest gain being 8¼ lbs., by a young man, whose health had been indifferent at the beginning of the experiment. Only two prisoners lost at all in weight, and the quantity in each case was trifling. The prisoners all expressed themselves quite satisfied with this diet, and regretted the change back again to the ordinary diet.

Upon the whole, the prisoners who were put upon these different diets increased in weight and improved in health, the females improving most, and gaining most in weight. How far any one of these diets would prove to be superior to the others in a long experiment, and with prisoners of different ages, employed at different kinds of work, and confined for different periods, I cannot say; but so far as a trial of one month can be depended upon, it would appear that the cheaper diets, and those containing no other animal food than milk, are the best. There can, however, be no doubt that, whatever diet be chosen, whether one without meat or not, it should allow of frequent changes, giving a preference to each article of food in its season.\*

At page 6 in my Report will be found a return for the year 1839 of the number of offenders of different kinds apprehended within the bounds of the Glasgow police, that is, within the city proper; and of the estimated amount of property stolen in the cases which came to the knowledge of the police. The amount (7,623*l.*) appears to be very moderate, considering the extent of population and the quantity of property exposed; but it is probable that, notwithstanding the high character of the Glasgow police, under the efficient superintendence of Captain Miller, thefts

State of Crime at Glasgow.

\* The following is the dietary of the Glasgow Bridewell as last modified:—

*First or Smallest Rate.*

	Weight of Solids.
Breakfast.—8 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with two-thirds of a pint of butter-milk	} 16 ozs.
Dinner.—4 ozs. of barley made into a full quart of broth, with vegetables, marrow-bones, and seasoning, but no meat; also 4 ozs. of bread of second or household quality.	

*Second Rate.*

Breakfast as above . . . . .	} 20 ozs.
Dinner.—Broth as above, with 8 ozs. of bread . . . . .	

*Third Rate.—(Rate also for unconvicted prisoners who do not work.)*

Breakfast.—8 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with 4 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of butter-milk . . . . .	} 24 ozs.
Dinner.—Broth as above, with 8 ozs. of bread . . . . .	

*Fourth Rate.*

Breakfast.—The same as in the third rate, viz., 8 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with 4 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of butter-milk . . . . .	} 28 ozs.
Dinner.—Broth as above, with 8 ozs. of bread . . . . .	
Supper.—4 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with a half-pint of butter-milk . . . . .	

*Fifth Rate.*

Breakfast.—8 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with 4 ozs. of bread and one-third pint of skimmed milk, or 1 pint of butter-milk . . . . .	} 32 ozs.
Dinner.—Broth as above, with 12 ozs. of bread . . . . .	
Supper.—4 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with half a pint of butter-milk . . . . .	

*Sixth Rate.—(Extraordinary allowance to be given only in particular cases to males at very hard labour, and imprisoned for long periods.)*

Breakfast.—8 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with 8 ozs. of bread, and one-third pint of skimmed milk, or 1 pint of butter-milk . . . . .	} 36 ozs.
Dinner.—Broth as above, with 12 ozs. of bread . . . . .	
Supper.—4 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with half a pint of butter-milk . . . . .	

Every convicted prisoner to commence with the lowest rate of diet; and every unconvicted prisoner with the third rate. Any increase to be regulated by the nature of the prisoner's work, his industry, and his behaviour.

No article of food which has been partly eaten to be put into the boiler to form part of the next meal. Oatmeal cakes to be given occasionally as a change for wheaten bread of the same weight. Potatoes may be used in place of the bread or porridge, at the rate of three times the weight of potatoes for once the weight of bread or oatmeal, or for the barley-broth at the rate of eight times the weight of the barley contained in the broth. Other vegetables, too, may be substituted, when in season, for portions of the dietary, preserving as nearly as possible the same amount of nutriment. 15 stones of marrow-bones are used weekly for an average of about 350 prisoners, 1 lb. of salt to 24 lbs. of meal for porridge, and 1 lb. of salt generally to 12 lbs. of barley for broth. The prisoners breakfast at 7 in the morning, dine at 2, and (such as have a third meal) sup at 7 in the evening.

About one-third of the prisoners are generally upon the lowest scale of diet. The average daily cost of the food in the Glasgow Bridewell, including cooking, is about 2½*d.* per day for each prisoner.

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to a large amount are committed which are never detected, or which, though detected, are never reported to the police. The value of the raw material alone which is taken from the factories is estimated by some persons, well informed on the subject, at very many thousand pounds per annum.

It will be observed that, of 7,687 offences reported, nearly 3,000 were caused immediately by drunkenness. It is probable, also, that drunkenness was the chief cause of the offences headed "Assaults" and "Disorderly Conduct," amounting to nearly 1,600; and that many of the thefts also were committed during the partial excitement of the offender by liquor, or during the complete intoxication of the party robbed.

The efficiency of the Glasgow police would be greatly increased by its extension, under one head, to the whole of the town and neighbourhood.

In some of my previous Reports I have given the number of serious offences of different kinds, as nearly as it could be ascertained, committed in different towns and counties within the previous year. I have not, however, had an opportunity of collecting similar information for my present Report. It is very desirable, in order to obtain a knowledge of the real amount of crime committed in different parts of the country, urban and rural, and of its increase or decrease from year to year, that public registers should be opened of at least all serious offences, without regard to the detection and prosecution of the offenders. Few things are more misleading than the present returns of crime; and few errors are, in my opinion, greater than that which has been supported by these returns, that crime has been upon the increase from age to age, and is still augmenting. The existence of a public prosecutor in Scotland, with subordinate prosecutors throughout the country, whose office it is to inquire into all serious offences which are committed, affords peculiar facilities for the establishment of such a register in this part of the kingdom.

Want of a public Register of all serious Offences.

Improvements in the Criminal Police of several Counties.

A great improvement has been made in the police of several counties since my last Report, the provisions of the Bill introduced into Parliament by the Lord Advocate last year for facilitating the establishment of a rural police having been adopted by these counties and brought into operation. Much good has already resulted, especially in the great diminution in these counties of the number of beggars, a class very prolific in crime. In order, however, to render it possible to obtain the services of highly qualified men to direct the police, and by that and other means to increase its general efficiency, it is very desirable that that provision of the Act which enables counties to form unions should be generally adopted. Hitherto the only union, I believe, which has been made is between the counties of Aberdeen and Banff. It would, too, be very advantageous if means were provided and adopted for uniting the police of the towns with that of the counties. At present neighbouring counties can unite, but most of the towns within these counties must remain separate, as well from the counties as from each other; and some instances have come to my knowledge of the rural police being much impeded by the bad state of the police in some neighbouring towns, and *vice versa*.

It is satisfactory to observe that, in the formation of the rural police, the important principle has generally been acted upon of rendering the head officer really responsible for the state of the police, by placing in his hands, virtually at least, the appointment and dismissal of the subordinate officers. This I believe to be the greatest security that can be had for the efficient working of the system.

Houses of Refuge.

On several previous occasions I have ventured to call attention to the subject of houses of refuge for persons, especially young persons, who are not in a state of punishment, but who either from having recently quitted prison, or from the death or neglect of their parents, or from any other circumstances, are in a position in which, for a time at least, it is beyond their power to procure a situation in which they can earn an honest livelihood, and who show their sincere desire to keep out of crime, and to establish a good character, by their willingness to enter an institution, the rules of which require that they should work hard, live on coarse food, and submit to various restrictions necessary for their moral welfare. I should greatly rejoice if any observations of mine on this subject should contribute to the establishment of houses of refuge on a large scale, conducted upon sound principles and under efficient management. I am satisfied that such institutions might to a great extent be made to supersede the use of prisons, and greatly to reduce the labour and expense of the police, and the whole business and cost of criminal justice. Nothing can be clearer to my mind than that if a person be ready volun-

tarily to place himself under control, and in a situation inferior in comfort to that of the independent labourer, it must be wise in society to provide for his reception, especially as it can be shown that a person so circumstanced would, under good management, be much less expensive than in prison. By such an arrangement the course of crime and corruption, so extensive and injurious to society and so demoralizing to the offender himself, and which merely postpones the time when under far less favourable circumstances society must provide for the offender's support and control, by the comparatively expensive process of imprisonment or transportation, would in a great number of cases be much reduced, and in many wholly prevented. Strongly impressed with this belief it is with much pleasure that I have witnessed every attempt, however imperfect, to establish houses of refuge; and feeling how important for the success of a plan upon a large scale is the sanction to such institutions by the judges, it is with sincere gratification that I have remarked the praises passed upon houses of refuge by the Lord Justice Clerk, and his recommendation that they should be generally established. His Lordship has in particular called attention to the house of refuge at Glasgow, and to the effects which that institution has already produced in the decrease of the number of juvenile offenders in Glasgow, a result corroborated by the superintendant of the Glasgow police, as will be seen by reference to page 5 in my Report. And marked as has been the effect already obtained, I am convinced that by some changes in the principles of management and by the erection of additional buildings, which might be put up at a small cost, these effects might be greatly increased. Every good governor of a prison must know how many there are who, while under the influence of a well ordered prison, where the inmates are treated with kindness as well as firmness, would gladly avail themselves of any resource by which they could avoid falling back into crime; and that there are many such is confirmed by the eagerness with which admission has been sought into the existing houses of refuge. The governor of the Glasgow Bridewell speaks very strongly on this point, and has given proof of the sincerity of his belief by the active part he has taken in the establishment and superintendence of the present house of refuge for boys at Glasgow, and in the establishment of another refuge which is in progress for girls. The striking fact, too, of there being generally some persons in the Glasgow Bridewell confined in separate cells, and subject to all the restrictions of prisoners, whose period of imprisonment has expired, but who have asked to be allowed to stay longer, is strongly corroborative of the want of houses of refuge. Some of these prisoners remain till they have earned enough money by over-work to buy a decent suit of clothes, and to make a little fund by which they may have a better chance of procuring a situation; and others wait until the good governor himself succeeds in obtaining a place for them. In the case of females, Mr. Brebner states that the difficulty is far greater than in that of males, and that in their case the want of an intermediate position between a prison and the world at large, where the work of the prison may be completed, and the recommendation of a good character can be obtained, is yet more urgently felt.

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House of Refuge  
Glasgow.

Since the date of my last Report upon the temporary house of refuge at Aberdeen, a benevolent gentleman of that city, since dead, who had given 1,000*l.* towards the establishment of this temporary refuge, has made over the sum of 5,000*l.* for the purchase of land and the erection of a permanent house of refuge. About 2,000*l.* of this money has been already expended in the purchase of about 50 acres of land at a distance of three or four miles from Aberdeen; and I have no doubt that if in the selection of plans for the building, the instructions of the donor be fully acted upon, "to provide the greatest possible amount of accommodation at the least possible expense," consistently with the attainment of the objects in view, less than the whole of the remaining 3,000*l.* will prove sufficient to erect a building capable of receiving 300 inmates. It is proposed that the employments of those admitted should be such as, while they will do much towards defraying the current expenses of the establishment, will best prepare the inmates to become successful emigrants. Thus the men and boys will be employed a good deal in husbandry, and some of them will probably learn to become carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, &c. Many also will in addition be taught hand-loom weaving, with which they may advantageously occupy their long winter evenings should they go to Canada, or to any other country where the winter is long and severe; the art of hand-loom weaving being too easily acquired to make it desirable to teach it as a person's sole occupation.

House of Refuge at  
Aberdeen.

There is so great an economy, and there are so many other advantages in union

Plan for a general  
House of Refuge.

## SCOTLAND.

in any plan like that for houses of refuge, that I would venture strongly to recommend that instead of attempting to establish a separate refuge for each town, or even for each county, a general house of refuge should be provided, and that this should be for the common benefit of all: or if it were preferred to make the benefit and the expense optional to each district, then it has occurred to me that advantage might be taken of the machinery created by the Prisons Act, to have a national house of refuge under the management of the General Board, giving each county board a right to claim admission for a certain number of inmates, either on the payment of a certain sum per annum, or a certain sum per head; the money so paid being added to the assessment for prisons. Such an arrangement would appear to be equitable, inasmuch as for the reasons already given every shilling judiciously expended on a house of refuge, would probably save much more than a shilling in prisons, not to speak of the other and far greater benefits. Such a plan, too, would be as feasible as it would be equitable, and so simple is the building required, and so easy are all the necessary arrangements when compulsion and restraint are done away with, and good conduct is made the only condition on which an inmate is allowed to remain, that a very short time would suffice to bring an institution of this kind into vigorous and extensive operation. There is indeed at Greenlaw, near Edinburgh, a large building which was used for a short time for French prisoners, which might I think be readily made available for the object in view, if your Lordship should think proper to recommend that it should be so appropriated. There is a considerable quantity of land attached to this building, amounting I believe to between 40 and 50 acres, every yard of which would be serviceable.

## Scottish Prisons Act.

The Bill which passed into a law last session for the improvement of prisons and prison discipline in Scotland will, I have no doubt, do much towards remedying the evils which it was intended to cure; and I think there is every reason to expect that it will have the effect of placing the prisons in Scotland as much above those of most other countries, as with a few striking exceptions they have hitherto been below them. In its progress through Parliament, however, during the three sessions that it was pending, this Bill was much changed, and, in my opinion, very seriously injured. I hope, and indeed believe, that the public mind will gradually become convinced of the superior advantages of the Bill in its original form, and of the propriety of restoring it to what it was; but in the mean time, as in some of my Reports I have held out expectations as to the working of this measure which I do not expect for the present to be fully realized, I think it due to myself as well as useful in other ways, briefly to record the chief alterations which have been made.

I. As the Bill originally stood the whole of Scotland would have been regarded, so far as relates to prisons, as one undivided district. The General Board had power to provide large prisons wherever they were required, and these and all other prisons were to be available to the whole surrounding country, and indeed to every part of Scotland, from which there might be ready access, without restriction as to boundaries of counties. Now, however, by the Bill in its altered form, every county however small, and however peculiar in its circumstances, is made to a great extent a separate district, with separate interests, and obliged to maintain a separate prison, having a complete establishment of officers and all the requisites, so far as they can be commanded in this insulated way, for carrying on a perfect system of discipline; while the smaller prisons, however near the borders of different counties, and however convenient they may be for the reception of criminals from them, must be used exclusively (except by special orders from the General Board given for cause assigned in each separate case) by the particular county in which the prison happens to stand. It is indeed provided that all prisoners sentenced to six months' confinement or upwards, may be sent to a general prison, to be constructed at Perth; and that all who are sentenced to confinement for one year or upwards, must be sent there: and this is certainly a great improvement on the old plan of complete separation of prisons between one county and another. But how different is such an arrangement from that made in the first Bill, where without fixing on any particular spot, or directing that, without regard to distance and the peculiar circumstances of the district, all prisoners sentenced to a certain period of confinement must be sent to one place, a provision was made for having suitable prison accommodation wherever it was required. Under the arrangements there contemplated, the Perth prison would still have been built, probably, for prisoners on the eastern side of the country; but for those in the west, the Glasgow Bridewell would probably have been enlarged; while for those in the north, except the north-east,

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for which there is accommodation at Aberdeen, part of Fort George would probably have been fitted up. To remove a prisoner from the neighbourhood of Glasgow to Perth, will be to incur a considerable expense of conveyance in taking a person from a place where food, fuel, and all the expenses of maintenance are at least as cheap as they are at Perth, and where the value of his labour is positively greater. Some of these objections apply with equal force to the bringing of prisoners from the distant counties of the north and north-west to Perth.

Another important benefit which would have arisen from treating the whole of Scotland as one unbroken district, would have been that a stronger motive would have existed than is to be found at present for taking efficient means for the apprehension of offenders wherever they may appear, and in the earliest stages of their career. By the summary of the Digest of Returns, it has already been shown that nearly one-half the inmates of the different prisons are strangers to the counties in which the particular offence which led to their apprehension was committed,—a fact confirmatory of the statements which I have sometimes made of the great extent to which the class of criminals is unsettled and wandering. This being the case, it cannot but be felt as a hardship to any county, which by the superior vigilance of its police causes the apprehension of a greater number of offenders than the neighbouring counties, that as a consequence of its greater vigilance it should be burthened with the support of these offenders in prison, when the whole country shares in the benefit. The great anxiety which was manifested for the nice adjustment of the prison assessment between county and county, notwithstanding the smallness of the whole sum to be raised, shows that pecuniary considerations of this kind have considerable weight; and I have no doubt that the operation of the first Bill in removing on the one hand the fear of increased expense, and on the other the feeling of injustice caused by requiring a particular locality to pay a cost which is for the common good, would have acted powerfully in stimulating the local authorities to obtain the arrest of offenders wherever they might appear, instead of their contenting themselves, as is now often the case, with removing them from their own particular parish or county. This increased vigilance and energy in weeding society from offenders might have been looked for particularly in those counties which serve as thoroughfares between one part of the country and another.

II. As the Bill originally stood, the whole management of the prisons and consequently the whole responsibility was vested in the General Board, though doubtless the General Board would have been happy to avail themselves of the assistance in the different localities of gentlemen conversant with the subject of prison discipline, and who were known to take an interest in it. Under this arrangement all the appointments would have been made by the General Board, who would have been free from those local ties and feelings which must act so powerfully in promoting the appointment and retention of persons from motives partly of charity and compassion, and in preventing the adoption of the only rule which is just to the public and calculated to secure the able and efficient management of the prisons,—that of making every appointment depend exclusively on qualification. Had the appointments all proceeded from one source, too, means would probably have been taken, something like those adopted in the London Police, for having persons regularly trained to the employment; and the great superiority which as a general rule has been shown by officers brought up in the Glasgow Bridewell, shows how beneficial such an arrangement would have been.

Such are the chief alterations which have been made in the Prisons Bill. They necessarily gave rise to many others (most of them tending to cramp the powers of the General Board), but these it is unnecessary to follow through their various ramifications. These changes while they have certainly left in the Bill much of its original value have nevertheless complicated and weakened a measure which was simple in construction, simple in expression, and which I feel confident would have proved simple and efficient in working. The measure, however, is still a great improvement upon what existed before, and gives the means in my opinion of creating a more perfect system of secondary punishments in Scotland, than is to be found at present in any other country in the world.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

FREDERIC HILL.

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## REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

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### HADDINGTON\*, HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Scarcely any change has been made since my last visit, either in the discipline or the building. Both are bad; but as the prison will probably soon be abandoned, it is not now worth while to attempt to make improvements.

There is a good site for a new prison behind the county buildings and court-house, on a piece of unoccupied ground, about 60 yards long and 40 yards broad, which is much more than would be required.

I learned from Mr. List, the able superintendent of police for this county, that the efforts of the police to suppress vagrancy and to break up lodging-houses for beggars, have been much impeded by the unjust system under which the expense of prisoners has hitherto been paid. For, notwithstanding most of these vagrants are found beyond the boundaries of the burgh, and in the rural parts of the county, the cost of their maintenance, in case of apprehension and conviction, has always fallen upon the burgh; a state of things which every one felt to be so unfair, that it appears to have prevented those concerned in enforcing the law against vagrancy from carrying it into efficient operation. There can be no doubt that in this way the county has lost much more than it has gained by exemption from its just share of the expense of imprisonment: for, besides the large sums obtained in the form of alms—often given, as in the case of unprotected females in farm houses and other sequestered places, from motives of fear—much must have been taken off by robbery, and much injury done by depredation; many beggars being, when occasion offers, thieves and plunderers also. It is satisfactory to think that the unjust system which has produced this, among other evils, will soon come to a close.

September, 1839.

SCOTLAND.  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
Haddington.

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### LINLITHGOW†, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

It will have been seen by my Third Report that this prison is not susceptible of the alterations which would be necessary to render it fit for permanent use. It is not necessary, however, that the new prison should be a large one, as it will be wanted only for prisoners sentenced to short periods of confinement. There fortunately happens to be a convenient site for such a prison as is required close to the town-hall and county buildings.

No changes have been made in the present prison since my last visit beyond a few improvements in the discipline, enumerated at the end of the last report; and some even of these have been allowed to fall into disuse.

As mentioned in my last Report, the prison is not secure.

The walls were dirty, (caused by smoke from the fires,) and the prison, generally, was in an indifferent state as to cleanliness. Neither were the prisoners themselves clean. Indeed there is no supply of towels, soap, and combs. The daily examination of the prisoners, to see whether they have washed themselves thoroughly, (as directed in the regulations recommended at my last visit, and adopted by the magistrates,) is not always made; nor has the rule been always enforced requiring them to wash themselves from head to foot at the time of admission. Another regulation, directing that every prisoner's shirt and stockings shall be washed once a-week, has fallen into neglect.

Open fires are allowed again in summer, contrary to one of the regulations.

The allowance for food is still paid in money, and the prisoners can get supplied with anything they like by people in the street.

As before, there is no separation beyond that of the sexes, no instruction, no library, no religious exercises, and no inspection. Whisky is sometimes found in the prison by the jailor, and almost any kind of offence can be committed with impunity.

The office of jailor is filled by two of the town officers, and they are the same as at my last visit. The head officer is 39 years old, can read and write, appears to be active and intelligent, and is spoken highly of by the provost; and it is very possible that if a new small prison were put up on a proper construction, he would manage it well. Little, however, as has been the inducement to exert himself in the present state of things he ought to have done his best, and not to have neglected the rules prescribed. He is said to be a sober man, and one whose word can be relied on.

October, 1839.

Linlithgow.

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\* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Haddington appeared in my Second Report page 129. The last notice (dated January, 1839) is in my Fourth Report, page 163.

† A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Linlithgow appeared in my Third Report, page 58.

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Reports on  
Separate Prisons.

## Glasgow Gaol.

## GLASGOW GAOL\*, LANARKSHIRE.

The evils in this ill-constructed and ill-regulated prison have been but slightly lessened, in the male department, since the publication of my last Report. The state of the female department, however, has, by a few vigorous measures during my present visit, been wholly changed. Of the recommendations made after my last visit, one of the few which were adopted, was the appointment of a matron; and by the exertions of Mr. Brebner, the governor of the bridewell, an excellent matron has been obtained. Owing, however, to no change having been made in the internal arrangements of the prison, her exertions, till within the last few days, have been of little avail; the female prisoners having remained crowded together in a part of the prison where they could communicate with people in the streets, and with debtors, where too they were far removed from the matron, and where they were still under the management, to a considerable extent, of male officers. Now, however, they have been placed in a portion of the prison formerly used for some of the debtors, and where there is a considerable number of small rooms, which, for a long time had been turned to very little account, but which, under ordinary circumstances, will afford the means of keeping the female prisoners completely separate from each other. This part of the prison is put under the exclusive management of the matron, and an apartment has been fitted up in it, where she now resides. The place has been thoroughly cleaned and white-washed, wooden blinds have been put up before the windows, and a furnace has been built in one of the larger rooms, and the room fitted up for a washing-house. Of course the prisoners themselves are now clean both in their persons and clothes; they are all usefully employed, (this, to considerable extent, was the case before, through the exertions of lady visitors,) the matron gives them instruction, a small library of interesting books has been procured for their use, and order and silence have succeeded to confusion and clamour. One short week, with Mr. Brebner's aid, has been sufficient to effect this happy change; for it is only a week since I met the magistrates, and persuaded them to adopt a number of measures, (none of them entailing much expense,) and to give Mr. Brebner authority for carrying them into immediate effect.

The male department of the prison is certainly not in so bad a state as it was, although it yet remains one of the worst in Scotland, and may still be truly termed a school of crime. The system of pawning appears to have been put a stop to; and the cook, who took so active a part in it, has been dismissed. The sale of ale and porter too to the criminal prisoners, with permission to purchase other kinds of food, has been abolished, although the sale of these liquors (and that to the profit of the city), continues to the debtors; but the criminal prisoners are still in constant idleness, and are still allowed to whistle, sing, and apparently to make as much noise as they choose; and, although to a much less extent than formerly, there are still mock-trials, stealing, smoking, and gambling, the stake generally consisting of part of the allowance of food.

In one of the rooms I found a piece of string with a lump of lead fastened at the end, the evident use of which was to convey articles to and from the room below.

Although, since my last visit, smoking has been forbidden, I find that the practice still goes on; for snuff continuing to be permitted, the prisoners have used the snuff to smoke with. They make the tobacco pipes out of the pipe-clay given them to clean the floors of their rooms with (the pipes being dried in the sun, on the ledge of their windows); and one way in which they strike a light is by means of the nails in their shoes. I found, by an examination of one of the officers, that the smell of the smoke was sometimes perceived, and that they occasionally found tobacco pipes; but there did not appear to have been a single instance of punishment ensuing.

Again, although by another regulation, lately adopted, prisoners are forbidden to have any money in their possession, and they are searched at entrance to see that they do not conceal any, yet one of the officers was obliged to admit that, when prisoners had succeeded in evading the rule and the search, instead of his taking the money from them on becoming aware that they had it, and reporting them for punishment, he had positively in some cases received and executed commissions for them, in the purchase of snuff, with the very money which they ought not to have had in their possession!

In fact, nothing can be more inert and inefficient than the management of this prison. Bad as is its construction (and he must be an ingenious man who could suggest anything worse), I am sure I am speaking within bounds when I say that, with a few trifling alterations, most of the worst evils in the state of the prisoners—noise, dirt, quarrelling and fighting, stealing from each other, pawning, gambling, mutual instruction in crime, and planning future robberies—might at any time have been put an effectual stop to in one single month. It would not have been possible, indeed, to attain anything positively good; but there was no necessity for tolerating these monstrous evils.

One of the recommendations after my last visit was to put up wooden blinds before all the windows, including those of the debtors. This recommendation was not, however, adopted; and I find, as might have been expected, that the debtors go on to obtain supplies of whiskey through the windows.

I recommended a complete change of officers, but no change has been made. I believe that at least one of the present officers is in the habit of drinking to excess.

October, 1839.

\*. A full description of the construction, age, and general state of this prison, appeared in my First Report, page 49. The last notice (dated January, 1839), is in my Fourth Report, page 110.

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## GLASGOW BRIDEWELL\*, LANARKSHIRE.

SCOTLAND.  
 Reports on  
 Separate Prisons.  
 Glasgow Bridewell.

Since the time of my last visit, the following alterations have been made :—

Every cell has been furnished with a gas light.

All the prisoners, including the untried, have been supplied with a complete prison dress, and every article belonging to themselves is now taken from them on their admission, and retained till they are liberated.

More efficient teachers have been engaged to instruct the prisoners in reading, writing, &c.; and the general superintendence of the education department has been transferred to the governor.

Visits to prisoners are now only allowed under very peculiar circumstances; and the power of admitting visitors is placed entirely in the hands of the governor.

A provision has been made for warming the baths in cold weather, so that they are now used in winter as well as in summer.

The weight of every prisoner is ascertained and recorded at the time of admission and liberation.

Other minor alterations have been made.

In addition to the foregoing, I recommended that some airing yards should be constructed, but this has not been done.

A provision for enabling all the prisoners to take daily exercise in the open air is now one of the few things required to make this prison complete; but I do not attach the slightest blame to the Commissioners for not having supplied it, since the other recommendations which they adopted have of themselves entailed a very considerable expense, and quite as great a one as it was reasonable to expect them to incur under the circumstances of the case.

As this is possibly the last time that I shall have occasion to speak in my Report of the commissioners of the Glasgow Bridewell, it is proper that I should record my sense of the wisdom and liberality of their management; for under their auspices has been established and carried on a prison which, whether in excellence of discipline or in economy of the public funds, has few equals in the world, and in the British isles certainly none.

The great cause, in my opinion, of the successful manner in which this prison has been conducted, has been the careful selection in the first instance of a governor deserving full confidence, and then the placing the reins of government, to a great extent, in his hands; the commissioners contenting themselves generally with watching the progress of events, and judging of the results.

One evil resulting from the want of airing yards is, that the prisoners get opportunities of communicating with each other, in consequence of the corridors being necessarily used to some extent as substitutes for airing yards; for a prisoner walking in a corridor has often an opportunity of speaking to the prisoners in their different cells.

The new wing, which was mentioned in the last Report as having been just commenced, is now in a forward state. It is expected that the roof will be put on in a few weeks, and that the building will be ready for use in about six months.

The prison was, as usual, very clean. Owing, however, to its being much crowded, it has lately been found necessary to bring some old cells into use again, which are damp.

The number of prisoners at the time of my visit was 354 (about the average number of late), and a short time ago there were as many as 433, while the number of cells is not quite 300. This want of sufficient accommodation has rendered it necessary to depart to a great extent from the principle of individual separation, one of the main characteristics of the Glasgow Bridewell. In order to reduce the evil as much as possible, I recommended that, instead of the prisoners being distributed two in each cell, a number of the quietest among them should be collected together in the largest rooms or cells that could be found, subject to the frequent and unperceived inspection of the officers, so as to leave the great majority of the cells each with a single prisoner. This plan has been carried into effect, and is found to work well. It has been adopted, too, in other prisons.

One important advantage arising from the separation of prisoners, and which, so far as I am aware, has hitherto escaped notice, was strongly manifested at the last assizes at Glasgow, namely, the better state of mind in which those who have been separated appear at their trial, and the greater readiness with which they acknowledge their offences. A portion of the Glasgow Bridewell, as has been previously stated, is used as a gaol for untried prisoners, and it is observed that such prisoners, coming from the Glasgow Bridewell, often show contrition, and at once plead guilty to the charge against them; while prisoners from the gaol, where they are not separated, often brazen out their offences, treat the matter with levity, and, notwithstanding the clearest evidence against them, plead not guilty. The difference in this respect in the two classes of prisoners at the last assizes was so marked as to excite the public observation of the judge on the bench. It was afterwards discovered that the prisoners in the gaol had entered into a sort of agreement to refuse to plead guilty.

The prisoners have, upon the whole, enjoyed good health, but many of them have lost strength, which, I fear, will continue to be the case until they can have regular exercise in the open air. The surgeon, however, still holds the opinion which I have before mentioned, that the inmates of the Bridewell enjoy better health than the average of persons in Glasgow.

It is much to be regretted that, in a prison of this importance, the medical attendant does not keep a regular and proper record of sickness, and that he does not make a periodical examination of the prisoners. I have several times recommended that these duties should be performed, but the recommendation has not been acted upon.

\* A full description of the construction and general state of this prison appeared in my First Report, page 53. The last notice (dated November, 1838), is in my Fourth Report, page 100.

SCOTLAND.  
 Reports on  
 Separate Prisons.  
 Glasgow Bridewell.

During the last month, a plan has been in operation, connected with the work department, which, so far as we can judge at present, is likely to be productive of beneficial effects. Every prisoner is required to do 10 hours' fair work per day for the benefit of the establishment, and he himself receives the value (or rather is credited with the value) of all over-work. When the nature of the employment admits of it, the whole week's work, namely, 60 hours' labour, is estimated at the beginning of the week, and the prisoner is apprized that, as soon as he has performed that quantity, he will have the time to himself, and that he may employ such time either in working for his own benefit, in reading, or in whatever way he may choose. Each prisoner has a little book, in which is entered, once a-week, the value of his earnings, distinguishing the part which he has obtained for himself; and it need scarcely be stated that, of this latter column, I found that every prisoner could, from memory, at once tell me the precise amount.

It is intended to allow the prisoners interest for the money which they earn, at the same rate and upon the same plan as that given at the savings' banks, so as at once to give them a practical knowledge of what is meant by interest, and to hold out an inducement to them to become connected with a savings' bank after they leave prison.

I was again disappointed at not finding the prison library turned to greater account, although much more has been done this year than last. I am satisfied that a well-selected library of interesting books may, under intelligent and active management, be made a powerful instrument of reform in a prison, it being very important to create in the prisoners a taste for rational and agreeable occupation, like that of reading, with which they may occupy a portion of their leisure time, after their liberation. I hope that an arrangement has at length been made at the Glasgow Bridewell, which will secure this being done. A person has been appointed to have the special charge of the library, whose duty it will be to see that every prisoner able to read has at all times a library book suited to his peculiar tastes and capacity; and, before receiving the book back, he will examine the prisoner on its contents, and record the result.

The state of the prison reflects great credit, as usual, on the talent and zeal of the governor, and the governor makes a favourable report of the qualifications and conduct of the subordinate officers. It should be remarked, however (and the governor quite agrees in this), that the person at present holding the office of matron, although a very industrious and respectable woman, is not suited for other than an inferior situation, and that it is very desirable that a head matron should be appointed, possessing those superior qualifications which are necessary to give her moral weight with the subordinate female officers and with the prisoners, and to enable her to obtain great influence over their minds and feelings.

I have, in previous reports, sometimes noticed that there are not unfrequently some voluntary prisoners in the Glasgow Bridewell. There are three at the present time, one male and two females. The period of imprisonment to which one of the females was sentenced expired last May, and she has remained ever since, alone in her cell, and subject to exactly the same restrictions as the other prisoners, in order that she might, by over-work, earn money to purchase clothes with, so that, on leaving prison, she may have a fair chance of obtaining a decent situation. The male prisoner is a plasterer and painter, who came to the prison a few weeks ago, stating that he was unable to procure employment, and expressing his willingness to do any kind of work which the governor might give him, and to submit to all the rules of the prison, if he might be allowed to remain until he could get work elsewhere. The governor consented to receive him; and I found the man, of respectable appearance, working very industriously.

It has been objected that, in showing by illustrations of this kind, that the separate system is not the cruel mode of discipline which some have considered it to be, I prove too much, for that it appears that a prison, where this system is in use, instead of being a place of dread, is one of attraction. If it were found that there were numerous applications for admission, and these from a class not in destitute circumstances, there might be just ground for the remark; though, even then, it could scarcely be supposed that the attraction could consist in the rule forbidding companionship. A more probable explanation would be, that the diet was too good, compared with that of the poorer classes of honest labourers; or that the prisoners had not enough work to do. So long, however, as the applicants belong to a very destitute class, it appears to me to be an advantage that they should be willing to consent to place themselves voluntarily in that situation, in which their necessities, improvidence, or want of self-control, would probably soon drive them, through the expensive medium of a police office and court of justice.

December, 1839.

The following return has been made by the governor, of the proximate causes of the different offences committed by the prisoners received during the year ending 2nd August, 1839, as nearly as they could be ascertained:—

OFFENCES.	CAUSE OF OFFENCE.										Total.	
	Drink.		Idleness and bad Company.		Confirmed bad habits.		Want.		Uncertain.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Obscene conduct . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Assault on parents and wives . . . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Cruelty to, and exposing children . . . . .	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	8
Obstructing, assaulting, and annoying the officers of police . . . . .	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
Theft, pocket-picking, and attempting to steal . . . . .	190	125	239	170	72	97	17	32	21	28	539	452
Reset of theft (receiving stolen goods) . . . . .	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	8	4
Forgery . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
Fraud and imposition, swindling, embezzlement, and breach of trust . . . . .	38	4	23	2	4	1	1	3	6	3	72	13
Contravention of the Act, 2d William IV. cap. 34 (offences in reference to base coinage) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2
Issuing base coin—Convicted at common Law . . . . .	..	2	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	4	5
Breach of the game laws . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Contravention of Sect. 5th, Act 5th Geo. IV., cap. 107 (personating a dead pensioner) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Assaults of various descriptions, mobbing, outrages, breaches of the peace, and rogues and vagabonds following no lawful employment . . . . .	89	26	25	21	18	32	1	6	4	1	137	86
Keeping disorderly houses . . . . .	..	2	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	9
Disorderly prostitutes, guilty of assaults and breaches of the peace, including three destitute persons who petitioned to be admitted . . . . .	..	68	..	52	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	222
Breach of engagement and indenture . . . . .	14	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	31	1	51	1
Not returning work in due time, and working for others, thereby contravening the Act 17th Geo. III. cap. 56 . . . . .	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Military offences.—(Breaches of the articles of war.) Including one for transportation, sentenced by a general court martial . . . . .	83	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	106	..
To the prison of bridewell, including 170 convicts for transportation, and one insane lad, who having killed his sister, is to be confined for life, or until sufficient security be found that he will not harm himself, or any of Her Majesty's lieges . . . . .	25	25	69	68	75	54	2	9	21	9	192	165
	451	253	373	322	173	291	21	58	110	45	1,128	969

WILLIAM BREBNER.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, GLASGOW.

The number of inmates in this refuge has increased since my last visit to nearly 250. I found everything in good order, and the same spirit of cheerful industry as before. I stated, in my last report, my grounds for objecting to the rule which confines admission to this asylum to those who have been convicted of crimes, and these objections I still hold. I am, too, of opinion that, taking the standard of living among the poorest class of honest labourers as a guide, the scale of comforts among the inmates of the refuge is too high, although abstractedly it may be very moderate. I think, moreover, that until the number of suitable objects for the refuge be greatly reduced, it would be better to provide for the speedy emigration of many who enter it, rather than attempt to give that long course of training which forms part of the present system.

These, however, are matters which, if approved of by the directors, can be readily adopted at any time. The question most urgently pressing at present, is the supply of funds; for I regret to state that the existing income is very much less than the expenditure, and that there is an urgent want of money.

I sincerely hope that the public will respond to the call of the directors for support, and that some plan will be adopted that shall place this excellent institution on a permanent basis.

October, 1839.

GLASGOW, LANARKSHIRE.

The following report on the number and character of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the city police, and the amount of property stolen, &c., has been drawn up by Captain Miller, the excellent superintendent of the city police.

SCOTLAND.  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
House of Refuge,  
Glasgow.

Glasgow.

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

GLASGOW POLICE.

RETURN of the Number of Offenders brought before the Magistrates in the Police Court of the City, and the Results. From 1st January to 31st December, 1839, inclusive.

OFFENCES.	Number of Offenders.			Discharged.	Summarily Con- victed.	Sentenced to Bride- well.	Sentenced to Gaol.	Acquitted.	Admonished.	Ordered to find Bail.	Transferred to Cri- minal Burgh Court for Examination and formal trial.	Transferred to Sheriff Court.	Transferred to Jus- tices.	Transferred to other Counties.
	M.	F.	Total.											
Murder . . . . .	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1
Rape, assault with intent to commit . . . . .	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
—, lewdness or libidinous con- duct . . . . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Robberies on the streets . . . .	18	8	26	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	1
Assaults (common) . . . . .	335	110	445	9	355	15	14	33	47	15	1	..	..	..
Assaults on police . . . . .	115	11	126	2	111	4	5	2	11	6	..	..	..	..
Thefts by housebreaking (by false keys, &c.) . . . . .	84	26	110	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	36	..	5
Thefts (simple) . . . . .	753	754	1,507	264	904	304	22	76	..	..	194	26	31	12
Attempts to steal and to pick pockets . . . . .	73	10	83	27	42	61	..	12	..	..	1	..	1	..
Reset of theft . . . . .	41	38	79	39	13	1	..	5	..	..	15	5	2	..
Embezzlement . . . . .	15	18	33	8	13	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	10	..
Frauds . . . . .	44	21	65	22	33	13	..	5	..	..	2	..	2	1
Wilful fire-raising . . . . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Forgery . . . . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Uttering base coin . . . . .	26	38	64	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	9	..
Indecently exposing the person .	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly conduct . . . . .	633	231	864	7	545	51	..	10	302	28	..	..	..	..
Being drunk and disorderly . .	750	263	1,013	13	681	185	..	25	294	23	..	..	..	..
Keeping disorderly houses . . .	7	21	28	1	25	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Drunk on the streets . . . . .	1,959	..	1,959	13	1,941	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Begging . . . . .	82	106	188	..	17	14	..	..	171	..	..	..	..	..
Contraventions, publicans . . .	149	10	159	..	142	..	..	4	13	..	..	..	..	..
—, carters . . . . .	294	..	294	..	270	..	..	3	21	..	..	..	..	..
—, encumberers, nui- sances, &c. . . . .	139	214	353	..	75	..	..	..	278	..	..	..	..	..
—, having vents on fire . . . . .	165	27	192	..	161	..	..	3	28	..	..	..	..	..
—, having light and unjust weights . . . . .	62	9	71	..	65	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
—, having unwhole- some meat, &c. . . . .	11	2	13	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total . . . . .	5,770	1,917	7,687	468	5,410	661	46	178	1,178	72	306	72	55	20

SCOTLAND.		£. s. d.
Reports on Separate Prisons.	Estimated amount of property stolen within the police bounds, and reported at the office during the year, including watches and money, as under . . . . .	7,653 10 0
Glasgow.	Estimated value of watches stolen . . . . .	£1,854 0 0
	Estimated amount of money stolen from the persons of individuals when in a state of intoxication, by females . . . . .	1,252 10 0
		3,106 10 0
	Estimated amount of property recovered . . . . .	1,260 10 0
	Number of criminal informations lodged, 3,725.	
	Number of attempts at housebreaking discovered by the police, 84.	
	Average number of disorderly prostitutes found strolling on the streets at night, and brought to the police office, 50.	
	Number of cases brought into court in 1839, 5,047.	

The foregoing statement applies solely to the city of Glasgow, and does not include the suburban districts. As might be presumed, the aggregate number includes many parties who reappeared.

It is necessary to state that nearly all the watches and money abstracted from the person, as well as thefts by domestic and other servants, were in circumstances beyond the observation of the police, and in which the police could not be expected to act in a preventive capacity.

It is of importance to observe that the table includes every individual lodged in the police office on a charge of theft, however small the value of the article stolen. In a great proportion of these cases the property was of a very trivial amount, consisting in some of articles of provision, weights from shop counters, and liquor measures from public-houses; while in others the articles were bed-clothes taken from lodging houses in which the parties resided, and put by them in pledge, with the intention, it is believed, in not a few instances, of redeeming and restoring them after the pressure of want and necessity which prompted to the commission of the offence had ceased. It must also be observed that a considerable number of these parties were not habitual thieves; not a few of them were wives deserted by their husbands, and children by their parents; and many of them, as well as of the parties in other classes of offences, were led to the commission of these by intemperance.

The Glasgow police office is not a prison, except for the detention of parties to be brought before the magistrates and remanded for further examination; and many of the offences being such as not to merit the severe punishment of confinement in gaol or bridewell, the temporary detention in the office till the case has undergone investigation is deemed by the magistrates as a sufficient correction of the parties, many of whom are young persons, who are ordered by the magistrates to be given over to their parents for that purpose.

Since the house of refuge was opened for juvenile male offenders, there has been a considerable

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reduction of the number of that class; and there can be no doubt the decrease would have been greater if the funds of that establishment had enabled the directors to extend the accommodation. Of the juvenile female class, an equal reduction is anticipated from the opening of a similar institution for young offenders of that sex, now nearly completed.

But what must never be lost sight of is an extension of the police jurisdiction for several miles round the city, and a strict surveillance kept over the movements and haunts of known thieves, and also over small brokers and other dealers of a similar description, many of whom are in the suburban districts. The number of these, it is believed, amounts to nearly 500. Great facilities are given for disposing of stolen property, while at present the Glasgow police have no jurisdiction there whatever.

*Police Chambers, Glasgow,  
March, 1840.*

H. MILLER,  
*Superintendent of Police.*

SCOTLAND.  
—  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
—  
*Glasgow.*

DEAR SIR,

*Police Chambers, Glasgow, 7th March, 1840.*

I BEG now to forward to you a return of prisoners in this office during the year 1839, and also an estimate of the state of crime in this city; and I trust that, so far as it goes, you may find it satisfactory. Every pains have been taken to render it as correct as possible. When the great number of warehouses, stores, and other places, entering by common stairs, sunk areas, &c., is taken into account, and the tens of thousands of property which are daily exposed in transit and otherwise, it is matter of astonishment to myself that the loss sustained by the community should be so small.

I may mention for your information that the value of the property stolen and reported to the Clyde police, who have jurisdiction over the whole shipping, will not amount to 5*l.* a-month.

Short imprisonments are found to be a great evil. No less than 120 prisoners will be liberated from bridewell this month, after various periods of imprisonment, by sentence of different courts, many without friends or home, liable to mix with former associates, and again be sent to bridewell. I know that you are making this a subject of grave consideration.

I have not been able to give any idea of the extent of property stolen in the suburban districts; but if this is wished I will get it done.

*Frederic Hill, Esq.*

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,  
H. MILLER.

LANARK\*, LANARKSHIRE.

*Lanark.*

The following remarks in a letter to the provost of Lanark show the result of my observations at my late visit:—

Although the present keeper is evidently better than his predecessors, and improvements to a certain extent have been made in the prison, still the state of things is very unsatisfactory, and calls loudly for amendment. With a building better constructed than that of almost any prison in Scotland, the discipline is of the lowest kind, consisting of little beyond shutting up each prisoner in his cell, without any concern for his improvement. Useful work, the great moral restorer, is so little provided for, that of 14 prisoners I found only 3 employed, some having remained in a state of idleness for several months; so that, instead of the indolent acquiring habits of industry in the Lanark Prison, the industrious are in great danger of contracting confirmed habits of indolence. There is, too, no library, and no means of affording instruction of any kind, mental, moral, or religious. Again, there is no provision for warming the cells, and the want of this is not compensated for either by suitable clothing or labour; so that, with few exceptions, each prisoner is doomed to pass his time pinched with cold, and without any means of employing either his mind or his body.

Such an utter disregard of the most important principles of good prison discipline, and of the very claims of humanity, is most strange and melancholy. In my opinion it is quite sufficient to rouse the worst passions of the prisoners, and to bring on sickness and insanity; and although I have already made repeated efforts to induce the magistrates to adopt another course, and although I have the consolation of thinking that the present state of things cannot endure after the Prisons' Act shall have come into full operation, still as the prison must remain many months in the hands of those now in authority, I cannot consistently with my duty neglect making this last appeal to them to abandon the present bad system of management. To effect a reform requires no large expenditure of money, and but little trouble. All that is necessary is to lay out a small sum in tools, books, and clothes, and to offer such a salary as will procure a keeper really able to discharge his duties, two of which are to find profitable employment for all the prisoners, and (in a small prison like yours) to give them instruction. Mr. Brebner, whose authority in such matters is decisive, has stated, as you are well aware, that if a reasonable salary be offered, such a person can be found, and that he will undertake to procure him. The pittance now given, however, is but little more than that afforded to a farm-servant, and is such as it is vain to expect, under ordinary circumstances, will procure a trustworthy and efficient officer.

October, 1839.

The above communication did not elicit any reply.

HAMILTON†, LANARKSHIRE.

*Hamilton.*

There have been no changes of any importance since my last visit.

Many recommendations, made nearly two years ago, have not yet been carried into effect, chiefly on the ground of expense.

\* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Lanark appeared in my Third Report, page 78. The last notice (dated January, 1839) is in my Fourth Report, page 125.

† A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Hamilton appeared in my Third Report, page 74. The last notice (dated December, 1838) is in my Fourth Report, page 123.

SCOTLAND.  
 Reports on  
 Separate Prisons.  
 Hamilton.

One of the rules requires that prisoners should wash themselves daily, and the keeper assured me that he now always stands by to see this done; but this I found on examination is not the case.

The keeper has still an interest in the supply of food, being allowed, as heretofore, 6*d.* per day for each prisoner. I recommended a change in this matter nearly two years ago, and I was assured that the recommendation would be carried into effect at the expiration of the contract then existing, *i. e.*, from Whitsunday, 1838. Nevertheless, as already stated, no change has been made. Extra supplies of food are still allowed (to well-conducted prisoners) from without.

There was an error in the last Report in stating that untried prisoners get nothing but straw to lie on. It appears that it is only persons brought in in a state of drunkenness who are so treated.

Several of the prisoners were insufficiently clad, and their clothes were ragged. Some, indeed, were not in a state required even by decency.

The keeper states that he finds it impossible altogether to prevent the introduction of tobacco, whilst the prisoners continue to wear their own clothes. Tobacco, too, is sometimes thrown over the wall. With tobacco there is, of course, smoking also.

The same keeper is in office as before. He is still without any assistant; and, as most of the prisoners are furnished with hammers, and are brought out into the open air to work, (at stone-breaking,) they might any day seize him, get possession of the keys, and set themselves at liberty.

The same medical gentleman who has for so long a time attended the prison gratuitously, does so still; and he now, about once a-week, goes through the whole prison, and makes a written statement of the result of his examination.

General Observa-  
 tion.

*General Observation.*—The discipline of this prison continues to be lax and unsatisfactory, and there is not likely to be much improvement until the management is transferred to those who will hold it under the Prisons' Act. At present the prisoners are only occasionally and to a slight extent separated from each other: and the procurator-fiscal states that this is productive of serious practical difficulties in attaining the ends of justice. The investigation before trial is often frustrated, he says, by prisoners having opportunities of concerting with one another as to what tale they shall tell, and what things deny.

October, 1839.

Since leaving Hamilton, I have learned from a prisoner in the Edinburgh Gaol, who had been transferred there from the gaol at Hamilton, and in whose statements, from his position in society and for other reasons, I place considerable reliance, that mock trials are common in Hamilton Gaol; that the doors at the ends of the corridors are often left open; and that not only prisoners in different cells communicate, but that there is frequent communication between the different flats; that there is much gambling for halfpence; and that the prisoners often steal from one another. He states also that the prisoners believed that they did not get the proper allowance of food, and that they were defrauded by the keeper (a belief arising, no doubt, from the circumstance of the keeper having an interest in the supply of food,) but that he himself knew no ground for these suspicions.

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#### GREENOCK\*, RENFREWSHIRE.

Greenock.

The only change since my last visit has been a more general introduction of hammocks in place of ordinary beds, and supplying the cells with proper stools.

As stated in previous Reports, this prison is very ill constructed, and is both damp and insecure. Bad lime seems to have been used in the mortar, for the stones in the walls are not firmly bound together. The ceilings, too, in the upper cells could easily be broken through.

I recommended that a bath should be provided; but this has not been done, nor is its place supplied by requiring the prisoners to wash themselves all over even on their admission to the prison.

The daily allowance of bread has been reduced from 11 ozs. to 8 ozs. The present quantity of solid food (consisting of wheaten bread, barley made into broth, and oatmeal made into porridge) is 20 ozs. per day to each prisoner, besides part of an ox-head twice a week.

On Sunday the hammocks are left in the cells all day, and the prisoners generally lie in bed the whole time.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to be generally good; but there are, from time to time, cases of obscene language, swearing, quarrelling, and stealing. Whiskey, too, is sometimes found on the persons of visitors to debtors.

The keeper informs me that a sheriff-officer, named —, in conveying one of the prisoners, named —, to Glasgow, to stand his trial at the Circuit Court lately held there, gave him both whiskey and porter on the way, and this notwithstanding the prisoner is subject to epileptic fits. I have found several instances at different times of sheriff-officers having acted in a similar manner.

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\* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at this town appeared in my First Report, page 60. The last notice (dated November, 1838) is in my Fourth Report, page 133.

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Malt liquor (not exceeding a pint per day) is still sold in the prison to debtors, and debtors are still allowed to smoke.

In company with one of the debtors, and in his own room, I found a female, whom he stated to be his cousin; and in the passage was a servant girl from a neighbouring inn, with a number of dishes for his dinner, and that of his female associate.

There are two lunatics in the prison, one whose case has been mentioned in previous Reports, and the other a young woman who has been in confinement but a short time. The first of the two has lately set to work and learned net-making, which, besides the good effect that it has had upon him in other ways, has enabled him to procure several additional comforts.

October, 1839.

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PAISLEY,\* RENFREWSHIRE.

Paisley.

As stated in the last Report, the gaol and bridewell, which, although forming one building, used to be under two different keepers, and to present, in every respect, a complete contrast to each other, are now placed under the same management, the old inefficient keeper of the gaol having been removed, a communication opened between the different parts of the building, and the keeper of the bridewell placed in authority over the whole. Much, however, still remains to be done before the united prison is complete.

The gaol part of the prison is greatly improved, but in most particulars, and in cleanliness among others, there is still room for amendment. The cells in which new comers are placed were not so clean as they should have been, though they were, of course, very much cleaner than they used to be, and were much cleaner than the debtors' rooms, which here, as elsewhere, generally form the dirtiest part of the prison.

In the females' cells proper attention has not been paid to ventilation.

In winter the prisoners suffer from cold.

The gaol is not yet lighted either in the evening or morning.

There were 105 prisoners at the time of my visit; viz., 99 criminals (64 males and 35 females) and 6 debtors (all males). This is about the average number of late. Two of the debtors were in for the maintenance of bastard children.

There is no rule requiring prisoners to wash more of their body than the hands and face, and on Sunday they do not wash themselves at all. Several of the prisoners had dirty necks and feet.

There is no supply of body clothing, beyond four dresses to be distributed among all the prisoners; and those prisoners only who bring in two shirts with them get a clean shirt regularly once a-week; indeed, owing to the want of the proper means of drying the clothes, it is sometimes found impracticable to furnish even these with clean shirts; and there is no arrangement whatever for washing the prisoners' stockings. The clothes of many of the prisoners were ragged and dirty.

The stock of bed clothes was insufficient; some of the cells were out of use at night in consequence.

*Health.*—The health of the prisoners has been generally good, the prisoners in the gaol department having enjoyed much better health since the junction of the two prisons. Few of the prisoners, however, have sufficient exercise in the open air; many, indeed, seldom go out at all. Health.

*Food.*—The bridewell dietary is now extended to the gaol, except that the gaol prisoners never get less than a pennyworth of bread in the day. It is objectionable that the quantity of food should vary with its price. Supplies of bread and cheese are allowed to gaol prisoners from without; which also is, of course, objectionable, and leads to attempts, at least, to smuggle in tobacco and other forbidden articles. Food.

*Bedding.*—The bedding in the gaol was, with few exceptions, clean. Formerly it was always very dirty. There was not a sufficient quantity of straw, however, in some of the mattresses. Bedding.

*Discipline.*—In the gaol department greatly improved; indeed, altogether changed. All the prisoners now rise early in the morning (at half-past five in summer and at six in winter), and they are all employed in useful work. As far as the number of cells will go the prisoners are kept separate, but for want of more accommodation most of the cells have, at least, two prisoners in them. I have recommended that all prisoners, beyond the number which can be placed each in a distinct cell, shall be collected together and put in one of the large rooms under the silent system; so that separation may, as regards a portion of the prisoners, be made complete. By a small expenditure of money several additional cells might be added, but there is no probability of this being done until the Prisons Act comes into full operation. Discipline.

*Instruction.*—One teacher attends a single hour each day; a provision so completely inadequate as to be scarcely worthy of record. There is a small library, but it is confined to religious works, and its use is restricted to the bridewell. Instruction.

*Inspection.*—There are no inspection slits in the doors.

Inspection.

The keeper has so little assistance, and has so much to do, that he is not able to visit every prisoner once a-day.

\* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Paisley appeared in my Second Report, page 111; the last notice (dated November, 1838) is in my Fourth Report, page 128.

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 Paisley.  
 Offences, &c.

*Offences, &c.*—There is much talking in the cells, and some calling from one cell to another; but there does not now appear to be any calling to people in the street (formerly, as respects gaol prisoners, a common practice); and there is now little quarrelling and no fighting or gambling. Except among the debtors, too, there is no smoking. Two persons were lately detected in smuggling whiskey to debtors. One was fined a guinea, but the other was not punished at all.

The only noise I heard in the prison came from a debtor who was whistling.

No record has hitherto been kept of punishments for prison offences.

Officers.

*Officers.*—A keeper, matron, and two warders. The keeper is the same as at my last visit. He is a trustworthy, zealous, and efficient officer; but appears qualified rather for the management of a smaller prison, or, yet better, for a second-rate situation in a very large prison, than for the management of such a prison as that of Paisley.

The matron was away at the time of my visit, having been attacked by fever and removed to the hospital. It appeared, however, by evidence which could not be gainsaid, that she was a bad officer and given to drinking. I recommended her immediate dismissal, and the recommendation was acted upon.

One of the warders also was a drunken fellow, who had been absent several days at the time of my visit (and I found he had often been absent in the same way) from sheer incapacity to perform his duties, caused by a bout of intoxication. I, of course, recommended his dismissal also, and he was forthwith discharged.

I further advised that henceforth the appointment and dismissal of the subordinate officers should be placed in the hands of the keeper; and this was agreed to.

The other warder has a respectable appearance, and was reported by the keeper to be sober, active, and trustworthy; but to be rather ill-tempered, and not always sufficiently respectful.

There are still two surgeons, one having the care of the gaol department and the other that of the bridewell. The surgeon of the gaol spoke in strong terms of the improvement in all respects, health among others, which has taken place among the prisoners whom he attends since the union of the two prisons. He stated also, that he heard many fewer complaints from the prisoners than formerly, notwithstanding the restrictive discipline now established.

The surgeon of the bridewell department now visits the prison and makes a complete examination once a-week, the result being recorded. The record thus kept contains several good suggestions of improvements.

October, 1839.

*Recommendations respecting the Prison of Paisley, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 14th October, 1839, with Statement showing how far they have been acted upon.*

The keeper to appoint the new matron; and to appoint also a new male assistant, at 16s. per week.

All officers, including the matron, to be appointed by the keeper, without referring to any one else.

Fifteen suits of clothes for males, and ten for females, to be procured for the use of the bridewell.

More blankets and sheets to be procured to make the stock sufficient.

Six more looms to be procured.

*Debtors.*—To be brought to the ground-flat of the prison.

Visits to be restricted to three hours per day.

No smoking to be allowed.

Prisoners beyond the number of separate cells to be put into a large room, under constant superintendence.

The prisoners to wash themselves on Sundays as well as on other days.

Females not to go into the male wards for any purpose whatever.

The prisoners to wash their feet once a-week.

No prisoners to be allowed to retain ornaments.

Prisoners for periods above three months to be weighed on admission and liberation.

Potatoes to be substituted for bread; three times the weight being given.

The children of prisoners to be all put under the charge of one female.

A daily register, memorandum book, punishment book, and visiting book, to be procured.

Several recommendations made last year, some relating to alterations in the building, &c., have not yet been acted upon.

Male assistant appointed at 16s., whose wife does the duty of matron in the mean time.

Agreed to.

Twelve suits of clothes for males, and six suits for females, got for the general use of the prison.

Eight pairs of blankets, ten bed mats, fifteen mattresses, twenty-five sheets got for the general use of the prison.

Five looms procured.

Done as directed.

Done as directed.

Prohibited, but secretly practised.

Done.

Done.

Strictly attended to, the keeper's wife being the only female who superintends the cleaning of the male wards.

Done.

Attended to.

Done.

Done.

Done.

All procured.

On the 29th of February, 1840, five prisoners succeeded in making their escape from this prison. As these prisoners had been among the party placed together under the silent system, in accordance with my recommendation, it was reported that the escape had been effected in consequence of this association of prisoners. Such, however, was not the

case. There was nothing in the mode of escape which rendered co-operation necessary; a single prisoner might have got away exactly in the same manner. As explained in the Report, my object in recommending that a number of prisoners should be placed together was to obtain the complete individual separation of the remaining prisoners, there not being a sufficient number of cells to allow one to each prisoner. I instructed the keeper to select such prisoners, if the recommendation were acted upon, as were most tractable, and who, either from advanced age or from the trifling nature of their offences, were least likely to try to escape; for although this particular escape was not caused by a number of prisoners being placed together, there is no doubt that the association of prisoners does increase the probability of escape. The keeper, though generally careful to follow the instructions given him, in this instance neglected to do so. Of the five prisoners who escaped, one had received sentence of imprisonment for twelve months, and three others were under serious charges; moreover, all of them were young men likely to be ready to engage in any hazardous enterprise, and the mode of escape adopted, though it required neither union nor much bodily strength, was still attended with some personal danger.

The prisoners who escaped had been confined in the upper story, and they effected their object by making a hole in the ceiling of their room, then getting through the roof, and letting themselves down to the ground by a cord made with some hanks of cotton which they had been at work upon. By an almost incredible act of folly in the construction of the prison, the ceiling of all the rooms and cells in the upper story is made of lath and plaster, so that there was not the least difficulty in penetrating through it. The keeper was not aware that the ceiling was of such frail construction, but it is supposed that the prisoners were led to suspect that such was the case, from seeing a bare place in the ceiling of the debtors' hall (made by playing at ball) in the same story. I also was ignorant of the fact; nevertheless, as well because the upper story of a prison is generally the least secure, as because I was desirous of entirely separating the female prisoners from the males, I had recommended that this story should be appropriated exclusively to the use of the female prisoners; and had this recommendation been acted upon the escape could not have taken place. Now, however, the change has been made, and some other precautions have been taken as a temporary expedient, until the new system of management shall come into operation.

March, 1840.

#### AYR,\* AYRSHIRE.

Ayr.

There have been no changes of any importance in this prison since my last visit. Many of the recommendations made for its improvement have not been acted upon, on the ground of expense. The nature of these recommendations will be seen by referring to my Fourth Report, page 20. In addition to what is there specified, it is desirable that a few cells should be constructed over the bath-room and wash-house, which might be used generally as ordinary cells, but which, in case of the appearance of a fever or other dangerous and infectious disorders, should be employed as an hospital.

There were 56 prisoners at the time of my visit, which number considerably exceeds the number of cells, and renders it necessary in nearly half the cells to place two prisoners together.

One of the prisoners had been five months waiting for trial.

Most of the prisoners were very clean, but the towels which they have to dry themselves with are too small.

Few of the prisoners get any exercise in the open air. This is caused partly by the insecurity of the airing-yards, and partly by the want of a proper number of officers to allow a person to be spared to superintend.

*Food.*—The allowance of food has been somewhat increased during the last year. It stands at present as follows:—

*Breakfast.*—8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with a pint of butter milk.

*Dinner.*—4 oz. of barley made into broth, with vegetables and marrow-bones; and 4 oz. of oatmeal baked into a cake.

*Supper.*—7 oz. of wheaten bread. The unconvicted also get a pint of butter milk.

In consequence of the charges of ill-usage in this prison which followed a case of suicide that occurred in the beginning of the year, I made a more minute inquiry than ordinary as to the real condition of the prisoners, the treatment they receive, and the grounds of any just complaint. The result has been similar to that of my previous examinations. I am satisfied that ever since the change in the system of management, and the appointment of the present keeper, the prisoners have been well cared for (except as regards clothing and some other matters beyond the keeper's control), that their treatment has been both kind and judicious, and that while their health and physical condition have been at least as good as they were under the old regime, their intellectual, moral, and religious welfare has been incomparably better provided for.

Many of the charges related to the food of the prisoners, and were to the effect that they did not receive their stated allowance, that part of their food was appropriated by others, and that what they did get was insufficient for health. I am convinced, however, that these statements consisted, for the most part, of gross exaggeration and misrepresentation. In my private examination of the prisoners at my last visit (as stated in my Fourth Report) there

\* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Ayr appeared in my First and Fourth Reports.

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was not a single prisoner who denied that he had as much food as was necessary for health and notwithstanding the querulousness likely to be created by the late proceedings I did not, on a similar examination made at my present visit, receive any complaint respecting the food, or complaint indeed of any kind, from any prisoner who had been in confinement for more than a very short time, *i. e.* from any prisoner on whom the irritation immediately consequent upon an arrest might be supposed to have ceased acting. A few of those who had been in for a short time certainly did complain, but their charges were completely disproved by the concurrent evidence of the great majority of the prisoners, by that of the surgeon and teacher, and by my own observation. One or two of the prisoners stated, for example, that they were sure that there were not eight oz. of meal (the stated quantity) in the porridge. Previous to the distribution of the porridge, however, on the morning of my visit I had eight oz. of meal weighed out before me in the kitchen, and boiled into porridge, and then compared the porridge so produced in thickness and quantity with the porridge in the cogs, which had been placed ready for distribution, and which I afterwards found by examination of the prisoners was, as nearly as they could judge, the same as that which they usually got. The porridge made in my presence was, at the same time, less in quantity, thinner, and less agreeable to the taste than that which had been prepared for the prisoners, though I am quite certain that it was of the full weight. The difference, I was told, was caused by an advantage which exists in making porridge in large quantities.

Many of the prisoners, instead of complaining, spoke, as some have always spoken, in strong terms of gratitude for the treatment which they received, and, as respects the food, several of the females declared that they often could not eat the whole allowance. One female in good health said, that she had never once been able to eat all her porridge. The evidence of two prisoners as to the quantity and quality of the food, and the general treatment received, is appended to this Report. I selected the first of these witnesses, because he had been a long time (more than 18 months) in the prison; and the other, because the teacher assured me that he was a man whose statements could be relied on.

Both the teacher and surgeon declared that they never heard any complaint of ill usage, or any charge of unfairness respecting the food from any prisoner whose general conduct was good, or whose statements they considered deserving of credit.

Before quitting the subject of the conduct of the prison officers, however, I must state, and I do it with much vexation and regret, that there is no doubt that the matron of the prison so far forgot her duty and self-respect, as to consent to receive presents from some of the friends of the prisoners, and to employ some of the prisoners themselves in making articles for her own use, and that of her children.

Clothing.

*Clothing.*—The recommendation for supplying the prisoners with clothing is one of those which have not been acted upon; and many of the prisoners are at this moment very ill clad. Some of them complained, and justly, of the cold which they suffered from want of proper clothing. It must too be impossible to wholly keep out vermin under the present arrangement, and almost impossible to prevent the smuggling of tobacco.

Instruction.

*Instruction.*—A register is now kept, showing the result of an examination of the prisoners in the library books which they read.

Prison Offences.

*Prison Offences.*—There has been a good deal of calling to one another during part of the year, owing, to some extent, to the crowded state of the prison; two cases also have been detected of prisoners calling to people on the outside. There has also been some quarrelling and some smoking, the supply of tobacco having been procured from the debtors, who are allowed to smoke.

General Observation.

*General Observation.*—Owing partly to the insufficient accommodation in this prison, to the small number of officers, to an efficient officer not having yet been obtained in place of the one who last left, and probably also to the excitement and restlessness which are necessarily produced by such statements, accusations, and investigations as have lately been made, the discipline of this prison, though still very creditable, and far superior to that of most other prisons, has not been so good during the past year as during the two or three previous years.

Evidence of Prisoners.

*Evidence of Prisoners.*— — — — has been a prisoner in the Ayr gaol about 19 months. Has been well used. Has always found Mr. McPherson kind in his treatment, and has no cause of complaint as respects the under officers. Thinks he has had as much food as he could reasonably expect in a prison; and as much until lately as was necessary for his health. Owing, however, to the length of his confinement he is now weaker and requires a little more food. If he could get six ounces of bread with his dinner instead of four he thinks he should have enough food for his health. Has not the least belief or suspicion that justice has not always been done to him as respects his food. Has perceived scarcely any difference in his food from day to day, except that on some days it has been rather warmer than on others. There is not a bit more difference in his food in prison on different days than there was at home. Never saw the least difference in the food on days when the magistrates came to visit the prison, or when the Inspector of Prisons is at Ayr. The porridge this morning was just the same as usual, except that it was rather colder. The meals are served very punctually. Plenty of time has always been allowed to him to eat his meals. The cogs are brought into and taken out of a flat together, so that the others in his part of the prison have had just the same time as himself. Has no reason for supposing that any other prisoner has less time to eat his meals than he has. The food has always been of good, wholesome quality. The porridge, broth, and bread, that is all the food he gets, are about as good as he was accustomed to get at home. Is a weaver by trade, and lived at home about as well as other working men gene-

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rally. Thinks that he fares nearly as well here as he did at home, except that at home he used to have a change of diet sometimes, which he considers very beneficial for health. Excepting during part of the month of August last his health has been tolerably good whilst he has been in prison. Has no reasonable ground of complaint as respects his treatment during any part of his imprisonment. Has cause to feel grateful to Mr. and Mrs. McPherson as long as he lives, they have been so kind to him. Considers the discipline and management of the Ayr prison calculated to produce a good effect upon the prisoners, and to make them better. Believes this firmly. The teacher is a great object in the prison. He instructs the prisoners, explains what they read, and reasons with them. He is very useful. It is always a pleasure to declarant to see him come into his cell. Declarant could not read when he came to the prison, and can now read tolerably well. Has found much comfort in reading. Would not take £30 for what he has learned of the teacher while in prison. Likes the prison library. Has now acquired a taste for reading, which he has no doubt will continue after he leaves prison. Thinks that he shall leave prison a much better man than he entered it, and less likely to commit an offence. Considers it fortunate that he came to this prison. It was the best thing that could come across him. Cannot point out anything which he should consider an improvement in the prison regulations. Thinks it a good rule for the prisoners to be kept separate. Is glad that he has not been placed in company with any other prisoner. If two or three are put together, and one is worse than the others, he teaches the others bad precepts. Having plenty of work to do has been a great comfort to declarant. There is nothing better in a prison than work, particularly such as a man has been accustomed to out of prison. Has not, however, been able to do so much work during the last six months as he could a year ago in consequence of having grown weaker. Delights in his work. Does not think he could have kept alive without it. Never had such a liking for work as he has acquired since he entered the Ayr prison. Believes that there are very few prison offences committed by the prisoners at Ayr. Never hears a disturbance of any kind.

— has been a prisoner in the Ayr gaol nearly 12 months. Has been in a cell by himself the whole time. His health has been pretty good. Is not, however, nearly so strong as he was at the time of admission. Attributes his decrease in strength to the confinement, and to his having less nutritious food than he was accustomed to. Was a farm-servant, and got butcher's meat to his dinner more frequently than not. Has fared better in prison than he expected or could reasonably have hoped for. Thinks that he has always had justice done to him in his food. The porridge which he got at the farm house was better than the prison porridge, because the meal was generally better. The meal is very good at prison, but during part of the summer it was not so good. The porridge is about as thick as that which he got at the farm. The broth here is about the same in quality as that at the farm. The wheaten bread too is about the same. The oatmeal varies, like the porridge, with the quality of the meal. Some kinds of oatmeal will not thicken the porridge nearly so much as others. At the farm house, when the oatmeal was poor, they used to put in more of it, but here, the weight being fixed, that cannot be done, and thus the porridge will be thinner sometimes even with the same weight of meal. The thickness of the broth too depends on how it is lifted (laid). Is aware that it is impossible always to lift it alike. Making allowance for the difference in the quality of the meal at different times, and the difference in the lifting of the broth, the food has always been about the same one day as another. Never observed the slightest difference to be made on the days when visitors came. Has always had plenty of time to eat his meals. Has not the smallest complaint of any kind to make. Has always been well used. Feels grateful to Mr. and Mrs. McPherson for their kindness towards him. Thinks the prison is well managed, but does not know much about prisons as he was never in a prison before. Thinks the prison is managed in such a way as to be for the real good of the prisoners. It is a good plan to keep the prisoners separate, because some are greater blackguards than others. Would have been glad to have a companion with him if he had known him to be of good character, but would prefer being alone to running his chance of having a bad prisoner put into his cell. As far as he knows there is good order in the prison. Never hears any disturbances. The teacher comes regularly every evening and on Sunday morning to instruct him. Likes his lessons. The teacher lends him books to read, and then examines him upon them. Had much rather be at work than be idle. Thinks that if he had been confined in his cell without work he should not have been alive now. Never knew before what a pleasant thing work is. It relieves the mind a good deal. Thinks it would be a good thing for the prisoners to be shaved twice a-week instead of once, but knows of nothing else that would be an improvement in the rules.

#### DUNDEE,\* FORFARSHIRE.

Dundee.

No change of any importance has been made since my last visit. I recommended at that time that the prisoners should all be supplied with proper clothes, that a male and female teacher should be engaged to give them instruction, that a small library should be procured, and that gas should be introduced into that part of the prison which is not yet lighted. Beyond procuring a few prison dresses, however, none of these recommendations have been acted upon. Proper clothing is the more necessary because there is at present no provision for warming the prison.

An escape has taken place since my last visit, owing to the lowness of the boundary wall, but an immediate pursuit was made, and in a few minutes the prisoner was retaken.

The prison was, as usual, quite clean, as, with two or three exceptions, were the prisoners

\* A full description of the construction, &c., of the prison at Dundee appeared in my Third Report, page 90. The last notice (dated October, 1838) is in my Fourth Report, page 75.

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also, so far at least as they can be whilst they continue to wear their own clothes; which clothes were in many cases dirty and ragged. Some of the cells were damp, owing to the rain being caught and thrown against the wall by the hopper blinds placed before some of the windows. I recommended that these hopper blinds should be removed, and Venetian blinds substituted.

On the day of my visit there were 119 prisoners, viz., 117 criminals (76 males and 41 females) and 2 debtors (males). Some time ago there were as many as 146. The *average* number of prisoners is now greater than the number of cells (108), notwithstanding the diminutive size of many of these cells, which, being originally intended only for sleeping cells, are quite too small for constant habitation, unless for very short periods.

One of the prisoners was half a lunatic and half an idiot, and gave much trouble by his disorderly and noisy conduct.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been generally good.

No fewer than five children have been born in the prison during the last year, and there is a speedy prospect of two more births.

The allowance of food to prisoners who work hard has been somewhat increased. Supplies from without to untried prisoners once a week, are, I find, still permitted; and, as invariably follows such a practice, attempts are made, and probably sometimes with success, to smuggle tobacco into the prison concealed in the bread, &c. I recommended the discontinuance of this unnecessary indulgence.

I also recommended the substitution to a considerable extent of potatoes for bread. This change is at present peculiarly desirable, on account of the abundant crop of potatoes this year, and the high price of grain.

Tobacco is often found concealed in the prisoners' clothes, and in the linen which is sent in by their friends.

The general discipline continues to be very good, so far as depends on the governor and his assistants; but under the circumstances pointed out it cannot be perfect.

As will be seen by the digest of returns, appended to my Report, the work of the prisoners at Dundee has become very productive, considering the short periods during which many of them are confined, and the insufficient supply of looms and other tools for profitable labour. The average clear earnings of the weavers have been about a shilling per day each, or 18*l.* per annum, a sum considerably exceeding their cost, including salaries and every other expense.

The separation of the prisoners has been prevented to a considerable extent by the want of more accommodation. When there are two prisoners in the same cell, they of course talk to each other; but between different cells there appears to have been very little communication.

One inconvenience arising from the prisoners being dependent on themselves and their friends and associates for clothes and linen is, a great number of visits from people on the outside.

Debtors are at present allowed to smoke, also to receive visits during four hours each day. I recommended that smoking should henceforth be forbidden, and that the time for visiting should be immediately reduced to two hours.

Several cases have been detected of persons attempting to smuggle whiskey into the prison for the use of debtors, but none have been followed by prosecution and punishment. The governor states that he has mentioned some of the cases to individual magistrates, but that he has not made a formal report of any. I instructed him henceforth to make such a report in every case, and to record the result.

A new warder has been appointed, and (since the time of the escape) an additional watchman. The other officers remain the same. The number of female prisoners is quite too great for the single female officer, not to speak of the cooking and washing which she has to superintend. The woman, too, who at present holds the office, though she discharges its subordinate duties very well, is not qualified to exercise that influence over the minds of the prisoners, and that moral control, which ought to be found in a matron.

The governor continues to discharge his duties faithfully and efficiently: he does credit to the Glasgow Bridewell, where he was trained.

The governor speaks highly, or in terms of modified praise, of the conduct of all the subordinate officers.

Much is required to complete this prison; indeed, were it not for the prospect of soon transferring a portion of the prisoners to Perth, a considerable enlargement ought immediately to be commenced, besides making up many deficiencies in the present arrangements.

A few months ago there was some expectation of an attack upon this prison from a party of workmen living at Kirriemuir, and preparations were made for its defence. The hostile party, however, not meeting with that support which they had looked for at Forfar, where they went to beat up for recruits, thought it prudent to abandon their design. The object of the attack would have been the liberation of some men who had been engaged in a formidable riot at Kirriemuir, but who had been arrested during the night and conveyed by a special train on the railway to the Dundee prison.

November, 1839.

*Recommendations respecting the Prisons of Dundee (made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 13th November, 1839), with Minute of the Magistrates thereupon.—(In cases where there is a blank, the recommendation was altogether neglected.)*

*Lighting.*—The two small sections of the prison to be lighted with gas, as recommended last year, and as resolved upon by the magistrates. The prison to be lighted on Sunday, as well as upon

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other days. (The Glasgow and Aberdeen Bridewells, and other well managed prisons, are lighted on Sunday to enable the prisoners to read.)

*Clothing.*—The recommendation made last year to have all the prisoners supplied with a suitable prison dress to be acted upon, as far as it can be reasonably expected that the expense should be incurred under present circumstances.

*Blinds.*—Strong Venetian blinds to be substituted for the hopper blinds before the windows in the two small sections. (These hopper blinds catch the rain, and the water trickles down the walls and makes the cells damp.)

*Food.*—Potatoes, either in the usual form, or made into soup, to be substituted for the bread and barley broth (either every day in the week or on certain days), at the rate of about three times the weight of bread and barley. (At the present comparative prices of potatoes and bread, the charge will be productive of considerable saving.)

Supplies of food from without, now allowed occasionally to untried prisoners, to be altogether prohibited. (Tobacco is sometimes concealed in the bread that is sent in.)

*Work.*—Six new looms to be purchased. (The cost will probably be nearly, if not wholly, defrayed before next July, by the labour of the prisoners.)

*Debtors.*—The time for visiting debtors to be reduced two hours per day, by cutting off the hour in the evening. (Two hours is the time now allowed in the Edinburgh and other gaols. Several cases have been discovered of attempts to smuggle in whiskey for the use of debtors.)

*Library.*—The following books to be purchased as an immediate step towards the formation of a proper library:—

Some trousers provided.

Vide magistrates' minute of 28th Nov. 1840, subjoined.

SCOTLAND.  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
Dundee.

	s.	d.	Published by
Robinson Crusoe . . .	1	8	Chambers. People's Edition.
The Cottagers of Glenburnie . . . . .	0	8	Ditto.
Life of Dr. Franklin . .	1	4	Ditto.
Vicar of Wakefield . .	0	8	Ditto.
Life and Travels of Mungo Park . . . .	1	4	Ditto.
Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, &c. . . . .	0	8	Ditto.
Clarke's Travels in Russia, Tartary, and Turkey . . . . .	2	6	Ditto.
Stephens's Travels in Greece, Russia, Poland, &c. . . . .	1	10	Ditto.
Stephens's Travels in Egypt, Arabia Petræa, and the Holy Land . . . . .	1	10	Ditto.
Chambers' Tour in Holland . . . . .	1	6	Ditto.
The Complete English Tradesman . . . . .	1	4	Ditto.
The Sabbath and other Poems, by Grahame.	0	5	Ditto.
Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico. . . . .	0	9	Ditto.
The Pilgrim's Progress, about . . . . .	3	0	
Sandford and Merton.	3	0	Lacy, 76, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
History of Little Jack, about . . . . .	0	6	Simpkin and Marshall, London.
Little Dog Trusty, the Cherry Orchard, and The Orangeman . . .	0	6	Baldwin and Craddock, London.

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16 FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

SCOTLAND.  
Reports on  
Separate Prisons.  
Dundee.

Results of Machinery.	s.	d.	Published by Charles Knight and Co. London.
1	6		
Guide to Service— (about 6 Nos. have been published, and the average price is about 1s.)—say . . .	6	0	Ditto.
The Hill and the Val- ley . . . . .	1	6	Fox, London.
Ella of Garveloch . . .	1	6	Ditto.
The Strike . . . . .	1	6	Ditto.
The Shepherd of Salis- bury Plain . . . . .	0	2	Nisbet, London.
The Two Shoemakers.	0	6	Ditto.
Tom White the Pos- tilion . . . . .	0	2	Ditto.
	£1	16	4
(Signed)	FREDERIC HILL.		

*Excerpt from Minutes of the Magistrates of Dundee of 28th November, 1839, approved of by the Town Council of Dundee.*

The magistrates having considered a note of recommendations by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, received by the post of the 16th current, and that the suggestion as to the prisoners' food has already been in part complied with, were of opinion that some of the suggestions were of very questionable propriety, not to say legality; for instance, that suggested with respect to untried prisoners. The magistrates, however, continued the consideration of the recommendations till a future occasion.

W. B.

Arbroath.

ARBROATH,\* FORFARSHIRE.

This prison is so ill constructed that it never can be rendered a good prison, and a new one will be absolutely necessary; still considerable improvements might have been effected in the discipline (in addition to those made two years ago), and with this object I recommended several alterations at my last visit relative to food, clothes, bedding, instruction, and exercise. Almost all the recommendations, however, were disposed of in a cavalier manner by the local authorities; the written remark opposite my different propositions, in the return made to me, being, with one or two exceptions, "Not complied with," unaccompanied by any reason.

I found 13 inmates in this bad prison; the females, 6 in number (some young, some old, some tried and some untried), being all stowed together in a room which was half dark, and so small as to be only about 9 feet square.

The prison was not clean; indeed it must be difficult to keep it so. It was scarcely possible, from the smoke and obscurity, to determine whether the prisoners were clean or dirty. I found, however, upon my private examination, that some of them occasionally pass the whole day without washing themselves.

The state of health during the year does not appear to have been satisfactory, which must have been owing in part to the prison having been much crowded, and in part to the prisoners not getting any exercise in the fresh air.

Although an important improvement has been made by introducing work, yet, owing to the darkness and want of accommodation, the male prisoners do nothing more than pick oakum. I found three weavers and one shoemaker engaged at this comparatively unimproving and unprofitable occupation. When there is light enough the females knit and sew.

It would be quite impossible to maintain silence and good order in this prison; and as the keeper lives at a considerable distance nothing of the kind is attempted. There is much dancing, whistling, and singing, and the prisoners are able to procure supplies of whiskey and tobacco. A tobacco pipe was lying in one of the cells. The Venetian blinds put up some time ago have been allowed to get out of repair, and hence it is possible to draw up articles through the windows.

There is a good site for a new prison near the present one, at the back of the town-hall.

November, 1839.

\* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Arbroath appeared in my First Report, page 26. The last notice (dated October, 1833) was in my Fourth Report, page 73.

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## FORFAR,\* FORFARSHIRE.

SCOTLAND.  
 Reports on  
 Separate Prisons.  
 Forfar.

There has been no alteration since my last visit. The prison is quite unfit for use, and could not by any change be rendered fit. A new prison, therefore, is absolutely necessary; but there will be some difficulty in finding a good site for one, owing to the small quantity of ground near the court-house, where, for the convenience of examinations and trials, it is desirable that the prison should be placed. Upon the whole, I am inclined to think that the best plan will be to pull down the present prison, notwithstanding it forms part of the same building as the town-house, and to erect the new one in the same place, including in the new site the plot of ground between the present prison and the court-house. This would not, certainly, afford much accommodation, nor would it allow of an airing yard; but, as there is now a rail-road from Forfar to Dundee, prisoners at Forfar can readily be conveyed to the larger prison at Dundee; so that it will not be necessary to detain them more than a short time at Forfar.

The prison of Forfar, as stated in previous Reports, is insecure, although there has been no successful attempt to escape since my last visit.

The rooms are dark, and I found them rather dirty. The privy, too, opening into one of them, was in an offensive state.

There were 11 prisoners at the time of my visit; viz., 10 criminals (7 males and 3 females), and one debtor (a male). This is about three more than the average number.

Some of the prisoners were dirty. They are not allowed soap to wash themselves with, and there is no examination to secure that they wash themselves at all.

There is no supply of clean linen.

The allowance for food is still paid in money, and is 4*d.* per day.

The clothes of some of the prisoners were ragged. There is no prison dress.

There is no work, either for males or females. Some, who were passing their time in idleness, were weavers, who, in a properly-constructed and well-managed prison, would have been earning more than the cost of their maintenance.

There is no provision for instruction.

The separation even of the sexes is not complete, since male and female prisoners can converse with each other.

Many prison offences are committed; and, under present circumstances, it is impossible to prevent them.

There is no matron.

The keeper, who is the same as at my previous visits, appears to be an intelligent and respectable man, who, under good regulations would probably manage a small prison well.

November, 1839.

## BRECHIN,† FORFARSHIRE.

Brechin.

There have been no alterations of any importance since my last visit. This prison, like that of Forfar, is not susceptible of much improvement, and must be replaced by a new one. The most eligible site appears to be behind the town-house, on a piece of land at present occupied by some poor building.

The prison was not clean, and the water-closet in one of the rooms was out of repair.

Only one room is warmed in any way.

There were 6 prisoners, 3 women and 3 boys; the 3 women being together, and the 3 boys together. The women were clean, but the boys were dirty. There is no supply of soap and towels, and no examination as to washing.

There is no supply of clean linen.

The allowance of food is still paid in money; it is 4*d.* per day.

The clothes of some of the prisoners were insufficient, dirty, and ragged. There is no prison dress.

The females sew and knit, but the male prisoners do no kind of work. There is no separation beyond that of the sexes; and even this is not complete, for I found that the boys sometimes went into the women's room.

The prisoners receive no instruction, and they are rarely visited by a clergyman.

When I entered, some of the boys were singing. There must be many prison offences, as the keeper does not live on the spot; and communication with the outside, though more difficult than formerly, is still practicable.

There is no female officer.

The keeper, the same as formerly, appears to be a good-natured well-meaning man, but not to have much intelligence, or to be at all qualified for exercising a useful influence over the minds of the prisoners.

November, 1839.

\* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Forfar appeared in my First Report, p. 46. The last notice, dated November, 1837, is in my Third Report, p. 96.

† A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Brechin appeared in my First Report, p. 35. The last notice, dated March, 1838, is in my Third Report, p. 95.

## SCOTLAND.

Reports on  
Separate Prisons.

## Montrose.

## MONTROSE,\* FORFARSHIRE.

There has been no change of importance since my last visit.

I did not find the prison so clean as usual; there was dirt under several of the bedsteads.

There is no provision for warming the prison.

Last winter, this prison, like all the others in Forfarshire, was very much crowded. At the time of my visit, however, there were only 12 prisoners, 11 males and 1 female; but there is not room, in separate cells, even for this small number.

The prisoners were clean. They wash themselves every morning and evening, and are allowed soap and towels, but not combs. They get clean shirts or shifts once a-week, but are not supplied with clean stockings.

The keeper and one of the prisoners had the typhus fever last winter, but they both recovered.

Clothing is supplied only to a small extent.

There has been work in this prison, under ordinary circumstances, for about three years; but sometimes, for want of a supply, the prisoners are still idle.

I heard prisoners in one cell talking to those in another, and have little doubt that this is a common practice. People in the street also frequently talk to the prisoners; an irregularity which it will always be difficult to prevent, owing to the prison being placed too near the street. On one occasion I perceived a strong smell of tobacco in one of the cells, which the prisoners in it stated was caused by a person, whose name they mentioned, having a short time before been standing by the passage window opposite their cell smoking a pipe.

The keeper is the same as at my last visit. He appears to be tolerably intelligent and respectable, and the provost and one of the magistrates spoke highly of him; but I did not consider the state of the prison creditable to him.

November, 1839.

## Aberdeen Gaol.

## ABERDEEN GAOL,† ABERDEENSHIRE.

In compliance with some of the recommendations enumerated at the end of my last Report on this prison, a room has been fitted up for a matron, a number of useful and interesting books have been purchased for a library, visits to prisoners have been restricted, and a slight change has been made in the diet. A recommendation, however, to supply all the prisoners with clothing, another to make a little alteration in the building for the sake of greater security and to cut off communication with the kitchen, and the rules which I proposed for the observance of lady visitors, have been only partially adopted; while the recommendations respecting the purchase of more hammocks, the disuse of snuff, a weekly inspection by the surgeon, and the keeping of a sick list, have not been acted upon at all.

I found the prison clean, as usual; though in one of the cells there was some scribbling.

Since the time when the use of the day-rooms was discontinued (now about two years ago), the prison has not been warmed in any way; and, by a register of the thermometer kept last winter, it appears that the temperature was often much too low, being sometimes under 40°. I have recommended that, as a temporary arrangement, such of the rooms and cells as have grates or stoves shall be warmed by ordinary fires, and that the prisoners in the other cells shall be allowed each a hot-water bottle, to be filled twice or thrice a-day, by which they may at least keep their feet warm.

Hitherto the bath has been used only for prisoners on their admission, and even then for such only as were dirty; and there has been no regulation requiring prisoners to wash their feet at stated periods. Moreover, there has been no supply of combs.—I have recommended a change in these matters.

During my present visit I learned a fact which, if evidence of the kind had been required, would alone have shown the absolute necessity for the separation of the prisoners. About two years ago, and shortly before the introduction of a comparatively good system of discipline, including separation, a man named ———, actually coined some base money in one of the day-rooms, in presence of six or seven other prisoners. He had brought the mould in with him, concealed in a pill-box, and for metal he melted a pewter spoon, which some of his friends or associates had sent to him with a supply of food, such supplies being at that time permitted.

The general order of the prison appears now to be very good, except among the debtors, who here, as in many other prisons, are noisy, troublesome, and dirty, and present a great obstacle to the enforcement of good discipline. In this prison, too, the debtors have hitherto been allowed to smoke, and the smell of their tobacco penetrates into other parts of the prison, and renders it very difficult to determine whether any criminal prisoner has been smoking.

Many attempts have been detected to smuggle tobacco in the prisoners' clothes and clean linen. Such attempts will be sure to be made, so long as the prisoners go on to wear any part of their own clothes.

With the exception of one or two who decline work all the prisoners continue to be employed. Hitherto work has been altogether optional, and all the profits have been given to the prisoners themselves. This arrangement, however, was not in accordance with my recommendation. Few of the prisoners are mechanics, a circumstance which, with the short

\* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Montrose appeared in my First Report, p. 67. The last notice, dated October, 1838, is in my Fourth Report, p. 70.

† A full description of the construction and general state of this prison appeared in my First Report, p. 22. The last notice, dated October, 1838, is in my Fourth Report, p. 55.

periods of confinement generally, makes it difficult to render the work very productive; and under all circumstances, it is tolerably satisfactory that last year there was a clear gain of 100%. One prisoner by his earnings in picking oakum had been enabled to purchase a loom and had learnt to weave.

Some of the library books had been scribbled in, and in this respect presented a disadvantageous comparison with the library books in the bridewell. Here, however, the library has not hitherto been under the care of the teacher, nor have the prisoners been examined in the books which they read, as has been done in the bridewell.

The superintendence and inspection of the prisoners is impeded by the great variety of locks and keys, and by the circumstance of the governor not having a master-key.

The governor appears to have discharged his duties zealously and efficiently, but it is much to be desired that he would exercise a more complete control over his temper.

The matron seems to have performed her duties with industry and regularity, and to the best of her ability; but she is not qualified for more than a subordinate situation.

There is reason to fear that the warders are not always quite sober, and one of them is reported by the governor to be inefficient. This warder, however, is to be immediately displaced.

November, 1839.

*Recommendations respecting the Gaol of Aberdeen (made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 7th November, 1839) and determination of the Magistrates thereon.*

The regulations respecting lady visitors recommended last year to be carried into full effect. [Much inconvenience has arisen, and much of the matron's time has been consumed from the frequent changes among the lady visitors. In my opinion, it is undesirable that any person should visit a prison, converse with the prisoners, and instruct them, unless, in the first place, she possess the requisite qualifications, and unless, also, she can continue her office for a very considerable time, otherwise she cannot become acquainted with the characters of the different prisoners, will be subject to much imposition, and will present to the prisoners a temptation to exercise arts of hypocrisy and deception, which will more than counterbalance the good which she may effect.]

*Clothing.*—The recommendation made last year, to have all the prisoners supplied with a suitable prison dress, to be acted upon as far as it can be reasonably expected that the expense should be incurred under present circumstances.

*Snuff, &c.*—The use of snuff and tobacco in every form to be entirely prohibited except to debtors.

*Surgeon.*—The recommendation made last year, respecting visits to be made and registers to be kept by the surgeon, to be carried into effect.

*Warming.*—In cold weather, such of the cells or rooms as have grates or stoves in them to have fires, and the prisoners in the other cells to be allowed a stone water-bottle, the bottle being filled with hot water twice or thrice a-day.

*Bedding.*—Twenty-five new pairs of strong blankets to be purchased.

*Food.*—Potatoes, either in the usual form, or made into soup, to be substituted for the bread and barley-broth (either every day in the week or on certain days), at the rate of about three times the weight of bread and barley. [At the present comparative prices of potatoes and bread, this change will be productive of considerable saving.]

Prisoners to be allowed to purchase four ounces more of bread each per day out of their earnings than at present.

*Library.*—The library to be put in charge of the teacher, and the teacher to be requested to examine the prisoners in the books which they read, and to record the result in the same way that he does at the bridewell. [At present the library books in the gaol are not kept in such neat order as those in the bridewell, and the prisoners have not such frequent opportunities of changing them. In the gaol, too, I found several cases in which the books given to

Communicated by the magistrates to the lady visitors, who only now visit two days in each week.

Partially attended to, in so far as considered expedient under existing circumstances.

Deferred.

Deferred. The present salary being inadequate compensation for the additional trouble required.

Attended to. Bottles were procured, as recommended, but they all burst (excepting one), causing an accident to the female turnkey which confined her for three weeks. The magistrates therefore provided tin cans which are now regularly used.

Provided.

Attended to.

Allowed.

Attended to. Teacher has now charge of the library.

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the prisoners to read were quite above their comprehension.]

*Debtors.*—Debtors not to be allowed to smoke. The time for visiting debtors to be reduced to two hours per day, and no visiting to be allowed in the evening. [Smoking is now prohibited, and the time of visiting reduced to two hours per day, at the Edinburgh gaol, the Paisley gaol, and some others.]

*Warders.*—The governor to be empowered to offer 16s. per week as wages to warders.

(Signed) FREDERIC HILL.

Forbid in day-rooms and cells.

Attended to. But special visits to be allowed on an order from the magistrates.

Deferred, under existing circumstances. One new turnkey has been engaged at 15s. per week.

Aberdeen Bridewell.

ABERDEEN BRIDEWELL,\* ABERDEENSHIRE.

I find I was in error in stating in my last Report that the appointment of a matron then recently made was attributable chiefly to the representations of Mrs. Fry. It appears by the minutes of the Commissioners, that the credit is mainly due to the governor.

The matron entered upon her duties about a year ago, and from that time the female prisoners have been under her sole charge. She does not, however, appear to be well qualified for her office. She wants intelligence and energy, and the state of some of the rooms and cells and of some of the prisoners was discreditable to her.

In compliance with one of my recommendations last year the allowance of food to the majority of the prisoners has been increased; and in the opinion of the surgeon and governor this increase has been attended with a marked improvement in health, although most of those confined for long periods still lose much of their strength, which is probably owing, to a considerable extent, to the want of exercise in the open air, a deficiency which I have pointed out a temporary means of remedying, until the County Board shall be appointed and proper airing yards built.

The general management of the prison having last year been considered very satisfactory, the Commissioners awarded the sum of three guineas to be divided among the subordinate officers; and, small as this sum was, the governor is of opinion that it produced a good effect.

My recommendation for the purchase of a proper library was only partially acted upon. The books, however, which were bought (a number of little books of travels, biography, natural history, &c., published by the Kildare Street Society) have been very serviceable under the excellent management of the teacher, who has examined every prisoner in the contents of each book read, and has recorded the result; and this record, together with a subsequent examination which I myself made in some cases, was very satisfactory, and showed that the prisoners had read their books attentively, and had acquired many new ideas and much useful knowledge. In other respects, too, I was pleased with the results of the teacher's labours here and at the gaol. He is certainly one of the best teachers in any prison in Scotland. His whole time, nevertheless, is obtained for the small salary of 40*l.* per annum.

The use of the library (with the exception of "Chambers' Journal" and the "Christian Herald") has hitherto been restricted to prisoners sentenced to more than two months' confinement, which I consider unwise. The arrangement, however, did not originate with the teacher.

I recommended, last year, that the use of snuff should be prohibited, but the recommendation was not adopted; and I found, what indeed is almost always the case, that some of the prisoners had used their snuff to smoke with. One prisoner had made a cigar by tearing a leaf out of his Bible.

Part of the prison is not warmed in any way; and by a register of the thermometer kept last winter, it appears that the temperature was often very low, although not quite so low as in the gaol. As the Commissioners are naturally unwilling to incur the expense of putting up a warming apparatus, now that the prison is about to pass into other hands, I have recommended that, as a temporary arrangement, the prisoners shall be supplied with hot water bottles, as in the gaol.

There has been another escape since my last visit, effected in the same way as the previous one, viz., by climbing over the outer wall. I recommended, two or three years ago, that this wall should be raised.

The prison in general was clean; but in some of the cells there was a good deal of dust and cotton-waste upon the floor. Some of the cells too were close, owing to the windows not being open at all.

There were only 45 prisoners on the day of my visit, (28 males and 17 females,) which is about 15 below the average.

The prisoners wash their hands and face twice a-day, but there is no rule for their washing their feet. The bath is used only during summer.

Hitherto there has been no allowance of soap.

The clothes of some of the prisoners were ragged. The waistcoat, and two or three other articles of dress, are brought in by the prisoners themselves, and are their own. This, for several reasons, is objectionable, and I have recommended that the practice be abolished.

\* A full description of the construction and general state of this prison appeared in my Second Report, page 29. The last notice (dated October, 1838) is in my Fourth Report, p. 61.

The separation of the prisoners is generally complete; but occasionally a prisoner is employed in assisting to change the web, &c., in another prisoner's cell, which is, of course, productive of injurious effects. One case came to my knowledge of a prisoner thus occupied having given another minute instruction in the mode of coining false money.

Owing to the occasional absence of the matron, (which, however, cannot be considered as a matter of blame,) there has sometimes been much disorder among the female prisoners. The Commissioners, however, now intend to allow an assistant, so that at least one female officer may in future be always in attendance.

The governor appears to have discharged his duties very well, although it is to be regretted that he did not make a representation to the Commissioners (who have been in the habit of appointing and dismissing the subordinate officers), of the inefficiency of the matron, and of one of the warders. In my opinion it is best always to place the power of appointing and dismissing the subordinate officers in the hands of the governor of the prison; but even where this is not done, the governor cannot be considered relieved from the responsibility of having inefficient officers, unless he has made a formal representation to those who exercise the power, of the manner in which these officers perform their duties; and unless such officers be, notwithstanding, continued in their appointments. There are some other matters, too, of minor importance, in which I think there might have been better management. Upon the whole, however, the governor is an efficient and highly respectable officer. The state of the work department in particular does him much credit, and in explanation, to some extent, of what has been remarked respecting the governor not making a formal report to the Commissioners of the inefficiency of the matron, and of one of the warders, it should be remarked that for the salaries offered there would have been much difficulty in procuring better officers, even than these; and it should also be remembered, as already stated, that the establishment of the very office of matron in the bridewell was due, in a great degree, to the governor himself.

One of the warders, who has been long connected with the bridewell, seems to be a respectable, intelligent, and good officer, and is so reported by the governor; but the other subordinate officers do not appear to be qualified for their duties, one evident cause for which is the lowness of the wages given.

November, 1839.

*Recommendations respecting the Bridewell of Aberdeen (made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 7th November, 1839,) and determination of Commissioners thereon, 3d December, 1839.*

**Food.**—Potatoes, either in the usual form, or made into soup, to be substituted for bread, and barley broth, (either every day in the week, or on certain days,) at the rate of about three times the weight of bread and barley; at the present comparative prices of potatoes and bread, this change will be productive of considerable saving.

**Exercise.**—The female prisoners to take exercise in the large room at the west end of their part of the building, as formerly arranged, though the arrangement has been allowed to fall into disuse. The male prisoners to take exercise in the highest part of their division of the prison, which is in a corresponding situation with the above room.

**Warming.**—As a temporary arrangement, prisoners in cells, which are not warmed, to be allowed each a hot-water bottle, if the use of these bottles be found to succeed in the gaol.

**Clothing.**—Prisoners are at present allowed and expected to bring in with them certain articles of clothes belonging to themselves. This practice to be put an entire stop to, and the prison dress to be made complete.

**Washing.**—Prisoners to be allowed soap, to wash themselves with.

**Snuff, &c.**—The use of snuff and tobacco in every form to be entirely abolished.

**Warders.**—The governor to be authorized to offer higher wages for warders.

The Commissioners having considered a statement on this point by the physician to the institution, and also the comparative cost of the dinner presently given to the prisoners, and that recommended by Mr. Hill, are of opinion that potatoes may be advantageously substituted for broth and bread at least four days of the week, whilst the potatoes continue of good quality; and they directed the governor to make this alteration on the dietary forthwith, it being understood that prisoners on the first and second classes of the dietary are to get two pounds of potatoes, and those on the remaining classes three pounds each, made into soup, or boiled along with fish.

The Commissioners direct that only prisoners under confinement for periods exceeding sixty days be exercised as recommended by Mr. Hill.

As the Commissioners understand that the plan of warming, by means of hot-water bottles has not been found to answer in the gaol, this recommendation not to be acted upon in the mean time.

Prisoners to be divested of every article of clothing belonging to them on committal, and to be attired in a complete prison dress. The governor was authorized to order such additional supply of clothing as may be necessary to carry this order into effect.

Soap is to be allowed to each prisoner.

The use of snuff and tobacco to be entirely prohibited.

The governor reported that he had intended to recommend to the Commissioners to discharge Francis Smith, one of the warders, on account of inactivity and negligence, but Smith had last week intimated that he was not to remain longer. The governor was accordingly directed to advertise and inquire for a person to supply the vacancy, and with a view of inducing a respectable and well qualified man to come forward, he was authorized to offer 15s. per week of wages. Mr. Chalmers mentioned that he, Mrs. Chalmers, and the matron,

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*Library.*—The books mentioned in the accompanying list to be purchased as an additional step towards the formation of a proper library.

had continued their inquiries about a female warder, and had only succeeded on the evening before the term on prevailing on Margaret Coull, a young woman who had not got a place for the ensuing half-year, to make a trial of the situation for one month, at the rate of £20 of yearly wages; that she had accordingly entered on her duties on the 26th ultimo, but was by no means so efficient as could be wished, and he was afraid that a well qualified person would not be got in this quarter, there being such a prejudice against coming in contact with the prisoners and living amongst them. The committee defer till next month taking any further steps in this matter, by which time it will be seen if Coull will be able for the situation.

Considering that the management of the institution will so soon devolve upon the Prisons Board, the Commissioners are of opinion that no further addition should be made to the library at present. The governor stated that he had been requested by the chaplain to submit to the Commissioners the propriety of transferring the distribution of the Christian Herald and Chambers' Journal to Mr. Kay, as, from the short time which he (the chaplain) could devote to each prisoner, he was unable to check any abuse of those works, and they had in consequence been very much torn and abused. The Commissioners are of opinion that it will be advantageous to have the whole of the books which are circulated among the prisoners under the charge of the teacher, and they therefore agree to Mr. M'Combie's request, and direct the governor to intimate this to both the chaplain and the schoolmaster. The Commissioners having heard read a communication from Mr. Kay, the teacher, and considering the efficient and zealous manner in which his duties have been discharged, and the additional trouble which will be imposed on him in distributing Chambers's Journals and Christian Heralds, Mr. Burnett was authorized to pay him a gratuity of two guineas on New Year's Day.

Perth.

PERTH,\* PERTHSHIRE.

The recommendations made at my last visit respecting the food and bedding, and the use of the bath, have been attended to. Work, too, of some kind, has been found for all the prisoners, though only three looms have been procured, (and these only borrowed,) and no tools have been bought for shoemakers, tailors, &c. The consequence is, that most of the male prisoners have done nothing but pick oakum; which, allowing for the cost of carriage, has produced but very little profit.

Wooden blinds have been put before all the windows which required them, except three.

I advised that the prisoners should be all supplied with clothes, but the recommendation has not been further acted upon than by the purchase of 12 suits of clothes last winter, and of some stuff to make shirts with.

The following recommendations have not been acted upon:—that the prison should be lighted; that a male teacher should be engaged to give four hours per day to the instruction of the male prisoners, and a female teacher to give two hours per day to that of the females; that a small library of interesting books should be procured; that the surgeon should be instructed to make a complete inspection once a-week, and to record the result; that the keeper should be instructed to open a complete set of accounts; and that two guard-doors should be put up.

The prison was clean, particularly the female department.

In wet weather some of the cells are rather damp.

There is at present no provision for warming the prison.

Owing to the smallness of the windows, and to the great number of iron bars in them, many of the cells are at all times insufficiently lighted.

There were 61 prisoners on the day of my visit, viz., 60 criminals (38 males and 22 females), and one debtor, (a male). This is about the average number.

Supplies of food from without are still allowed occasionally. These cause an improper distinction between prisoner and prisoner, produce dissatisfaction with the ordinary diet, and afford opportunities, which are taken advantage of, to conceal tobacco for the use of the prisoners.

There is no prison dress, and several of the prisoners were ragged and insufficiently clad. Frequently too attempts are discovered to smuggle tobacco in the clothes; and a few months ago the practice of prisoners bringing in their own clothes led to a serious theft. A person committed for an assault, on being searched, was found to have £12 about him, which was, of course, taken from him and locked up. Besides this sum, however, he had a £5 note sewed in the lining of his trousers, which was not detected. As there was no empty cell, he was put into the same cell with another prisoner, and the next morning he declared that he had been robbed in the night of £5. On being asked how he came to be possessed of this money,

\* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Perth appeared in my First Report, p. 69. The last notice (dated November, 1838) is in my Fourth Report, p. 81.

he stated that he was a butcher by trade, and in the habit of receiving a good deal of money, and that for security he frequently sewed part of it in his clothes; that he had done so on the present occasion, and that he had forgotten the circumstance when he was searched; that afterwards recollecting it, he had taken the money out and had shown it to the man who was in the same cell with him, and that he felt sure that this man had afterwards stolen it from him. This the other prisoner stoutly denied, but on a strict search the money was found upon him. He was prosecuted for the offence, and sentenced to three months' additional imprisonment. This anecdote shows the evil both of prisoners wearing their own clothes, and of their being put together.

Hitherto, owing to insufficient accommodation, there have, in many of the cells, generally been two prisoners; but I have recommended that in future, when the number of prisoners exceeds the number of cells, some of the quietest among them should be selected and put together in two or three of the largest cells, so as to leave the others each with a single inmate.

The inspection of the prisoners without their knowledge is difficult, from the want of inspection slits, and from the clumsy and noisy fastenings of the doors.

Instances are occasionally detected of male and female prisoners calling to each other, which it is very difficult wholly to prevent, so long as prisoners of different sexes occupy the same building.

The keeper appears to have discharged his duties with zeal and efficiency. The matron, who is his wife, seems to be exceedingly well qualified for her situation, being intelligent, kind, and gentle, and at the same time firm. The state of her department did her much credit. Most of the females are employed in sewing.

The surgeon appears to have done much more than could be expected from the inadequate salary given, which is only 10 guineas per annum including the cost of medicines.

One of the warders is active and efficient, but appears to be of a violent temper, and not therefore well qualified for his situation. The other warder seems to do his best, but he was so long accustomed to a bad state of discipline in the prison (before the late changes) that it is almost impossible that he should ever throw off the habits he must have formed at that time and become a thoroughly good officer.

November, 1839.

#### EDINBURGH GAOL,\* EDINBURGHSHIRE.

Much of the corruption, and many of the bad practices described in my last Report have been put a stop to; and although the state of the prison is still far from satisfactory, the offences of gambling, swearing, drunkenness, cheating, and stealing, have at any rate been almost, if not entirely, suppressed, whilst conversation among the prisoners although still carried on to a considerable extent is chiefly confined to occasional whispers among those who happen to be placed near each other, and cannot, as heretofore, be employed in concerting plans of future robberies.

*Edinburgh Gaol.*

The following alterations, some of which I recommended two years ago, and some at my last visit, have now been carried into effect:—

1st. The day-rooms have been enlarged by removing part of the inner walls, and closing the openings in the outer walls.

2nd. The silent system has been introduced.

3rd. Work, chiefly confined, however, to picking oakum, has been introduced for such of the male prisoners as may be sentenced to labour, or who, though not so sentenced, may be willing to labour. (The female prisoners had been previously supplied with work through the kind offices of the Ladies' Visiting Society.)

4th. A money allowance which existed, of a halfpenny per day to each prisoner, has been abolished, and no prisoner is now permitted at any time to have money in his possession.

5th. The sale of food and malt liquor within the prison walls has been entirely stopped, and all supplies of food from without have been prohibited.

6th. Visits to prisoners have been much restricted.

7th. An additional female officer has been appointed.

8th. A small library of interesting books has been procured.

9th. The following regulations have been adopted respecting debtors:—

The time for visiting debtors has been reduced to two stated hours each day. (I recommended that it should be reduced to one hour.)

The allowance of malt liquor to each debtor has been brought down to half a bottle per day, and is confined to such debtors as maintain themselves.

The malt liquor is supplied by a tradesman chosen by the governor, and no bottle is admitted which has not this tradesman's seal and stamp upon it.

No smoking, card playing, or gambling is allowed.

No visitor to a debtor, except a member of his own family, is permitted to go beyond the iron railing in front of the debtors' yard.

The surgeon of the prison has the sole medical charge of the debtors.

In order to put a stop to the smuggling of money, tobacco, and other prohibited articles into the gaol, to prevent the introduction of vermin, to prevent the bartering of articles of clothes for food, &c., and at the same time to secure that the prisoners should be decently clad

\* A full description of the construction and general state of this prison appeared in my Second Report, p.119. The last notice (dated January, 1839) is in my Fourth Report, p. 152.

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and protected against the inclemency of the weather, I recommended that a prison dress (free from every kind of badge) should be provided for all the prisoners, and that no one should be allowed to retain any part of his own clothes. This recommendation was formally adopted, and now stands among the printed rules; but notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding that the greater part of the expense would be defrayed by the saving obtained by abolishing the allowance of money to the prisoners, the necessary funds have been withheld for carrying this recommendation into more than partial effect, on the ground that the management of the prison will soon pass into new hands.

I advised also that an efficient schoolmaster should be appointed in place of the person now holding that office; but this has not been done,

Excepting the debtors' rooms, which were dirty, and which the surgeon informed me he often found in that state, the prison was tolerably clean.

The ventilation is somewhat improved, but is still very imperfect.

The number of prisoners on the day of my visit was 167, namely, 156 criminals (96 males and 60 females) and 11 debtors and revenue prisoners (8 males and 3 females). This number is considerably less than the average of late.

There is no rule requiring the prisoners to wash their feet periodically. They go into the bath about once a month.

The usual state of health appears to have been very good during the last year.

There is as yet no provision for lighting the prison, excepting one room, and the consequence is that in winter none of the prisoners get up before daylight, and most of them go to bed at about four o'clock.

Although many of the prisoners are now employed, others are still quite idle.

The small amount of accommodation in proportion to the number of prisoners makes it impossible to adopt the principle of separation to any considerable extent. It was for this reason that, as a temporary arrangement, I recommended the use of the silent system.

The arrangements for instructing the prisoners in reading, &c., are lamentably inefficient. Notwithstanding the great number of prisoners, all that is even professed to be done is for a schoolmaster (without any assistant) to attend four hours per day. The time, however, appears in fact to be not more than three hours, and the schoolmaster is so ill qualified for his duties, and has so little influence over the prisoners, that this time, small as it is, is almost thrown away. I recommended the appointment of an efficient schoolmaster two years ago, but the recommendation has not been adopted.

The means of inspection are at present quite insufficient.

Drunkenness among the debtors, which used to be quite common, seems to have been effectually suppressed. The rule, however, which forbids the debtors from smoking, is sometimes evaded, owing chiefly to their being still permitted to have tobacco for the purpose of chewing.

The governor states that he has detected one case of a person attempting to bring whiskey into the prison for the use of a debtor, and that he reported it to a magistrate, but that the party was not punished.

I found most of the debtors in bed at half-past eight in the morning.

The governor reports that the head warder is not zealous in the discharge of his duties. He states that he performs what he is imperatively required to do, but nothing more; and that he withholds information which it is his duty to give. He declares, nevertheless, that this officer has discharged his duties during the last year much better than for a considerable time previously, but he says that at that time he had much reason to be dissatisfied with him.

The governor reports favourably of the other officers.

The duties of the subordinate officers appear, at present, to be much too heavy. One of the officers has lately been obliged to resign his situation on account of ill health, brought on, it is believed, to some extent at least, by the severity of his duties.

November, 1839.

In my last report there was a paragraph stating, as evidence of an insubordinate state of the prisoners in the Edinburgh gaol, that at a recent visit by the Duke of Richmond the governor recommended his Grace not to go near one of the airing-yards, lest he should be insulted. The governor having informed me that there must be an error in this statement, and expressed a strong wish to have the statement corrected, I wrote to the Duke of Richmond on the subject, and the following is his reply:—

MY DEAR SIR,

London, 2nd June, 1840.

I RECOLLECT perfectly having stated to you the circumstance which you have mentioned in your report, and certainly understood the governor to recommend us not to go near the airing-yard, in which some men were walking who had just been sentenced to transportation, for fear of being insulted. Mr. Craig, son to Sir James Gibson Craig, was with me at the time; but as he is in Edinburgh, I have not had an opportunity of knowing if he remembers the circumstance. The governor also told me that he found the greatest difficulty in keeping in any order the convicts, and expressed an opinion that they ought to be removed as soon as possible. I certainly had not the least idea of casting any blame whatever on Mr. Rose, who appeared to me to understand well the subject of prison discipline, but not to have the means of carrying it into effect. If I misunderstood him, I can only express my regret.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

RICHMOND.

F. Hill, Esq.

JST

## EDINBURGH BRIDEWELL,\* EDINBURGHSHIRE.

The following recommendations, made at my last visit, have been fully acted upon:—

- To dismiss the person who then acted as matron.
- To complete the prison dress, and to prohibit every prisoner from wearing or retaining possession of any article of clothes belonging to himself.
- To forbid visits to prisoners, except under very peculiar circumstances, and to place the power of allowing such visits in the hands of the governor alone.
- To have the receiving cells made inaccessible from the outside.

The following recommendations have been acted upon in part:—

- An inspection slit to be placed in the door of every cell.
- Iron blinds to be put up before the windows of all the night cells.
- No female prisoner or female officer to enter the male division of the prison, and no male prisoner or male officer (except the governor) to enter the female division.
- The allowance of food to those employed on the tread-mill to be increased.
- Each prisoner to be visited by the governor or matron at least once every day.

The following recommendations have not been acted upon:—

- The principle of individual separation to be introduced as far as possible, by abolishing the distinction between day and night cells, and using each cell (when the number of prisoners will admit of it) for the reception of one prisoner only.
- Projecting planks to be put up before the divisions of the present day-cells, or some other means taken to prevent prisoners from handing things to each other.
- Hammocks to be substituted for the present fixed bedsteads. The hammocks to be removed from the cells every morning.
- Provision to be made for allowing each prisoner to take exercise in the open air every day.
- The whole of the prison to be lighted with gas, so that the same hours of work, of rising, and going to bed, may be observed during the whole year.
- The prisoners either to wash themselves in their separate cells or to go to the present washing places one at a time. The prisoners to bathe also separately.
- Religious exercises and instruction to be carried on in the separate cells as at Glasgow, Aberdeen, and elsewhere. The prisoners never to be congregated, or placed two or three in a cell.

Although the state of discipline in this prison is still very unsatisfactory and cannot be rendered good with the present number of prisoners compared with the amount of accommodation, the alterations and new rules which have been adopted have certainly been attended with considerable improvements; many of the serious evils enumerated in my last Report having been suppressed, although many still remain.

The prison was clean.

The ventilation is still bad.

There were 260 prisoners at the time of my visit, which greatly exceed the number of cells.

The average number of prisoners has considerably increased during the last two years.

The health of the prisoners appears to have improved, which the surgeon attributes to the increase that has been made in the allowance of food to those at work on the tread-wheel; By the register of weight that is kept it is found that prisoners in this class do not now lose so much flesh as formerly.

The measles appeared during part of the year, and owing, it is believed, to the want of separation, 8 or 10 children caught them.

In winter most of the prisoners have hitherto gone to bed at about four o'clock, in consequence of their cells not being lighted; but an arrangement has just been made for allowing oil lamps to all, except the idle and ill conducted and those sentenced to solitary confinement, so that most of the prisoners will, for the remaining part of this winter, continue their work as in summer, till eight o'clock.

Notwithstanding the prisoners are now wholly supplied with clothes, several of them were in rather a ragged state.

There is still a great deal of talking. The practice cannot be wholly suppressed while there are more than one prisoner in a cell; but it might be greatly reduced if an officer were constantly on duty to perambulate the prison and preserve order. At present there is a constant hum of conversation.

Though stealing from each other is to a great extent suppressed, there is still some stealing of food.

The chaplain states that he finds that such prisoners as are separate are willing to open their minds to him, and that he can make an impression upon them, but that this is not the case with those who are together.

The governor reports well of the subordinate officers, but their number is quite insufficient. Notwithstanding the matron has generally about 100 prisoners in her charge she has only one assistant, and the time even of this woman is chiefly occupied in superintending the cooking and washing. The number of male warders, too, is not sufficient for the enforcement of good discipline.

The matron is young, but she appears to be assiduous and zealous in the performance of her duties.

December, 1839.

\* A full description of the construction, age, and general state of this prison appeared in my Second Report, p. 123. The last notice, dated January, 1839, is in my Fourth Report, p. 140.

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## Abbey Gaol.

## ABBEY GAOL, EDINBURGH.

This little prison, which stands near Holyrood House, is used only for debtors who have contracted their debts within the bounds of the sanctuary of the palace, the old and absurd privilege still continuing by which a debtor cannot be arrested within a certain district round the palace (extending in one direction several miles), unless the debt was contracted within the limits of this district.

Until lately I was not aware of the existence of this prison.

The prison adjoins a small court-house, and is at the bottom of the street leading to Holyrood House. Some time ago it was in a ruinous condition, but about seven years since it was put into thorough repair, and it is now in a tolerably good state.

There are two rooms, each  $17\frac{1}{2}$  feet long,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet broad, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. Their cubical content, therefore, is about 1,800 feet.

There is also an airing-yard, about 45 feet long and 15 feet broad, fenced by a wall about 12 feet high.

The prison appears to be secure. The keeper stated that there had not been any escape since the repairs were made. I found it, however, in a slovenly and dirty state. On the walls there were cobwebs, and much writing and drawing.

The prison is dry and sufficiently ventilated. It is warmed by open fires.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit, and the keeper stated that there had not been one for about two years.

The prisoners provide their own beds.

Visits are freely permitted.

The usual allowance for aliment is stated to be about a shilling per day.

Smoking is permitted.

Nothing is sold to the prisoners, according to the keeper's report, within the prison walls.

The keeper states that he has been in office about seven years, and that he is now about 55 years old; that he does not have any salary, but that he receives a fee of sixpence in the pound from every imprisoning creditor, and also a fee from every debtor who takes refuge in the sanctuary. The rules give the keeper a claim also on each debtor in prison to fourpence per night during the time he remains; but the keeper states that he never enforces this claim.

I was unable to judge respecting the keeper's qualifications, and as the baron-bailie who appointed him died lately, I could not refer elsewhere for trustworthy information. I may remark, however, that the keeper was not clean in his person at the time of my visit.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the Duke of Hamilton, hereditary keeper of Holyrood House.

December, 1839.

## Dumfries.

## DUMFRIES,\* DUMFRIESSHIRE.

A very satisfactory and gratifying change has been effected in this prison. At the time of my first visit, about three years ago, it was one of the worst prisons in Scotland, and, in fact, partook much of the character of a low tavern and brothel. The keeper and his wife were drunken people, of bad character, and everything about the place was corrupting and revolting. These persons were immediately dismissed; and I urged the magistrates to appoint in their stead a person trained in the Glasgow Bridewell, having both knowledge and zeal for effecting a reform, and in whom they might place full confidence. This counsel, however, was not acted upon; and a person was appointed who, though free from the vices which disgraced his predecessors, had neither talent nor energy; and, although by various changes which were made in the building it was rendered practicable for an efficient keeper to establish a moderately good state of discipline, the prison continued to be in a very unsatisfactory condition, although, of course, no longer the scene of anything like the former disgraceful proceedings.

At my visit last year it was determined to make another change, and, as I originally recommended, to engage a person brought up in the Glasgow Bridewell; and the governor of that prison was kind enough to consent to part with one of his best assistants for this purpose. The new keeper entered upon his office on the 1st of March last, and since then everything has assumed a new character. The surgeon states that formerly the noise in the prison was such that he had often a difficulty in hearing his own voice. Now, except where the sounds of work interfere, the faintest whisper may be heard. Formerly the place was disgustingly dirty; now it is quite clean. Formerly the prisoners were idle and turbulent; now they are all industrious and tractable. In fact a more striking and complete change could scarcely be conceived; and, instead of being a place to be shunned with dislike, people now visit it for the pleasure of witnessing the good order, discipline, and industrial occupations of the prisoners.

Since my last visit the prison has been thoroughly repaired and cleaned, (the work being chiefly done by the prisoners themselves;) each cell has been provided with a close box; hammocks (which are removed from the cells during the day) have been substituted for fixed bedsteads; looms and working-tools have been provided; the ventilation (though still very imperfect in some parts of the prison) has been improved; and the debtors' yard has been cut off from the yard of the other prisoners.

\* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Dumfries appeared in my Second Report, p. 115. The last notice (dated September, 1838) is in my Fourth Report, p. 2.

The following recommendations, however, have not yet been acted upon :—

A matron to be appointed.

An inspection-slit to be put in every door.

Large openings for ventilation to be made at the ends of the semicircular passages.

The skylight which is over the stairs in one part of the prison to be made to open.

A number of suits of clothes to be provided for both males and females.

It should be remarked that, even though these and other improvements were made, the prison would still be far from perfect, and could only be regarded as fit for temporary use. The site and construction are both so bad, that nothing but an entirely new building in a different situation will remove all the evils at present existing, and enable the county to have a prison which will do it real credit. The benefit, however, which has already accrued from the changes that have been made, and which will continue to be derived until a new prison is built, is an ample recompense for the moderate amount of cost and trouble which has been expended upon them. Moreover, all that has been laid out in the purchase of looms, hammocks, tools, &c., and much even in the alterations in the building, (such as the cost of new doors, &c.) will be available in a new prison.

At present those cells only are lighted (with candles) in which the inmates are able by their work to earn the cost of the light; but it is intended immediately to introduce gas into the whole of one division of the prison, and I have recommended that, in the other part also, every industrious prisoner shall be allowed a light to work by without regard to the value of his labour.

On the day of my visit there were 30 prisoners, viz., 29 criminals (19 males and 10 females) and 1 debtor, (a male.) This appears to be about the average number of late.

The male prisoners were all clean; but some of the females were rather dirty, owing, doubtless, to the want of a female officer to stand by while they wash themselves. One of the rules requires that every prisoner should go into the bath on his first admission, and afterwards once a-month; but this rule has been to a considerable extent neglected.

The male prisoners have a clean shirt every week; but owing to the want of clothes for the females, some of the latter occasionally go a considerable time without any change of linen. One of them had been six weeks without having a clean shift. Several of the prisoners, both male and female, were ill clad.

The old dietary has been abolished, and the dietary of the Glasgow Bridewell substituted.

All the prisoners, whether tried or untried, are now engaged in profitable labour, the latter class working by their own choice, and such also of the former class as are not sentenced to labour. The chief occupations are picking oakum, teasing hair, sewing, and knitting; 3 prisoners, however, were weaving, 1 was making shoes, 2 were working as carpenters, and a smithy was fitting up for a blacksmith.

Individual separation is carried as far as possible, and it is seldom necessary to place two prisoners in the same cell; but owing to the bad construction of the prison, it is difficult to prevent communication between cell and cell.

There is at present no provision for teaching the prisoners to read, &c.

The present good state of discipline is enforced with very little punishment. The keeper states that he finds the class of prisoners at Dumfries (consisting chiefly of persons from the rural districts) much less artful and much more easily managed than the ordinary run of prisoners in the Glasgow Bridewell.

The rule forbidding visits to convicted prisoners, except under very peculiar circumstances, has been frequently broken through, some of the magistrates having granted orders of admission when there appeared to be no sufficient cause. In one instance orders were given to three separate persons to see the same prisoner in a single day. I have recommended that the power of admitting visitors to prisoners should henceforth be placed entirely in the hands of the keeper, who is necessarily the best judge of the propriety of using it.

There are at present two insane prisoners, a man and a woman, each in confinement for striking people.

The keeper, who, as already stated, was trained in the Glasgow Bridewell, is exceedingly well qualified for his duties; indeed he is well able to superintend a prison considerably larger than that of Dumfries. He has performed his duties in a very efficient and creditable manner, and appears to have gained the esteem and respect of all who have become acquainted with him. He has only one assistant; of him he reports favourably.

The only duty which the chaplain performs is to attend once a-week to preach to the prisoners.

The surgeon examines all the prisoners once a-week, and of course when necessary attends daily.

Two of the prisoners had been in confinement for some time under the old regime, and before the introduction of the new system. One of them, an industrious shoemaker, spoke in the highest terms of the improved order and cleanliness of the prison, and of the kindness and justice of the present keeper; and, as this man's term of imprisonment had nearly expired, it would be unreasonable to suppose that he was influenced by improper motives in making his statement. The other prisoner spoke less decisively. He appeared to look back with some regret to the old times of idleness, noise, the company of fellow-prisoners, and an unrestricted supply of food. He admitted, however, that the present system was calculated to do him most good.

The provost stated that the reform of the prison had been already followed by a considerable decrease in the number of police offences, which he attributed to the different feeling with which confinement in the prison is now regarded.

The burgh and county are much indebted to the governor of the Glasgow Bridewell, not

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only for supplying them with an excellent keeper for their prison, but also for much valuable assistance in planning the various changes in the building, &c.

December, 1839.

Dumfries.  
Peebles.

PEEBLES,\* PEEBLESSHIRE.

At my last visit I recommended a number of rules for the management of this prison, and these rules were formally adopted by the magistrates, and printed. The gaoler, however, has paid but little attention to them. Some, indeed, he appears habitually to have broken through.

One of the rules enjoins strict cleanliness; but I found both the prison and the prisoners very dirty. Another rule directs that the bed-clothes should be removed from the cells during the day; but I found them all in the cells at that time, and most of them in a filthy condition. Another rule directs that the prisoners should be encouraged to work; but I found them all idle. Another rule forbids the supply of food from without, and the keeper assured me that this rule was acted upon; but I found, on examination, that food from without was supplied, and with his knowledge. Again, it is ordered that no person shall be admitted to visit a prisoner, except on a certain day in the week, and at a certain hour. This rule I found had been altogether neglected; and some months ago a prisoner made his escape by cutting through an iron bar by means, it was believed, of an instrument which had been supplied to him by his sister, who had been allowed to visit him at an irregular hour. After a time this man was retaken, and I found him in prison again chained by the leg to an iron bar; but notwithstanding the suspicions respecting his sister, I learned that she was still permitted to visit him. Another rule forbids the use of tobacco in the prison, and the keeper declared that this rule was always enforced; but I found a dirty tobacco-pipe in one of the rooms, and the keeper, on cross-examination, was obliged to admit that tobacco was allowed.

Altogether the prison was in a very bad state, and it was evident that it had received but little attention from any one. Before leaving Peebles I addressed the following letter to the provost and magistrates:—

GENTLEMEN,

*Peebles, 7th December, 1839.*

I AM sorry to have to state that, on my visit to the prison to-day for the purpose of inspecting it, I found it in a very dirty and disgraceful condition, and that I ascertained that many of the rules which I recommended two years ago, and which were adopted by the magistrates then in office, have been frequently broken through, some of them, indeed, systematically so; further, that the gaoler, in his examination, contradicted himself several times, and showed that his word is not deserving of credit.

I beg leave to recommend that the present gaoler be immediately dismissed, and that a respectable man, really qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and whose wife is fit and able to take charge of the female prisoners, be appointed in his place.

I beg leave also to recommend that arrangements be made for seeing that the new keeper does in fact perform his duties, and carry the rules of the prison into full effect.

I am, &c.

To the Provost and Magistrates of Peebles.

(Signed) FREDERIC HILL.

A long time elapsed before I received any notice of the above letter. At length I had a letter from the provost, by which I learnt that, notwithstanding my representations, the keeper was retained in office for a considerable time after my visit; but that his conduct having become still worse, he was at last dismissed.

NORTHUMBERLAND.  
Alnwick.

ALNWICK,† NORTHUMBERLAND.

There has been no change of any importance since my last visit.

The prison was only moderately clean. One of the rooms was in a slovenly state, and there was litter under most of the bedsteads.

Some of the doors had words cut in them.

The prison itself is dry, but part of the keeper's house, which is in the same building, is damp. It is intended, however, I believe, to make a new drain, which will probably remove this dampness.

There is at present no provision for lighting the prison.

There were 3 prisoners at the time of my visit, 2 males and 1 female. The 2 males were in the same room. The greatest number of prisoners at any one time during the year was 16. Sometimes, however, the prison was quite empty.

The keeper stated that the prisoners washed themselves twice a-day, and that he stood by to see this done. On examination, however, I found that this statement was not true.

There is at present no bath, but I was informed that one was about to be purchased.

The keeper continues to have an interest in the supply of food. He is allowed 4d. per day for each prisoner.

The keeper stated that the prisoners got up at 6 in summer, and between 6 and 7 in winter; but the latter part of this statement at least I found was untrue; the real time of rising in winter being about 8.

As heretofore the prisoners are employed to some extent, but the quantity of work is small, and it is but slightly productive.

\* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Peebles appeared in my Third Report, p. 14.

† A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Alnwick appeared in my Third Report, p. 117.

Separation is not much acted upon, and there are at present no means of enforcing silence. The keeper and his wife teach such prisoners as are unable to read. This is creditable to them, since they are not required to do so by the regulations of the prison.

There is still no prison library.

Prisoners who misconduct themselves are sometimes deprived of a meal, and sometimes flogged, but no record of punishments is kept.

The female prisoners are superintended in part by the keeper's wife, but in part also by the keeper himself; the latter sometimes even standing by to see that the females wash themselves.

The present keeper has held his situation about 18 months, and was before that time chief officer of the Alnwick police. He is 32 years old. His salary is £54 per annum with a free house. He appears in some respects to be well qualified for his situation, but his want of the habit of speaking the truth on all occasions is a very serious defect.

December, 1839.

*Recommendations respecting Alnwick Bridewell, made by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, 14th January, 1840.*

*Warming.*—All the cells to be warmed so as to make it unnecessary ever to congregate the prisoners in the day-rooms or elsewhere. Warming

*Lighting.*—Gas to be introduced into all the cells and passages. Lighting.

*Bedding.*—Hammocks to be substituted for the present bedding. The hammocks to be removed from the cells during the day. Bedding.

*Clothing.*—Every prisoner to be supplied with a complete prison dress, and not to be allowed to retain any article of his own clothing. Clothing.

*Food.*—A regular dietary to be established, and to be made independent of the varying price of food. The keeper to cease to have any pecuniary interest in the supply. Food.

*Matron.*—The keeper's wife to be appointed matron, with a small yearly salary. The matron to be required to take the sole charge of the females. Matron.

*Cleanliness.*—The prisoners to be required to wash themselves before breakfast; to wash their feet once a-week; and when there is a bath, to go into the bath on their first arrival at the prison, and afterwards at least once a month. Cleanliness.

*Instruction.*—The keeper and matron to be required, as part of their regular duty, to teach the prisoners reading and writing. The accompanying list of books to be procured as part of a prison library. Instruction.

*Punishments.*—All punishments for prison offences to be recorded. Corporal punishment to be entirely abolished. Punishments.

The following recommendations relate to matters which are, I believe, already in contemplation:—

*New Cells.*—The females' day-room to be divided into two cells; and one cell to be formed out of part of the men's day-room, the remaining part being left to serve, under ordinary circumstances, as another cell, but, when occasion requires, to be used as a room for several prisoners together, so as to avoid the necessity of departing from the principle of separation in the prison generally. New Cells.

Two doors to be placed at the end of the upper corridor.

*Bath.*—A bath to be procured. Bath.

A press to be provided to hold the stock of bed clothes, &c.

#### MORPETH,\* NORTHUMBERLAND.

Morpeth.

The adoption of such of the recommendations contained in my last Report, as relate to the division of the day-rooms, &c. with a view to the separation of the prisoners, was deferred at first because of the legal difficulty that existed respecting the introduction of the separate system, and afterwards because it was expected that some general rules would be promulgated in conformity with the provisions of an Act passed last session for the regulation of prisons. In accordance, however, with two of my recommendations, a regular dietary has been established, and one of the divisions of the prison hitherto reserved for debtors has been appropriated to females. The other recommendations have not been acted upon.

The prison was clean.

The night cells are ill ventilated, and the pails which the prisoners use are still uncovered, and emit an offensive smell.

There is still no provision for lighting the prison.

There were 39 prisoners at the time of my visit, namely 35 criminals (25 males and 10 females) and 4 debtors (all males). The number of criminals is about the average, but that of debtors is rather less than half the average.

Supplies of food from without are still allowed to the untried.

The convicted have a prison dress, which is complete except in braces. Untried prisoners, however, are supplied with clothes only in cases of destitution. One of my recommendations

\* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Morpeth was given in my Third Report, p. 119. The last notice (dated January, 1839) is in my Fourth Report, p. 167.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.** last year was to make the prison dress quite complete, to extend its use to all prisoners whether tried or untried, and to forbid the introduction of any article of clothes belonging to a prisoner himself.

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Separate Prisons.  
Morpeth.

The labour of the prisoners has become somewhat more productive.

Owing to the bad construction of the prison the inmates are able, by means of the windows of the night cells, to hold communication from one end to the other.

There still is no provision for teaching the prisoners reading, writing, &c., and there is still no prison library.

The means of inspection are at present very imperfect.

There is much calling from cell to cell, and some whistling, singing, &c.; tobacco too is smuggled in concealed in the food and clothes, which are admitted from without; and there is no security at present against gambling.

The matron has hitherto been accompanied in her visits to the female prisoners by one of the male officers; but I recommended that this practice should be discontinued.

The debtors are still allowed to smoke, contrary to one of my recommendations.

There are at present two lunatics and one idiot in the prison.

The officers are the same as at my last visit, with the addition of a new male warder to assist chiefly in the work department.

The governor appears to have discharged his duties with zeal and intelligence. He reports very favourably of the new officer as far as he can at present judge; and he states that two of the other male officers are trustworthy, though not very intelligent. Of the fourth, that is the chief male officer, however, he speaks very unfavourably, as will appear by the letter appended to this Report.

The matron, who is the governor's mother, seems to have performed her duties faithfully and well.

December, 1839.

I addressed the following letter to Mr. Bigge, chairman of quarter sessions for Northumberland:—

DEAR SIR,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 31st December, 1839.

I WAS at Morpeth on Saturday and inspected the prisoner there, but was too much pressed for time to make any arrangement for seeing yourself or any other of the visiting justices. There would not, however, have been much advantage in my meeting you at the present time as the Inspectors of Prisons are about to assemble in London, to draw up rules which may be recommended for adoption in the different prisons; and it is very possible that these rules, and the conferences which I shall have with my brother Inspectors in assisting to draw them up, may modify some of the recommendations which I might make. I hope, however, in a short time to be able either to meet the visiting magistrates, or to communicate fully with them on the subject of the alterations which it is desirable to make, which I expect will be much the same as those which I recommended this time last year.

There are, however, some matters which I think it would be advantageous to carry into effect immediately, and these I will now mention.

1. I strongly recommend that the present taskmaster be immediately dismissed, and that the power of appointing and dismissing his successor, and of appointing and dismissing all the other subordinate officers be placed in the hands of the keeper. In answer to direct questions, and apparently with much reluctance on his part, I learnt from the keeper that the present taskmaster is sometimes disobedient to his authority; that instead of acting cordially with him he endeavours to thwart him; that the prisoners under his care are in a worse state of discipline than the others; and, lastly, that on one or two occasions the keeper has seen him in a state of intoxication.

It is not in my opinion necessary to inquire into the truth of these charges. The circumstance of the keeper having the charge and responsibility of the prison, I hold as sufficient evidence that he deserves your confidence, that his statements can be relied on, and that he is fit to judge of the character of the persons over whom he is placed, and through whom he has to act. If this be not the case, then I should recommend an immediate change of the keeper himself. I would also submit that it would be inexpedient to wait until the present taskmaster shall have had notice for a certain time of an intention to discharge him, as an officer under notice of dismissal is worse than useless.

2. That either the new officer to be appointed in place of the taskmaster, or one of the present officers, be required to teach the prisoners reading and writing as part of his regular duty.

3. As a temporary arrangement, I should advise that the prisoners be supplied with candles or small tin lamps to work by in the morning and evening, as is done in several other prisons in my district; that the hour of rising be immediately changed to half-past five, and the hour for going to bed to nine.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

FREDERIC HILL.

Charles William Bigge, Esq.

The following was Mr. Bigge's reply:—

DEAR SIR,

Linden, 2nd March, 1840.

I AM extremely sorry that your letter of December 31, 1839, has remained so long unanswered, but in consequence of my inability from illness, soon after the last sessions, to attend to the business of the gaol, I had transmitted it to Mr. Cresswell Baker, together with some other documents for his examination, and when it was returned to me I mislaid it, and have only just recovered it.

1. I laid your communication before the justices assembled at the Christmas sessions, and they determined upon your statement that the taskmaster should be forthwith dismissed; that was done immediately, and his place was filled up by the appointment of a person who had been his assistant for some months, with whose conduct we have every reason to be satisfied. The justices, however, are determined to keep all the powers of dismissal and appointment of the officers in their own hands, though they will of course attend to every recommendation from the keeper of the prison in both cases.



2. The visiting justices will take into early consideration your proposal, that the new taskmaster or some other officer of the prison shall be required to teach the prisoners reading and writing, so that their determination may be laid before the bench at the next sessions for confirmation.

3. Until some considerable alteration shall be made in the cells so as to admit of work being carried on in them, we do not think it advisable that candles or lamps should be supplied to the prisoners. The looms upon which the prisoners are now employed require considerable space.

I remain, dear Sir, yours, &c.,

CHARLES WILLIAM BIGGE.

Frederic Hill, Esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

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Morpeth.

#### NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,\* NORTHUMBERLAND.

Newcastle-upon-  
Tyne.

Since my last visit a new wash-house and drying-room have been built, with rooms above for officers. The old water-closets have been converted into cells, and new ones have been built in the airing-yards.

During the last year the boys have, to a considerable extent, been kept separate, not only from the older prisoners but from each other.

Many of the debtors' rooms were as usual dirty, and the prison generally was only moderately clean. In some cases the walls were dirty.

There still is no provision for lighting the prison in the morning and evening; and the prisoners, therefore, pass far too much time in bed.

On the day of my visit there were 93 prisoners, namely, 81 criminals and 12 debtors; this is rather more than the average of late.

Some of the prisoners were not clean. There is at present no sufficient security for their washing themselves.

The clothes of some of the prisoners were ragged.

There was much sickness in the early part of the year, but since that time the health has been good. In the whole year there has been but one death.

Supplies of food from without are still allowed to the untried.

The general state of the discipline continues to be very unsatisfactory. The work, though more productive than formerly, still yields only a small profit, and for the most part is but little instructive, consisting chiefly of breaking stones. Most of the prisoners, even those of different degrees of criminality, associate in the day-rooms secure from observation. Many of the untried choose to remain idle, and most even of those who are required to labour do an insufficient quantity, owing to the general nature of the work and to the want of artificial light. There are no means of enforcing silence, and the provision for mental and moral instruction has hitherto been quite insufficient. There is quarrelling, fighting, and stealing among the prisoners, though apparently not to any great extent. Probably there is gambling also. Tobacco is smuggled in, in the food, &c., which is admitted, and it is also supplied by the carters who bring and fetch away the stones. A few months ago a prisoner, who on the ground of illness was receiving an additional allowance of food, was detected in purchasing a quantity of tobacco in exchange for a number of small loaves which he had hoarded.

The debtors are still allowed to smoke.

Since my last visit, a person has been detected in an attempt to convey spirituous liquors into the gaol, for which he was imprisoned a single day, the period required by law being "any time not exceeding three months."

The officers are the same as at my last visit. The governor appears to do his best, but owing to the bad construction of the prison, and the other unfavourable circumstances, it is scarcely possible for him at present to effect much good.

The matron does not appear to discharge her duties well, and I have been obliged to recommend her dismissal.

The governor reports favourably of all the other subordinate officers, except the assistant-warder, who is about to leave.

The surgeon, who was in office at my last visit, is now dead. His successor appears to be well qualified for his office, and to discharge its duties efficiently. A new chaplain also has been appointed, who seems to take an interest in the education and general improvement of the prisoners beyond the ordinary routine of his office.

There is no schoolmaster at present, but I was informed that one was about to be appointed.

December, 1839.

The following letter was addressed to the chairman of the gaol committee:—

DEAR SIR,

Tottenham, near London, 14th January, 1840.

THERE are two or three matters, relating to the gaol at Newcastle, which I think it desirable should be taken into consideration, without waiting for the general recommendations concerning alterations in the building and the best rules to adopt, which cannot well be prepared until the regulations to be recommended by the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the new Prison Act, are ready.

At my late visit to your prison, as well as at my previous visit, I found the female department in an unsatisfactory state. At each time there was a want of cleanliness. The matron, too, does not appear qualified to command the respect and ready obedience of the female prisoners; and I learnt from the governor that she does not in point of fact obtain them. I beg leave to recommend that the present matron be dismissed, and that another be appointed in her place, possessing higher qualifications.

\* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Newcastle appeared in my Third Report p. 124. The last notice is in my Fourth Report, p. 169.

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DURHAM.  
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Tyne.

I was informed that you are about to appoint a schoolmaster. I would suggest that the selection of the individual, with power to dismiss, be placed in the hands of the chaplain, and that the chaplain be henceforth considered responsible for the manner in which the schoolmaster performs his duties, and for the state of the educational department generally. I would recommend, also, that the schoolmaster be required to teach on Sunday, and that he be allowed some other day in the week for rest. With the exception of the schoolmaster, I would suggest that the appointment and dismissal of all the subordinate officers be left entirely to the governor, in order that he may be held fully responsible for these officers, and for the general state of the prison.

John Nichol, Esq.,  
&c. &c.

I am, dear Sir,  
Yours truly,  
FREDERIC HILL.

Tynemouth.

TYNEMOUTH,\* NORTHUMBERLAND.

There has been no change of any importance since my last visit. The prison was generally clean. The prison is not secure, for want of guard-doors. There still is no provision for warming any part of the prison, except the old day-rooms; and this leads to frequent departures from the principle of separation. The prison is not lighted. There were 14 prisoners, 12 males and 2 females, at the time of my visit; and this is about the usual number. There is no bath. The prisoners used to be fed entirely on bread and milk; but oatmeal porridge has been lately substituted for part of the bread, and the keeper states that the change has proved beneficial to health. The quantity of food, however, is still regulated by the price, being 4 pennyworth per day; which is an objectionable arrangement. Such of the prisoners as are committed for short periods, of whom there are many, are not supplied with a prison dress. It would be advantageous to substitute hammocks for the present fixed bedsteads. The work consists chiefly of picking oakum, and is but slightly productive. The means of inspection are insufficient. Prisoners in different cells can converse with each other without being overheard. It is very desirable that cells should be provided for the female prisoners, quite apart from those of the males. There is still no provision for teaching the prisoners reading and writing, and there is no prison library. A public lane passes close by the airing yards, and tobacco is sometimes thrown over the walls. Visits to prisoners are allowed on an order from a magistrate, instead of being, as I would recommend, under the entire control of the keeper. The keeper who was in office at my last visit is now dead. The present keeper, like the last, appears to be well qualified for his situation. He had been for 12 years at the head of the police of North Shields, and he is now 53 years old. His salary is 120*l.* per annum, with a free house. The keeper's wife acts as matron, and is apparently well qualified for her duties.

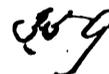
December, 1839.

Durham.

DURHAM.†

Since my last visit gas has been introduced into the passages and day-rooms, and into the larger of the sleeping-rooms. Part of the debtors' prison, rendered available for other purposes by a decrease in the number of debtors, has been converted into a kitchen and store-rooms. The old kitchen and the place used formerly for vagrants have been made into houses for officers, the vagrants having been transferred to another part of the prison. By this change the officers are now all brought to reside close by the prison, instead of several of them being dispersed through the town. Three new rooms have been constructed in the female division, and the females are now all placed together, instead of being put in different parts of the prison, as formerly. A new reception-room has been made. These changes are all improvements as far as they go, but they do little towards correcting the original faults of construction, which I fear are irredeemable. The prison is not secure. There are no proper guard-doors at the entrance of the different divisions, and the outer gates are not sufficiently protected. Through one of the latter, especially, there is danger of escape when carts are passing to bring in stones for the prisoners to break, or to carry the stones out again. It is, indeed, an error to have two outer gates at all. Escape, too, would not be difficult through the governor's house, and thence through the court-house. The governor hopes that he has now made arrangements which will prevent escapes for the future; but I confess that in this I have no confidence. A few days before my last visit there was a desperate attempt at escape made by a man who had once before succeeded in an attempt, and who on another occasion forced his way out of the justices' room, although

\* A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Tynemouth appeared in my Third Report, p. 122.  
† A full description of the construction and general state of the prison at Durham appeared in my Third Report, p. 130. The last notice dated January, 1839, is in my Fourth Report, p. 170.



SCOTLAND.

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surrounded by constables. The following is the governor's account of these different escapes :—

John Elliot was committed to prison for a violent assault on a police officer a few days before my appointment. He had been repeatedly in gaol before; and, being a quick active fellow, had been employed about the house by the late governor, and had therefore become well acquainted with all parts of the buildings and all the keys.

Mrs. Frushard [wife of the late governor] moved out of the house on the 24th of September, 1837; and before I had got possession of the premises, on the morning of the 25th, Elliot effected an escape by rushing out of the yard and making through the doors of the house into the courts, and then through the windows into the open space in front; and such was his activity and daring, that none of the police could secure him until the 5th of the following January, when he was taken in a state of intoxication. At the assizes, September 28th, 1838, he was tried and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. About eight months ago he complained of great debility, and was ordered extra diet in the infirmary, where he became intimate with Thomas Smith, under sentence of transportation, and William Farray, a convicted misdemeanant, who were both unwell at the same time. Thomas Parker, a man under sentence for stealing poultry, was a sewer, and examined and clothed prisoners committed. On the morning of the 25th of August, during breakfast, a prisoner came in, and Parker requested the officer on duty to allow him his key to get a suit of clothes out of a cell up stairs. This key also opened the door of the building. Parker then went up to the infirmary, told Elliot he had got the key of the door, and now was the time. Elliot ran down to the officers' room while they were serving, broke open the closet and took out the keys, with one of which they opened the outer gate in the wall, and so got off. Every endeavour was made to take them, in vain, until the Sunday morning following, when, with the assistance of the Sunderland police, I secured three of them, about three miles from thence, before it was light. Farray had, however, left them the day before; and though diligent search has been made for him, he has not yet been retaken.

Smith has been removed to the hulks. Elliot and Parker were tried at the last October sessions for the escape of Smith, and sentenced to 10 years' transportation. As they had not undergone their previous sentences, they could not be removed, and were therefore placed in irons.

On the evening of the 27th of December last, at supper time, a desperate attack was made upon the two officers on duty. Being in the prison at the time, and hearing calls for help, I called to two prisoners who were near to assist me, and ran to Elliot's and Parker's room, and found that they had nearly killed the officers (one having gone to assist the other), and had got their irons off.

With the help of the two men, they were soon got down and secured, and will in a few days, I hope, be at the hulks. Had I not been in the prison at the time, there can be no doubt that the officers would have been murdered, and both of the fellows, with all the untried prisoners, have made their escape, as they intended to liberate them to help them out.

They obtained the file by which they had got their irons off from the wife of one of the untried prisoners, who concealed it in her child's clothes.

Elliot is a remarkably powerful and active man, the fleetest runner in the county, and accomplished at all kinds of games and mischief. He spent almost every night in the streets, or poaching with Parker and another of the name of Brown, who was transported last January, and who were the regular terror of the neighbourhood. Elliot has been 10 times in gaol; once he escaped from the middle of the justice-room, in face of the magistrates and all the force of the police, leaping head foremost through the window, and so got clear off.

I found the prison clean.

The ventilation is still bad.

The prison is warmed by open fires, and there are pokers in the rooms to stir the fires with, with one of which an insane prisoner a short time ago attacked one of the officers.

At the time of my visit there were 204 prisoners, which the governor states is about twice as many as the building was originally calculated to receive.

Owing probably to the nature of the employment near Durham (chiefly mining), the people are, it is said, accustomed to wash themselves very frequently; and the force of habit is shown by their continuing the same practice when in prison; most of the prisoners, by their own desire, washing themselves three times every day. This probably is one cause of their good health.

Supplies of food from without are still allowed to the untried.

Convicted prisoners are supplied with a prison dress (deficient in the article of braces), but the untried wear their own clothes.

The silent system is still in use in this prison; but the governor is fully aware how inferior it is to the separate system—how much communication is carried on under it, and how much deception it gives rise to. The construction of the building, however, precludes the introduction of any better system at least until great changes be made.

The account of the escapes of the prisoner Elliot shows some of the evils arising from the want of separation.

In winter the prisoners still get up late and go to bed early.

The work, though still yielding but little, considering the number of prisoners, is much more productive than formerly. Last year there was a profit of about 200*l.*, whereas the profit used not to be more than 30*l.* or 40*l.*

The provision for instruction, though still lamentably small, has lately been much improved by the appointment of a schoolmistress.

As formerly, there is no library, and the prisoners are compelled to sit hour after hour in silence and dulness. They have indeed Bibles, but generally speaking these are only picked up on the entrance of a visitor, to be laid down again the moment he withdraws.

Inspection without the knowledge of the prisoners is made more difficult than it would otherwise be by the noisy fastenings on the doors.

The prisoners sometimes quarrel, and sometimes steal food from each other.

There is a strange instance of the adoption of prison slang here; one of the rooms bearing in printed characters over the door the name of *Big Botany*.

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SCOTLAND.  
—  
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—  
*Durham.*

The number of debtors, as already stated, is now much reduced. This is attributed to the Act for abolishing imprisonment on mesne process. In particular, the number of debtors for large sums, and from among the middle and upper classes, has decreased. Every one of the 14 debtors, indeed, at the time of my visit, belonged to the poorer class, and was in confinement for a small sum of money.

Debtors are still allowed to smoke.

Some of the debtors were dirty.

There were two idiots and one maniac in prison.

The governor seems to have discharged his duties with assiduity and intelligence.

The governor reports very favourably of the matron, the schoolmistress, the clerk, the porter, and the watchman. He reports favourably also of four of the warders, and with modified praise of the fifth; but he does not speak highly of the task-master. This evidence, the governor wished me to state, was given in reply to direct questions.

December, 1839.

**DIGEST OF RETURNS**

**RELATING TO THE**

**PRISONS OF SCOTLAND,**

**FROM MICHAELMAS, 1838, TO MICHAELMAS, 1839.**

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

TABLE I.—From MICHAELMAS, 1838,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	In Prison at the Commencement of the Year.*							
				Criminals.		Debtors.		Revenue Prisoners.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	32	12	11	..	..	..	43	12
		Bridewell	2	29	18	..	..	..	..	29	18
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	2
	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	6	1	..	..	1	..	7	1
Ayr	Ayr	Burgh Gaol	5	33	5	..	..	..	..	33	5
	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	7	7	1	..	..	..	..	7	1
Berwick	Greenlaw	Burgh Gaol	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothsay	County and Burgh Gaol	10	5	3	..	..	..	..	5	3
Caithness	Wick	Burgh Gaol	11	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..
Clackmannan	Alloa	Lock-up House	12	No record kept.	..	..	..	..	..	A lock up house only.	..
Dumfries	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol	13	16	1	..	..	..	..	16	1
	Annan	Burgh Gaol	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol	15	36	6	3	..	..	..	39	6
	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sanguhar	Burgh Gaol	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House	18	128	54	5	2	1	..	134	36
	Bridewell	Bridewell	19	139	110	..	..	..	..	139	110
	(Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
	Musselburgh	Burgh Gaol	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	22	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	Forres	Burgh Gaol	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	24	10	3	1	..	..	..	11	3
	Dunfermline	Burgh Gaol	25	5	3	..	..	..	..	5	3
	Kinghorn	Burgh Gaol	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Kirkcaldy	Burgh Gaol	27	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
	St. Andrews	Burgh Gaol	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Arbroath	Burgh Gaol	29	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	2
	Brechin	Burgh Gaol	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol	31	68	34	8	2	..	..	76	36
	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	32	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
	Montrose	Burgh Gaol	33	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	2
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	34	7	2	1	..	..	..	8	2
Inverness	Inverness	Burgh Gaol	35	13	2	2	..	1	..	16	2
Kincardine	Stonehaven	Burgh Gaol	36	6	2	1	..	..	..	7	2
Kinross	Kinross	Burgh Gaol	37	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	Burgh Gaol	38	11	5	..	..	..	..	11	5
Lanark	Glasgow	Gaol	39	40	13	11	..	2	..	53	13
	Bridewell	Bridewell	40	187	120	..	..	..	..	187	120
	Calton	Police Prison and Bridewell	41	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	1
	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	42	23	3	4	..	..	..	27	3
	Lanark	Burgh Gaol	43	10	1	..	..	..	..	11	1
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	44	11	4	..	..	..	..	11	4
Nairn	Nairn	Burgh Gaol	45	1	3	1	..	..	..	2	3
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol	46	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	1
	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	47	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Peebles	Peebles	Burgh Gaol	48	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	1
Perth	Perth	Burgh Gaol	49	39	16	1	..	1	..	41	16
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	50	25	6	3	..	..	..	28	6
	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell	51	44	25	5	..	..	..	49	25
Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	52	5	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
	Stornoway	Lock-up House	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	54	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	Burgh Gaol	55	22	8	..	..	..	..	22	8
Selkirk	Selkirk	Burgh Gaol	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	57	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol	58	27	14	5	..	1	..	33	14
Sutherland	Dornoch	Burgh Gaol	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	60	8	1	2	..	1	..	11	1
	Whithorn	Burgh Gaol	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol	62	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
				1064	486	75	4	9	..	1148	490
				1,550		79		9		1,638	

About 90 lock-up houses, including a few small burgh gaols, estimated at  
About 12 police prisons, estimated at

\* The year to which these returns relate is not precisely the same in all cases. The burgh accounts being usually made up  
† In many of the returns, vagrants, persons found drunk on the streets,

363  
37

SCOTLAND

to MICHAELMAS, 1839.

Number of Prison.	Received during the Year, not counting those forwarded to other Prisons.†						Total Number in Prison during the Year, including cases of Recommitment, but not including Prisoners forwarded to other Prisons.						In Prison on the 1st October, 1839.																																																												
	Criminals.		Debtors.		Revenue Prisoners.		Total.		Criminals.		Debtors.		Revenue Prisoners.		Total.		Criminals.		Debtors.		Revenue Prisoners.		Total.																																																		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																	
1	291	122	52	5	4	..	347	127	323	134	63	5	4	..	390	139	27	24	15	..	..	..	42	24																																																	
2	182	129	..	..	..	..	182	129	211	147	..	..	..	..	211	147	28	26	..	..	..	..	28	26																																																	
3	61	2	14	..	6	1	81	3	65	4	14	..	..	6	1	85	5	2	1	..	..	..	7	1																																																	
4	44	12	7	..	2	1	53	13	50	13	7	..	..	3	1	60	14	6	2	1	..	..	8	2																																																	
5	185	48	14	2	..	..	199	50	218	53	14	2	..	..	232	55	44	14	1	..	..	..	45	14																																																	
6	40	15	20	1	..	..	60	17	40	15	23	1	..	..	63	17	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..																																																	
7	44	19	7	..	4	..	55	19	51	20	7	..	..	4	..	62	20	7	3	..	..	..	7	3																																																	
8	49	8	2	1	..	..	51	9	53	8	2	1	..	..	55	9	12	..	1	1	..	..	13	1																																																	
9	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..																																																	
10	13	6	4	1	..	..	17	7	18	9	4	1	..	..	22	10	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	3																																																	
11	29	10	17	1	3	..	49	11	31	10	19	1	3	..	53	11	3	1	4	..	..	..	7	1																																																	
12	Prisoners sent to Stirling						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																
13	35	13	3	..	1	..	39	13	51	14	3	..	1	..	55	14	7	5	..	..	..	..	7	5																																																	
14	18	2	11	2	..	..	29	4	18	2	11	2	..	..	29	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..																																																	
15	199	69	25	..	..	..	224	69	235	75	28	..	..	..	263	75	15	4	..	..	..	..	15	4																																																	
16	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																	
17	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																	
18	830	554	71	4	14	1	915	559	958	608	76	6	15	1	1049	615	130	78	4	1	3	..	137	79																																																	
19	493	540	..	..	..	..	593	540	732	650	..	..	..	..	732	650	123	114	..	..	..	..	123	114																																																	
20	..	..	43	3	..	..	43	3	..	..	46	3	..	..	46	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..																																																	
21	65	17	3	..	..	..	68	17	65	17	3	..	..	..	68	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																	
22	33	6	5	..	3	..	41	6	37	6	5	..	3	..	45	6	7	1	..	..	1	..	8	1																																																	
23	3	1	2	..	1	..	6	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..																																																	
24	99	35	14	..	1	..	114	35	109	38	15	..	1	..	125	38	11	3	5	..	..	..	16	3																																																	
25	142	13	6	..	..	..	148	13	147	16	6	..	..	..	153	16	5	1	..	..	..	..	5	1																																																	
26	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																	
27	58	15	..	..	2	..	60	15	69	15	..	..	2	..	71	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..																																																	
28	4	1	1	..	..	..	5	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																	
29	29	13	7	..	..	..	35	13	34	15	7	..	..	..	41	15	6	5	1	..	..	..	7	5																																																	
30	19	9	3	..	..	..	29	9	21	9	3	..	..	..	24	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..																																																	
31	404	259	81	9	1	..	486	268	472	293	89	11	1	..	562	304	70	42	5	..	..	..	75	42																																																	
32	62	10	17	..	2	..	81	10	66	10	18	..	2	..	86	10	4	1	1	..	..	..	5	1																																																	
33	57	12	6	..	..	..	63	12	63	14	6	..	..	..	69	14	11	2	..	..	..	..	11	2																																																	
34	94	16	4	..	..	..	98	16	101	18	5	..	..	..	106	18	12	4	1	..	..	..	13	4																																																	
35	50	14	16	..	1	..	77	15	63	16	..	..	..	..	93	17	9	3	4	..	3	..	16	3																																																	
36	16	7	2	..	..	..	18	7	22	9	3	..	..	..	19	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2																																																	
37	13	4	2	..	..	..	16	4	16	4	2	..	..	..	19	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																	
38	101	28	5	..	4	..	110	28	112	33	5	..	4	..	121	33	15	3	..	..	3	..	18	3																																																	
39	178	83	164	8	2	..	350	93	218	96	175	8	10	2	403	106	36	10	17	..	..	..	53	10																																																	
40	972	827	..	..	..	..	972	827	1159	947	..	..	..	..	1159	947	216	169	..	..	..	..	216	169																																																	
41	83	122	..	..	..	..	83	122	87	123	..	..	..	..	87	123	5	10	..	..	..	..	5	10																																																	
42	202	26	45	2	..	..	247	28	225	29	49	2	..	..	274	31	25	4	6	1	..	..	31	5																																																	
43	110	10	4	1	1	..	115	11	120	11	5	1	1	..	126	12	10	1	1	..	..	..	11	1																																																	
44	36	6	10	2	1	..	47	8	47	10	2	1	..	..	58	12	9	3	..	..	1	..	10	3																																																	
45	20	7	1	..	1	..	22	7	21	10	2	..	1	..	24	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																	
46	10	..	4	..	..	..	14	..	16	1	4	..	..	..	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..																																																	
47	14	9	2	..	..	..	16	9	19	9	2	..	..	..	21	9	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	1																																																	
48	22	4	..	..	..	..	22	4	26	5	..	..	..	..	26	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..																																																	
49	419	123	29	1	4	..	452	124	458	139	30	1	5	..	493	140	36	16	1	..	..	..	37	16																																																	
50	675	362	20	..	5	..	700	362	700	368	23	..	5	..	728	368	11	16	..	..	..	..	11	16																																																	
51	442	208	89	6	..	1	531	215	486	233	94	6	..	1	580	240	64	39	4	..	..	..	68	39																																																	
52	22	2	13	..	9	2	44	4	27	2	13	..	10	2	50	4	1	1	1	..	2	..	4	1																																																	
53	7	5	..	2	1	..	9	6	7	5	..	2	1	..	9	6	2	3	..	..	1	..	3	3																																																	
54	21	4	3	..	..	..	24	4	22	5	3	..	..	..	25	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..																																																	
55	109	39	3	..	..	..	112	39	131	47	3	..	..	..	134	47	18	8	..	..	..	..	18	8																																																	
56	17	4	5	..	..	..	22	4	17	4	5	..	..	..	22	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..																																																	
57	42	13	..	..	..	..	42	13	44	13	..	..	..	..	44	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..																																																	
58	197	59	34	..	1	..	232	59	224	73	39	..	2	..	265	73	34	14	3	..	..	..	37	14																																																	
59	25	..	2	..	..	1	27	1	25	..	2	..	..	1	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																	
60	31	11	7	..	..	..	38	11	39	12	9	..	1	..	49	12	4	3	..	..	..	..	4	3																																																	
61	7	4	..	..	..	..	7	4	7	4	..	..	..	..	7	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1																																																	
62	36	12	9	1	..	..	45	13	38	12	10	1	..	..	48	13	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	1																																																	
<table border="0" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:5%;"></td> <td style="width:5%;">7576</td> <td style="width:5%;">3954</td> <td style="width:5%;">909</td> <td style="width:5%;">51</td> <td style="width:5%;">92</td> <td style="width:5%;">12</td> <td style="width:5%;">8577</td> <td style="width:5%;">4017</td> <td style="width:5%;">8640</td> <td style="width:5%;">4440</td> <td style="width:5%;">984</td> <td style="width:5%;">55</td> <td style="width:5%;">101</td> <td style="width:5%;">12</td> <td style="width:5%;">9725</td> <td style="width:5%;">4507</td> <td style="width:5%;">1052</td> <td style="width:5%;">642</td> <td style="width:5%;">92</td> <td style="width:5%;">3</td> <td style="width:5%;">17</td> <td style="width:5%;">..</td> <td style="width:5%;">1161</td> <td style="width:5%;">645</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="2">11,530</td> <td colspan="2">960</td> <td colspan="2">104</td> <td colspan="2">12,594</td> <td colspan="2">13,080</td> <td colspan="2">1,039</td> <td colspan="2">113</td> <td colspan="2">14,232</td> <td colspan="2">1,694</td> <td colspan="2">95</td> <td colspan="2">17</td> <td colspan="2">1,806</td> </tr> </table>																									7576	3954	909	51	92	12	8577	4017	8640	4440	984	55	101	12	9725	4507	1052	642	92	3	17	..	1161	645		11,530		960		104		12,594		13,080		1,039		113		14,232		1,694		95		17		1,806	
	7576	3954	909	51	92	12	8577	4017	8640	4440	984	55	101	12	9725	4507	1052	642	92	3	17	..	1161	645																																																	
	11,530		960		104		12,594		13,080		1,039		113		14,232		1,694		95		17		1,806																																																		
500																																																																									
15,000																																																																									

about Michaelmas, that time was chosen as the general rule; but in some cases the year ends before that period, and in others after it, and others committed for very short periods, are not included.

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

TABLE II.—From MICHAELMAS, 1888,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.							
				Criminals.		Debtors.		Revenue Prisoners.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	27½	16½	7½	1	½	..	35½	17½
"	"	Bridewell	2	42½	19½	..	..	..	..	42½	19½
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	3	5	1	½	..	1½	..	6½	1½
"	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	7	1	1	..	1	..	9	1
Ayrshire	Ayr	"	5	31½	7½	1½	½	..	..	33	7½
"	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	7	11½	3½	..	..	..	..	12½	3½
Berwick	Greenlaw	"	8	10½	..	..	..	..	..	10½	..
"	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothsay	County and Burgh Gaol	10	2	3½	..	..	..	..	2½	3½
Caithness	Wick	"	11	4	3	..	..	..	..	8½	3
Clackmannan	Alloa	Lock-up House	12	No record kept. A lock-up house merely.							
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	County and Burgh Gaol	13	9	2½	..	..	..	..	9½	2½
Dumfries	Annan	Burgh Gaol	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol	15	21½	7½	1½	..	..	..	23	7½
"	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Sanquhar	"	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County & City Gaol & Lock-up House.	18	102½	61½	8½	1½	2½	..	112½	63
"	"	Bridewell	19	140	12	..	..	..	..	140	12
"	(Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	20	..	..	3½	..	..	..	3½	..
"	Musselburgh	Burgh Gaol	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	22	6½	..	..	..	1	..	7½	..
"	Forres	Burgh Gaol	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	24	10½	4½	2	..	..	..	12½	4½
"	Dunfermline	Burgh Gaol	25	6½	1½	..	..	..	..	6½	1½
"	Kinghorn	"	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
"	Kirkcaldy	"	27	3½	1	..	..	..	..	3½	1
"	St. Andrews	"	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Forfar	Arbroath	"	29	6	2½	..	..	..	..	6½	2½
"	Brechin	"	30	14	2½	..	..	..	..	2½	2½
"	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol	31	71½	40	7½	½	..	..	79	40½
"	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	32	2½	1½	..	..	..	..	5	1½
"	Montrose	"	33	11	2½	..	..	..	..	11½	2½
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	34	10½	1	1	..	..	..	11½	1
Inverness	Inverness	"	35	5½	2½	1	..	2½	..	9½	2½
Kincardine	Stonehaven	"	36	2½	1½	..	..	..	..	2½	1½
Kinross	Kinross	"	37	2½	..	..	..	..	..	2½	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	"	38	17	5½	..	..	..	..	17½	5½
Lanark	Glasgow	Gaol	39	63½	25½	16	..	2½	..	81½	25½
"	"	Bridewell	40	182½	148	..	..	..	..	182½	148
"	(Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	41	3½	4½	..	..	..	..	3½	4½
"	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	42	20½	4	5½	..	..	..	26	4½
"	Lanark	"	43	9	2	1	..	..	..	10	2
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	44	4½	2	1	..	..	..	5½	2
Nairn	Nairn	"	45	1½	2	..	..	..	..	1½	2
Orkney & Zetland	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol	46	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
"	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	47	4½	..	..	..	..	..	4½	..
Peebles	Peebles	"	48	2½	..	..	..	..	..	2½	..
Perth	Perth	"	49	42½	19	2	..	1	..	45½	19
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	50	26½	18	1½	..	..	..	28½	18
"	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol	51	56	25	7	..	..	..	63	25½
Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	52	4½	..	1½	..	1½	..	7½	..
"	Stornoway	Lock-up House	53	1½	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
"	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	54	3½	..	..	..	..	..	4½	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	"	55	17	10½	..	..	..	..	17	10½
Selkirk	Selkirk	"	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	57	2½	1½	..	..	..	..	2½	1½
"	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol	58	27	15½	3½	..	1	..	31½	15½
Sutherland	Dornoch	"	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	60	8½	2	1	..	..	..	9½	2
"	Whithorn	"	61	1½	1	..	..	..	..	1½	1
"	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol	62	4	1	1	..	..	..	5	1
				1066½	492½	88	5	18½	1½	1173	499½
				1559		93		20½		1672½	

About 90 lock-up houses, including a few small burgh gaols, estimated at . . . . . 30  
 About 12 police prisons, estimated at . . . . . 180



FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

TABLE III.—From MICHAELMAS, 1838,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Periods of Imprisonment before Trial, or before Liberation without Prisoners waiting for Trial or under Examination at the													
				Not exceeding 2 Days.		2 Days and under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	33	26	26	15	12	1	17	9	3	2	16	1	3	4
		Bridewell	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	3	23	1	8	..	4	..	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	13	7	13	3	9	..	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	Burgh Gaol	5	36	10	45	15	12	..	18	12	14	4	9	4	1	..
	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	6	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	7	7	..	9	2	2	2	9	3	4	2	4	3	1	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	Burgh Gaol	8	3	1	1	1	6	..	5	1	3	..	6	..	1	..
	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	9	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothsay	County and Burgh Gaol	10	4	2	3	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick	Burgh Gaol	11	1	1	6	..	2	3	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
Clackmannan	Alloa	Lock-up House	12	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumfries	Dunbarton	County and Burgh Gaol	13	1	..	14	5	18	2	2	2	15	4	4	..	..	..
	Annan	Burgh Gaol	14	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol	15	8	4	25	3	17	6	10	3	2	..	..	1	..	..
	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	16	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sauquhar	Burgh Gaol	17	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House.	18	21	16	170	79	107	44	146	68	37	16	29	16	5	4
		Bridewell	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musselburgh	Burgh Gaol	21	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	22	1	..	4	1	3	..	4	..	4	2	1	..	..	..
	Forres	Burgh Gaol	23	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	24	27	7	43	21	9	4	5	2	1	..	8	1	..	..
	Dunfermline	Burgh Gaol	25	26	3	22	3	1	..	9	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Kinghorn	Burgh Gaol	26	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kirkcaldy	Burgh Gaol	27	42	12	10	1	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	St. Andrews	Burgh Gaol	28	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Arbroath	Burgh Gaol	29	2	1	7	2	5	2	8	5	4	1	2	1	..	..
	Brechin	Burgh Gaol	30	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol	31	7	2	17	11	9	5	22	24	18	8	24	6	1	..
	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	32	14	2	26	1	7	2	1	..	1	4	1	..	..	..
	Montrose	Burgh Gaol	33	1	..	16	3	6	1	13	..	7	4	5	..	..	..
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	34	14	4	44	7	8	2	5	..	7	1	1	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	Burgh Gaol	35	13	1	12	9	10	7	3	1	2	..	3	1	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	Burgh Gaol	36	3	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	Burgh Gaol	37	7	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	Burgh Gaol	38	8	4	11	2	12	5	3	2	1	..	6	1	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	Gaol	39	17	..	137	60	63	31	85	79	66	33	53	36	7	..
		Bridewell	40	2	2	15	8	16	24	29	52	7	7	7	14	..	..
	(Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	41	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	42	126	13	34	4	21	4	12	1	4	1	11	3	..	..
	Lanark	Burgh Gaol	43	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	44	4	..	25	3	9	..	5	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Nairn	Nairn	Burgh Gaol	45	10	1	8	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol	46	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	47	3	6	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	Burgh Gaol	48	3	..	6	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Perth	Perth	Burgh Gaol	49	82	7	113	30	17	15	22	7	18	6	7	4	1	1
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	50	258	142	65	31	27	2	24	9	10	5	10	1	..	..
	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell	51	54	10	117	41	47	27	34	10	22	1	10	1	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol.	52	2	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Stornoway	Lock-up House.	53	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	54	1	..	4	..	2	4	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	Burgh Gaol	55	2	2	39	6	11	11	16	7	1	..	5	3	..	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	Burgh Gaol	56	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	57	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutherland	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol	58	62	27	49	13	32	5	22	10	13	4	12	2	1	1
	Dornoch	Burgh Gaol	59	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	60	8	..	5	5	3	1	6	3	1	..	6	1	2	..
	Whithorn	Burgh Gaol	61	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol	62	4	1	4	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				957	317	1165	399	529	216	553	326	278	113	247	106	23	1
				1,274		1,564		745		879		391		353		34	

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SCOTLAND.

to MICHAELMAS, 1839.

Trial (not including cases of end of the Year).				Periods of Imprisonment to which Criminals were Sentenced during the Year.														Total.							
Number of Prison.		Total.		Not exceeding 2 Days.		2 Days and under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	..	111	58	2	2	121	47	85	29	34	15	4	..	2	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	253	95	
2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	8	12	41	38	90	73	13	2	16	..	11	2	..	..	182	129		
3	..	40	4	16	1	4	..	5	..	6	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	39	2		
4	..	42	14	..	..	5	..	10	2	10	..	3	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	33	3		
5	..	135	45	..	..	17	4	20	11	36	10	14	1	14	1	5	1	4	..	..	..	110	28		
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	..	36	12	..	..	3	5	4	1	9	5	..	3	4	..	2	2	5	..	2	..	29	16		
8	..	25	3	..	..	4	4	11	..	15	1	5	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	42	5		
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	..	9	6	..	..	3	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	3		
11	..	11	8	1	..	4	..	6	4	6	2	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	9		
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	..	54	13	..	..	8	1	1	..	5	4	2	3	8	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	27	10		
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	..	62	17	..	..	39	12	30	14	53	25	19	2	7	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	154	55		
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	..	515	243	..	..	96	65	203	214	147	114	6	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	456	396		
19	..	..	..	..	..	11	15	58	79	165	198	175	155	111	45	49	26	23	19	1	..	593	537		
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	..	17	3	1	1	8	1	6	1	5	..	2	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	28	4		
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	..	93	35	1	1	9	5	19	10	23	10	1	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	59	27		
25	..	59	8	17	1	68	5	38	4	5	2	3	..	9	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	145	12		
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27	..	60	15	No	retu	rn.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29	..	28	12	1	..	1	3	1	1	3	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	17	10		
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31	..	98	56	..	..	99	62	68	61	82	60	58	26	6	3	26	17	21	2	..	..	360	231		
32	..	52	9	..	..	1	..	12	2	10	2	6	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	32	6		
33	..	48	10	..	..	1	..	6	1	12	3	12	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	36	7		
34	..	79	14	2	2	21	5	16	4	9	..	..	..	3	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	58	12		
35	..	43	19	..	..	1	1	5	4	8	4	5	2	3	..	6	4	..	..	1	..	29	15		
36	..	10	5	..	..	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7		
37	..	11	3	1	..	1	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	3		
38	..	41	14	11	6	14	5	7	3	20	..	13	..	1	1	3	..	3	1	..	..	72	16		
39	..	428	239	..	..	14	2	16	5	19	3	18	12	42	18	51	33	55	35	3	1	218	109		
40	..	76	107	..	1	42	19	95	37	265	338	399	332	57	24	43	28	33	23	2	2	936	804		
41	..	..	..	..	..	29	64	34	36	20	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	122		
42	..	208	26	4	..	18	1	28	5	48	4	4	..	13	3	6	2	5	2	1	..	128	17		
43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
44	..	45	8	1	..	6	2	11	2	9	2	1	2	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	34	9		
45	..	21	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	6		
46	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..		
47	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3		
48	..	15	2	..	..	3	..	5	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2		
49	..	260	70	..	..	41	24	71	21	78	21	16	11	20	10	8	4	5	1	..	..	239	92		
50	..	394	190	..	4	136	56	148	109	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	172		
51	..	284	90	4	..	69	42	29	17	98	62	41	36	36	10	18	7	5	1	..	..	300	175		
52	..	9	1	..	..	8	..	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	1		
53	..	12	4	..	..	3	..	1	..	6	3	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	16	3		
54	..	74	30	..	..	14	13	21	5	20	8	10	3	10	3	5	3	2	1	..	..	82	36		
55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
58	..	191	62	1	27	12	3	35	12	28	7	7	2	16	6	6	6	9	..	..	..	114	63		
59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
60	..	31	10	..	..	1	..	1	2	6	3	..	1	3	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	14	8		
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
62	..	10	5	1	..	8	1	9	3	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	7		
..	..	3752	1488	64	46	947	473	1138	717	1317	981	935	676	417	139	283	142	198	89	12	3	5	1	5316	3267
..	..	5,240		110		1,420		1,855		2,298		1,611		556		425		287		15		6		8,583	

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FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

TABLE IV.—From MICHAELMAS, 1838,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prisoners.	In Confinement on the 1st																
				Criminals who have been sentenced to Periods of											Untried Prisoners					
				3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under one Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and upwards.	Convicts not transported on account of Sickness, Old Age, &c.	Total.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 1 Year.								
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1
		Bridewell	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	1
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ayr	Ayr	County and Burgh Gaol	5	6	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1
	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	7	1	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	7	3	1	1	1	1
Berwick	Greenlaw	Burgh Gaol	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1
	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Bute	Rothsay	County and Burgh Gaol	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Caithness	Wick	County and Burgh Gaol	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Clackmannan	Alloa	Lock-up-house	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Dumbaraton	Dumbaraton	County and Burgh Gaol	13	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	4	3	1	1	1	1
Dumfries	Annan	Burgh Gaol	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1
	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Sanquhar	Burgh Gaol	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol, and Lock-up House	18	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	8	6	1	1	1
		Bridewell	19	36	8	16	19	28	26	1	1	1	1	12	81	65	1	1	1	1
	(Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	Musselburgh	Burgh Gaol	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	22	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Forres	Burgh Gaol	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	24	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	6	1	1	1	1
	Dunfermline	Burgh Gaol	25	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Kinghorn	Burgh Gaol	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	Kirkaldy	Burgh Gaol	27	Return incorrect	Return incorrect	Return incorrect	Return incorrect	Return incorrect	Return incorrect	Return incorrect	Return incorrect	Return incorrect	Return incorrect	Return incorrect	Return incorrect	Return incorrect	Return incorrect	Return incorrect	Return incorrect	Return incorrect
	St. Andrew's	Burgh Gaol	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Forfar	Arbroath	Burgh Gaol	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
	Brechin	Burgh Gaol	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol	31	3	21	12	20	4	1	1	1	1	1	44	18	1	1	1	1	1
	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Montrose	Burgh Gaol	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Inverness	Inverness	Burgh Gaol	35	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kincardine	Stonehaven	Burgh Gaol	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kinross	Kinross	Burgh Gaol	37	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	Burgh Gaol	38	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	2	1	1	1	1	1
Lanark	Glasgow	Gaol	39	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2
		Bridewell	40	19	9	37	25	50	29	3	2	1	1	3	3	113	69	7	7	7
	(Calton)	Police prison and Bridewell	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	42	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	12	2	1	1	1	1	1
	Lanark	Burgh Gaol	43	No return	No return	No return	No return	No return	No return	No return	No return	No return	No return	No return	No return	No return	No return	No return	No return	No return
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Nairn	Nairn	Burgh Gaol	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Peebles	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Peebles	Burgh Gaol	48	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Perth	Perth	Burgh Gaol	49	4	3	3	3	7	1	1	1	1	2	14	9	1	1	1	1	1
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	50	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell	51	12	5	13	5	6	4	1	1	1	1	32	14	1	1	1	1	1
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
	Stornoway	Lock-up House	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	Burgh Gaol	55	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Selkirk	Selkirk	Burgh Gaol	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol	58	8	2	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	3	20	5	2	1	1	1	1
Sutherland	Dornoch	Burgh Gaol	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Whithorn	Burgh Gaol	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol	62	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			125	30	130	78	162	75	12	4	3	1	9	20	442	208	29	18	3	..
			156		208		237		16		4		29		650		47		3	



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FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

TABLE V.—From MICHAELMAS, 1838,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Ordinary															
				Weavers or Spinners.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Carpenters, Joiners, or Coopers.	Bricklayers or Masons.	Blacksmiths.	Mechanics of other kinds.	Employed in Mills, Factories, &c. in other ways than those enumerated.		Keepers of Pawnshops.						
											M.	F.	M.	F.					
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	No	rec	ord	kept.												
		Bridewell	2	19	7	2	3	2	4	22	13	53	..	..					
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	3		1	3	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..					
	Inverary	County and Burgh Gaol	4	No	rec	ord	kept.												
Ayr	Ayr	Burgh Gaol	5	38	10	..	2	..	7	5	4	5	1	1					
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	6	No	suffi	cient	retu	m.											
Berwick	Greenlaw	Burgh Gaol	7	No	rec	ord	kept.												
	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	8	1	2	1	3	..	4	2	..	..	..	..					
Bute	Rothsay	County and Burgh Gaol	9	Retu	rn	inc	omp	lete.											
Caithness	Wick	Burgh Gaol	10	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..					
Clackmannan	Alloa	Lock-up House	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..					
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	County and Burgh Gaol	12	No	rec	ord	kept.												
Dumfries	Annan	Burgh Gaol	13	14	2	2	3	2	..	1	3	4	..	..					
	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol	14	Retu	rn	inc	omp	lete.											
	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	15	24	8	2	6	10	14	..	2	..	..						
	Sanquhar	Burgh Gaol	16	No	rec	ord	kept.												
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House	17	No	rec	ord	kept.												
		Bridewell	18	No	rec	ord	kept.												
	(Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	19	No	suffi	cient	rec	ord	kept.										
	Musselburgh	Burgh Gaol	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	21	No	suffi	cient	retu	m.											
	Forres	Burgh Gaol	22	..	4	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..					
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	23	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..					
	Dunfermline	Burgh Gaol	24	15	2	2	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..					
	Kinghorn	Burgh Gaol	25	71	10	4	1	2	3	17	5	14	..	..					
	Kirkaldy	Burgh Gaol	26	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..					
	St. Andrew's	Burgh Gaol	27	No	rec	ord	kept.												
Forfar	Arbroath	Burgh Gaol	28	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	Brechin	Burgh Gaol	29	17	..	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	..	..					
	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol	30	6	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..					
	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	31	No	rec	ord	kept.												
	Montrose	Burgh Gaol	32	30	2	..	2	1	1	2	3	7	..	..					
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	33	24	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	..					
Inverness	Inverness	Burgh Gaol	34	..	2	3	3	..	1	13	..	..	..	..					
Kincardine	Stonehaven	Burgh Gaol	35	2	2	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..				
Kinross	Kinross	Burgh Gaol	36	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	Burgh Gaol	37	No	suffi	cient	retu	m.											
Lanark	Glasgow	Jail	38	3	8	1	5	2	1	5	3	..	..	..					
		Bridewell	39	74	28	24	27	21	23	31	34	85	6	4					
	(Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	40	154	22	20	55	32	52	54	45	172	3	..					
	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	41	44	2	1	..	..	..	..	11	45	..	..					
	Lanark	Burgh Gaol	42	18	4	..	2	4	4	5	..	..	..	..					
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	43	No	ret	urn.													
Nairn	Nairn	Burgh Gaol	44	No	rec	ord	kept.												
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol	45	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	46	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Peebles	Peebles	Burgh Gaol	47	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Perth	Perth	Burgh Gaol	48	No	rec	ord	kept.												
Renfrew	Greenock	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell	49	No	rec	ord	kept.												
	Paisley	Burgh Gaol	50	No	suffi	cient	rec	ord	kept.										
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	51	140	17	4	9	1	6	8	73	86	1	..					
	Stornoway	Lock-up House	52	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	Burgh Gaol	54	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..					
Selkirk	Selkirk	Burgh Gaol	55	14	4	3	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..					
Stirling	Falkirk	County and Burgh Gaol	56	2	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..					
	Stirling	Burgh Gaol	57	..	2	1	2	1	1	16	..	..	..	..					
Sutherland	Dornoch	County and Burgh Gaol	58	No	rec	ord	kept.												
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..					
	Whithorn	County and Burgh Gaol	60	No	rec	ord	kept.												
	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol	61	Retu	rn	inc	omp	lete.											
			62	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..					
				722	152	91	144	83	135	213	196	478	13	5					
											674	18							

SCOTLAND.

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to MICHAELMAS, 1839.

Occupations of Criminal Prisoners.															Residence of Criminal Prisoners.																	
Number of Prison.	Keepers of Whiskey Shops, Taverns, &c.		Keepers of other Retail Shops.		Domestic Servants.		Butchers.	Carters.	Coachmen, Grooms, or Hostlers.	Colliers.	Sailors.	Fishermen.	Soldiers.	Farmers.	Labourers.	Employed at Occupations not enumerated.	Not brought up to any honest employment.	Total.	Born in the county, or who have passed the greater part of their lives in it.	Strangers.	Dwellers in Towns during the greater part of their lives.		Dwellers in the Country during the greater part of their lives.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.															M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1																			No	rec	ord	kept.										
2	1	1			14	1	7	2		22		23	1	23	17	45	16	13	182	129	99	75	83	54	No	ret	urn.	1	16	1		
3						2				2		4			17	7	1	18	1	61	2	52	2	9	36	1	16					
4																						No	rec	ord	kept.							
5	2	2			3	6	3	9		15	9		6		24	18	13	35	25	191	52	127	30	64	22	No	rec	ord	kept.			
6																						23	15	29	8	No	rec	ord	kept.			
7																						No	rec	ord	kept.							
8					2	1	1					1			9	9		4	1	39	2	26	3	25	5	No	rec	ord	kept.			
9																						No	suffi	ret	urn.							
10					1	4						4			3	1		1	1	14	6	10	5	4	1	9	3	5	3			
11					2	1	1				2	8		3	10	2	4		5	30	11	22	9	7	1	No	suffi	ret	urn.			
12																						No	rec	ord	kept.							
13			2	1	7	5		2			4	1			5	8	1	1		54	14	30	4	25	10	42	11	13	3			
14																						13	4	10	10	No	ret	urn.				
15			1	1	3	15	3	2	4	1	12		2	5	70	12	24	18	29	203	71	144	49	59	22	145	56	58	15			
16																						No	rec	ord	kept.							
17																						No	rec	ord	kept.							
18																						No	rec	ord	kept.							
19																						No	rec	ord	kept.							
20																																
21																						45	11	19	2							
22			1					2			1	1	2		7	5	4	2	2	33	6	27	4	6	2	No	ret	urn.	kept.			
23															3	1	1			12	2	12	2	1		10	2	3				
24															15	8				70	2	No	suffi	ret	urn.	kept.						
25	1							4	1	9					13			7	3	148	17	115	9	33	8	128	13	20	4			
26															2		1			8	1					No	ret	urn.				
27																						No	rec	ord	kept.							
28																2	2	2	4	4	4	2	4	2								
29	1					1	1		1		1		1		6	3	4		5	35	16	22	6	13	10	25	10	10	6			
30						1									2	2	3	3	3	21	7	14	2	6	7	14	3	6	6			
31																						237	139	170	121	339	206	68	54			
32					1		4						1		9		3	7		63	10	No	rec	ord	kept.							
33					2	1				2	5				18	5		3	3	59	12	48	5	11	7	55	12	4				
34			1		1	4	2	6	1	4	1	1	3		28			10	1	80	5	32	3	49	1	No	rec	ord	kept.			
35					15						2				12	15	7		4	58	19	33	14	15	5	23	12	35	7			
36								1			1	1			5	2	2	2	3	17	7	8	1	9	6	15	6	2	1			
37																						10	1	5	2	No	rec	ord				
38					6		2			6					41	18	4	6	18	101	28	Rec	ord	not	trust	wort	by.					
39	10	9	7	5	6	41	6	27	5	9	7	3	78		58	63	60	40	59	587	263	No	ret	urn.								
40	3		5			82	2	33	4	9	16		108	4	186	128	270	193	445	1128	969	504	383	624	586	895	736	233	233			
41						10	2	4							7	12	46		21	83	122	55	72	28	50	83	122					
42	1				1	8		10		97					32	22	12	6	6	208	26	189	23	39	3	51	3	118	20			
43																						No	ret	urn.	kept.							
44																						No	rec	ord	kept.							
45					1					2	2	2		3		6	6	3	21	10	11	7	10	3	16	5	5	5				
46	1										1			5	1	1		2		14		13		1		6		8				
47														2	1	1	1	4	7	14		14	9			4	4	10	5			
48																						13	2	10	2	6	1	7	1			
49																						362	109	91	34	No	ret	urn.				
50																						168	109	60	16	No	ret	urn.				
51	2		2		3	13		6		19	35		16		96	32	48	4	70	474	217	362	177	112	40	359	173	115	44			
52					2	1	1				1	3			10	1				22	2	22	2			2		22	2			
53															7		2	1	3	9	6	6	5	3	1		3	9	3			
54															1	7			9	2	21	4	13	4	8		No	rec	ord	kept.		
55						5		3	2				3		32	3	1	46	33	115	39	79	26	36	13	67	22	48	17			
56															1	5			5	2	21	3	11	2	7	1	10		5			
57								2	2	2					21	10		3	10	63	10	39	7	26	6	44	10	21	3			
58																						No	rec	ord	kept.							
59			1									13		2	3	1		2		23		19	1	3		Ret	urn	in	com	plete.		
60																						No	rec	ord	kept.							
61																						5	1	2	1	1	2					
62						1		1							1	1	16	2	11	10	1	No	rec	ord	kept.							
	22	12	21	8	28	246	27	133	22	173	137	53	257	37	810	401	569	470	781	4323	2116	1895	940	1065	758	1544	1081	601	331			
	34		29		274											970		1,251		6,439		2,835		1,823		2,625		932				

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

TABLE VI.—From MICHAELMAS, 1838,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prisoners.	State of Education of Criminal Prisoners at their Admission.										Total.		Ordinary Debtors.		Debtors for maintenance of Bastard Children.	
				Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read well, but either cannot Write well, or cannot Write at all, or can only Write imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		Education carried beyond mere Reading and Writing.							
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol.	1	38	30	274	105	22	10	23	7	7	1	364	153	35	4	9	..
		Bridewell	2	28	28	55	48	83	53	6	..	10	..	182	129	..	..	..	..
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	3	6	..	54	4	..	..	3	..	2	..	65	4	14	..	..	..
	Inveraray	County and Burgh Gaol.	4	No	record	kept.										3	..	1	..
Ayr	Ayr	Burgh Gaol	5	Record	incomplete.											11	2	2	..
	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	6	No	return.											23	1	1	..
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol.	7	No	record	kept.										7	..	..	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	Burgh Gaol	8	5	1	10	6	15	..	19	1	2	..	51	8	2	1	..	..
	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	9	No	return.											..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothsay	County and Burgh Gaol.	10	1	..	..	..	11	6	2	..	..	..	14	6	4	1	..	..
Caithness	Wick	Burgh Gaol	11	No	record	kept.										16	1	1	..
Clackmannan	Alloa	Lock-up House	12	No	record	kept.										..	..	..	..
Dumarton	Dumarton	County and Burgh Gaol.	13	9	3	22	1	22	9	1	1	..	..	54	14	3	..	..	..
Dumfries	Annan	Burgh Gaol	14	No	return.											11	2	..	..
	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol.	15	39	26	90	30	35	11	39	4	..	..	203	71	25	..	..	..
	Lochmaben.	Burgh Gaol	16	No	return.											1	..	..	..
	Sanquhar	Burgh Gaol	17	No	record	kept.										..	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House.	18	64	59	551	417	..	..	145	51	14	..	774	527	53	1	4	..
		Bridewell	19	91	82	224	233	146	199	125	39	7	..	593	553	..	..	..	..
		Debtors' Gaol	20	No	return.											42	3	1	..
	(Canongate)	Burgh Gaol	21	No	return.											3	..	..	..
Elgin	Musselburgh	County and Burgh Gaol.	22	No	sufficient	record.										1	..	4	..
	Forres	Burgh Gaol	23	No	return.											2	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol.	24	No	trustworth	hy record kept.										14	..	..	..
	Dunfermline	Burgh Gaol	25	28	4	..	..	44	13	76	..	..	..	148	17	6	..	..	..
	Kinghorn	Burgh Gaol	26	No	return.											..	..	..	..
	Kirkcaldy	Burgh Gaol	27	No	record	kept.										..	..	..	..
	St. Andrew's	Burgh Gaol	28	No	return.											1	1	..	..
Forfar	Arbroath	Burgh Gaol	29	3	13	10	2	11	1	10	..	1	..	35	16	7	..	..	..
	Brechin	Burgh Gaol	30	No	return.											2	..	1	..
	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol.	31	No	trustworth	hy record kept.										80	9	1	..
	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	32	No	record	kept.										17	..	..	..
	Montrose	Burgh Gaol	33	13	3	29	9	9	..	7	..	1	..	59	12	5	..	1	..
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol.	34	30	2	42	2	24	2	6	..	..	..	102	6	3	..	2	..
Inverness	Inverness	Burgh Gaol	35	10	7	7	5	9	4	32	3	..	..	58	19	16	..	..	..
Kinross	Stonehaven	Burgh Gaol	36	2	4	11	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	17	7	3	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright	Kinross	Burgh Gaol	37	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	1	..
Lanark	Kirkcudbright	Burgh Gaol	38	No	record	kept.										3	..	2	..
	Glasgow	Gaol	39	94	101	173	120	162	38	62	4	18	..	509	263	155	8	9	..
		Bridewell	40	177	202	614	639	250	116	84	12	3	..	1128	969	..	..	..	..
	(Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	41	No	record	kept.										43	..	..	..
	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	42	No	record	kept.										43	2	1	..
	Lanark	Burgh Gaol	43	No	return.											..	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol.	44	No	record	kept.										10	2	..	..
Nairn	Nairn	Burgh Gaol	45	No	trustworth	hy return.										2	..	..	..
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol	46	No	record	kept.										4	..	..	..
	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol.	47	1	..	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	9	2	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	Burgh Gaol	48	No	record	kept.										..	..	..	..
Perth	Perth	Burgh Gaol	49	37	29	254	75	113	23	47	2	4	..	455	129	20	1	1	..
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	50	71	53	144	87	119	64	..	..	..	..	334	204	14	..	2	..
	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell.	51	119	63	80	64	209	88	58	2	8	..	474	217	51	6	10	..
Ross and Cromarty.	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	52	10	1	8	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	22	2	8	..	2	..
	Stornoway	Lock-up House	53	No	return.											..	..	..	..
	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol.	54	No	return.											3	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	Burgh Gaol	55	No	record	kept.										2	..	1	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	Burgh Gaol	56	No	return.											3	..	2	..
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	57	No	return.											..	..	..	..
	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol.	58	No	record	kept.										17	..	3	..
Sutherland	Dornoch	Burgh Gaol	59	No	return.											1	..	..	..
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	60	No	trustworth	hy record.										6	..	1	..
	Whithorn	Burgh Gaol	61	No	return.											4	..	..	..
	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol.	62	6	1	11	7	19	5	1	..	..	..	37	13	4	1	..	..
				884	715	2681	1866	1306	643	751	126	77	1	5699	3351	760	46	63	..
				1599		4547		1949		877		78		9050		806		63	..

SCOTLAND.

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to MICHAELMAS, 1859.

Number of Prison.	Debtors.														Sickness and Deaths.													
	Other Debtors.		Total.		Amount of Debts.										Lunatics.		Cases of Infectious Fever.		Other Cases of serious Illness.		Greatest Number of Cases of serious Illness at any one time.		Prisoners liberated or removed on account of Illness.		Number of Deaths.			
					Under £8. 6s. 8d. (£100 Scots.)		£8. 6s. 8d. and under £20.		£20 and under £50.		£50 and under £100.		£100 and upwards.														No pecuniary liability.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													M.	F.
1	8	1	52	5	8	1	19	1	10	3	4	..	4	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	3	1	3	..	2	..	1	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	3	..	20	1	9	1	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	12	3	69	4	6	..	21	1	25	..	3	..	2	..	12	3	1	1	..	5	11	8	1	3	1	..	1	..
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	43	3	20	2	14	1	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	1	..	45	2	5	..	8	1	24	1	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	4	..	20	..	12	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	28	..	89	6	49	6	15	..	20	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	3	..	13	..	5	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	14	..	34	..	16	..	1	..	11	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	5	..	9	1	4	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	86	5	909	51	234	23	263	13	245	9	82	..	66	3	19	3	39	7	2	11	113	85	..	..	27	6	15	7
	91	..	960	..	257	..	276	..	254	..	82	..	69	..	22	..	46*	..	13	..	198	..	..	..	33	..	22†	..

\* There was also one lunatic prisoner at Portree, in Skye, and there were several prisoners in a state of partial derangement (but not committed as lunatics) in the prison of Dundee.  
 † Three of these deaths were caused by suicide; viz., one at Ayr, one in the Edinburgh gaol, and one at Kirkcaldy.

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

TABLE VII.—From MICHAELMAS, 1838,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prisoners.	Punishment for Misconduct in Prison during the Year.															
				Employed at inferior kinds of Work.		Deprived for a time of Work altogether.		Deprived of a single Meal, or of part of a Meal.		Deprived of more than one Meal.		Confined in a Cell for refractory Prisoners.		Put in Irons.		Other Punishments.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen.	Aberdeen.	County and Burgh Gaol	1	..	..	..	..	127	8	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	136	8
"	"	Bridewell	2	..	..	1	..	66	13	94	15	8	3	5	1	..	..	174	32
Argyle	Campbeltown	Burgh Gaol	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Inveraray.	County and Burgh Gaol	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Ayr	Ayr	"	5	12	2	..	..	11	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	3
"	Irvine.	Burgh Gaol	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Berwick	Greenlaw.	"	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	9	No	return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothsay.	County and Burgh Gaol	10	No	return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick	"	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clackmannan	Alloa	Lock-up House	12	No	record.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	County and Burgh Gaol	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumfries	Annan	Burgh Gaol	14	No	return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Dumfries.	County and Burgh Gaol	15	..	..	..	..	18	10	1	6	..	3	2	..	..	..	21	19
"	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Sanquhar.	"	17	No	return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House.	18	..	..	..	..	262	144	83	45	149	42	..	..	..	..	494	231
"	"	Bridewell	19	..	..	..	..	478	386	31	32	7	..	2	..	100 <sup>a</sup>	37 <sup>a</sup>	618	455
"	(Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Musselburgh.	Burgh Gaol	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	8	..
"	Forres	Burgh Gaol.	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	4	2
"	Dunfermline.	Burgh Gaol.	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
"	Kinghorn	"	26	No	return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Kirkcaldy	"	27	No	record kept.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	St. Andrew's	"	28	No	return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Arbroath.	"	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Brechin	"	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol	31	..	..	..	..	117	67	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	26	128	69
"	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
"	Montrose.	"	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Inverness	Inverness	"	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	"	36	No	record kept.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	"	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	"	38	..	..	..	..	20	5	..	..	10	5	8	..	..	..	38	10
Lanark	Glasgow	Gaol	39	No	sufficient return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	Bridewell	40	60	50	20	50	525	121	166	110	20	3	20	3	..	2	811	339
"	(Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	41	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
"	Hamilton.	Burgh Gaol	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
"	Lanark	"	43	No	return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nairn	Nairn.	"	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall.	Burgh Gaol.	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	47	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Peebles	Peebles	"	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth	Perth.	"	49	..	..	5	4	47	35	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	54	43
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol.	50	..	..	..	..	114	41	..	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	131	43
"	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell.	51	4	3	5	5	200	110	60	15	..	..	7	..	..	..	276	133
Ross and Cromarty.	Dingwall.	Burgh Gaol	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Stornoway	Lock-up House	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Roxburgh	Jedburgh.	"	55	..	..	..	..	11	3	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	15	5
Selkirk	Selkirk	"	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol	58	..	..	..	..	91	19	5	2	19	13	31	..	..	..	146	34
Sutherland	Dornoch	"	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol.	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
"	Whithorn	"	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Wigtown.	County and Burgh Gaol	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
				76	55	31	60	2093	966	465	227	262	74	112	8	100	41	3139	1431
				131		91		3059		692		336		120		141		4570	

<sup>a</sup> Solitary Confinement.

<sup>b</sup> Hair cropped. (Females.)

SCOTLAND.

TO MICHAELMAS, 1839.

Number of Prison.	Escapes.		Average weekly Allowance of Food to Criminal Prisoners.														Average daily Cost of Food per Prisoner, including cooking.	
	Pardons and Re-missions.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Bread or Oat-cake.	Oatmeal made into Porridge.	Potatoes in usual form, or made into Soup.		Barley made into Broth.	Meat (when cooked) either given alone or put into broth.	Bones boiled with the Broth.	Cheese.	Beer.	Milk.		Total of Solid Food.			Total of Liquid Food.
						Sweet Milk.	Butter Milk.						Potatoes.	Other solid Food.				
1	..	..	..	84	42	..	28	14	..	..	..	7	..	..	168	7	3½	
2	20	1	..	69½	42	2½	16½	..	..	..	..	9½	12 ozs. oxhead	2½	146½	9½	3½	
3	..	..	..	..	..	No regular	dietar y.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	..	..	..	..	..	No regular	dietar y.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	2	..	..	77	56	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	7 pts. of milk to the un- tried.	..	161	..	3½	
6	..	..	..	..	No	regular	dietar y.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	..	..	2	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
8	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
9	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
10	No return	1	..	..	No	regular	dietar y.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
11	1	..	..	37½	98	..	14	..	28	..	..	7	..	..	177½	17½	4½	
12	No return.	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	
13	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
14	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
15	14	1	..	50	58½	..	28	20	..	..	5½	..	..	..	156½	5½	4	
16	..	..	..	..	No	regular	dietar y.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	..	..	..	..	No	regular	dietar y.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	2	..	..	80	37½	..	24	13½	..	..	1	11½	..	..	154½	12½	3½	
19	14	..	2	58	75	..	24	14	3½	4	6½	..	..	6½ ozs. salt and vegetables.	185	6½	2½	
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21	..	..	..	..	Return	incorre	ct.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	
22	1	..	6	10½	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	
23	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
24	..	..	1	..	No	regular	dietar y.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
25	..	..	..	92	63	..	9	..	..	..	..	3½	..	..	164	3½	6½	
26	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
27	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
28	No return	..	..	56	112	3½	32	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	3½	200	7	
29	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
30	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
31	..	1	..	39½	68½	7	23	..	10	..	4	..	..	..	7	153	4	
32	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3d. nearly.	
33	..	..	1	70	75½	..	28	..	..	..	..	2½	..	..	173½	2½	4½	
34	..	..	..	..	No	suffi	cient	re	turn.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3½	
35	..	..	..	63	97	7	14	..	16	..	..	10½	..	..	7	190	10½	
36	..	..	..	63	49	..	24½	..	not known	..	..	7	..	..	136½	7	4	
37	..	..	2	..	No	suffi	cient	re	turn.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
38	..	..	1	..	105	28	7½	7½	..	..	..	6½	..	30 ozs. herrings.	28	150	6½	
39	7	..	5	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	
40	7	..	..	52½	76½	..	28	..	10½	..	..	3½	6½	..	156½	9½	2½	
41	3	..	..	..	No	regular	dietar y.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
42	..	..	..	..	No	regular	dietar y.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5½	
43	No return.	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
44	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
45	1	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
46	..	1	..	..	No	regular	dietar y.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
47	..	..	..	32	64	7	24	32	..	..	..	7½	3lb. fish.	7	200	7½	5	
48	..	2	..	..	No	suffi	cient	re	turn.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
49	1	..	..	76	63	..	28	14	..	..	3½	..	..	..	181	3½	3½	
50	137	..	..	42	56	..	28	3½	10	..	..	3½	..	..	139½	3½	2½	
51	..	1	..	40½	47½	8½	16	4½	14	..	..	7	10 ozs. herrings.	8½	122	7	3	
52	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	
53	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	
54	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
55	..	..	..	..	No	regular	dietar y.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	
56	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	
57	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
58	..	2	12	56	56	6	28	28	..	..	..	3½	..	..	6	168	3½	
59	..	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
60	1	..	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	
61	..	1	..	..	Money	allowa	nce.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½	
62	..	..	..	42	63	..	28	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	133	7	5	
	211	13	32														6	

c Hair cropped, and prisoner put into cold bath.

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

TABLE VIII.—From MICHAELMAS, 1838,

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Number of Prison.	Food, including cost of Cooking.		Clothing.	Bedding.	Washing.	Lighting.	Fuel.	Furniture.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	County and Burgh Gaol	1	235 6 0	42 8 3	4 17 2	49 6 1	39 8 10	22 6 2	14 5 6	
Argyle	Campbeltown	Bridewell	2	353 8 4	49 17 7	9 11 0	24 10 0	35 13 4	43 7 6	6 11 3	
	Inverary	Burgh Gaol	3	69 14 0	1 6 6	0 9 4	1 10 8	..	2 2 0	0 14 1	
Ayr	Ayr	County and Burgh Gaol	4	94 2 6	..	19 13 6	5 0 0	0 10 0	2 10 0	..	
	Irvine	Burgh Gaol	5	227 4 6	14 15 11	15 7 9	15 10 2	19 14 2	8 4 6	13 17 3	
Banff	Banff	County and Burgh Gaol	6	10 0 0	..	2 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	0 10 0	
Berwick	Greenlaw	County and Burgh Gaol	7	55 0 6	..	0 6 6	0 4 3	0 5 0	0 8 0	1 4 3	
	Lauder	Burgh Gaol	8	97 5 10	0 2 0	0 18 6	4 3 3	..	18 14 1	3 18 9	
			9	About 2 5 0	..	3 8 5	..	..	No account kept.	..	
Bute	Rothesay	County and Burgh Gaol	10	61 10 0	..	0 3 6	0 15 6	..	2 0 0	1 9 0	
Caithness	Wick	County and Burgh Gaol	11	49 3 2	..	1 14 6	..	..	..	..	
Clackmannan	Alloa	County and Burgh Gaol	12	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	Lock-up House	13	81 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	
Dumfries	Annan	Burgh Gaol	14	2 19 5	..	0 16 0	..	..	..	..	
	Dumfries	County and Burgh Gaol	15	191 10 9	1 13 6	37 18 0	4 7 3	8 4 8	8 17 6	30 5 0	
	Lochmaben	Burgh Gaol	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Sanquhar	Burgh Gaol	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House	18	936 7 10	131 7 2	8 10 6	49 12 4½	41 4 7	96 5 7	4 16 0	
		Bridewell	19	1,059 7 2	176 3 8	63 8 7	86 9 8	52 7 0	80 18 10	79 17 8	
	(Canongate)	Debtors' Gaol	20	..	..	1 5 0	1 7 0	3 0 0	8 16 0	1 18 0	
	Musselburgh	Burgh Gaol	21	4 17 1	..	0 5 9	0 6 3	..	..	..	
Elgin	Elgin	County and Burgh Gaol	22	52 0 8	..	0 11 2	0 7 6	..	..	0 3 0	
	Forres	Burgh Gaol	23	4 15 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fife	Cupar	County and Burgh Gaol	24	140 19 2	..	11 17 3	3 19 6	3 19 6	3 19 6	4 12 11	
	Dunfermline	Burgh Gaol	25	76 1 2	0 4 11	3 7 6	1 11 0	0 15 0	..	1 16 0	
	Kinghorn	Burgh Gaol	26	6 0 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Kirkaldy	Burgh Gaol	27	39 0 0	..	1 0 0	0 10 0	..	..	1 0 0	
	St. Andrew's	Burgh Gaol	28	13 2 0	..	2 18 0	1 5 0	..	5 17 4	1 0 0	
Forfar	Arbroath	Burgh Gaol	29	53 7 6	0 17 4	1 13 3	1 13 9	0 10 0	3 0 0	1 4 6	
	Brechin	Burgh Gaol	30	27 14 8	..	3 18 0	0 9 6	..	..	0 18 0	
	Dundee	County and Burgh Gaol	31	494 0 5	54 4 8	4 0 7	29 9 0	25 6 2	24 19 4	12 16 0	
	Forfar	Burgh Gaol	32	27 11 4	..	6 8 6	1 4 0	0 13 4	0 12 0	0 16 0	
	Montrose	Burgh Gaol	33	68 0 8	1 11 2	7 10 5	1 5 0	1 8 4	7 2 6	5 4 3	
Haddington	Haddington	County and Burgh Gaol	34	111 2 6	..	2 0 4	5 14 7	..	5 14 5	..	
	Inverness	Burgh Gaol	35	139 18 7½	0 19 3	1 1 4	0 19 2	3 6 0	3 17 0	..	
	Stonehaven	Burgh Gaol	36	25 15 5½	1 15 2	1 10 0	2 0 0	..	1 17 4	0 5 7	
	Kinross	Burgh Gaol	37	25 5 0	..	..	0 5 0	0 7 0	3 16 6	0 10 6	
	Kirkcudbright	Burgh Gaol	38	222 9 0	18 14 10	10 7 9	7 12 10	7 16 9	30 5 4	6 9 7	
Lanark	Glasgow	Gaol	39	638 7 0	6 2 7	50 8 7	12 15 10½	4 19 8	30 0 3	17 3 3	
		Bridewell	40	1,420 0 0	69 10 6	150 4 2	71 17 4	91 8 6	62 8 0	151 16 1	
	(Calton)	Police Prison and Bridewell	41	29 13 3	..	..	1 1 0	About 2 0 0	About 1 0 0	..	
	Hamilton	Burgh Gaol	42	251 4 0	6 10 0	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	
	Lanark	Burgh Gaol	43	100 0 0	..	1 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	..	
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	County and Burgh Gaol	44	44 18 8	..	5 0 0	0 12 0	..	..	..	
Nairn	Nairn	Burgh Gaol	45	25 11 1	..	0 5 6	0 4 6	0 5 0	..	0 19 0	
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	Burgh Gaol	46	23 10 6	..	..	0 3 2	..	..	0 16 3½	
	Lerwick	County and Burgh Gaol	47	36 7 9	3 0 0	0 17 8	2 10 7	..	5 5 0	0 7 6	
Peebles	Peebles	Burgh Gaol	48	27 19 6	0 3 0	2 18 5½	2 7 0	0 1 2	0 15 0	3 16 6½	
Perth	Perth	Burgh Gaol	49	315 17 8	14 17 3½	31 7 0	18 18 2½	5 9 2	6 14 7	10 15 1	
Renfrew	Greenock	Burgh Gaol	50	163 14 0½	..	18 6 0½	3 15 10½	2 6 0	12 1 7	..	
	Paisley	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell	51	373 5 8	9 2 0	22 0 8	14 12 7	22 8 9	17 4 0	3 7 10	
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	Burgh Gaol	52	40 9 1½	..	1 13 6	0 8 10	..	..	1 17 6	
	Stornoway	Lock-up House	53	18 17 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Tain	County and Burgh Gaol	54	33 5 6	..	4 4 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	..	..	
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	Burgh Gaol	55	190 16 7	1 2 0	7 14 9	3 15 0	4 6 1½	37 4 0	0 6 0	
Selkirk	Selkirk	Burgh Gaol	56	12 17 9	0 5 0	2 1 0	0 12 0	..	..	..	
Stirling	Falkirk	Burgh Gaol	57	25 4 0	..	1 16 0	0 16 0	1 12 6	1 3 3	..	
	Stirling	County and Burgh Gaol	58	332 19 9	3 2 6	15 4 9½	..	7 13 6	16 19 4	10 13 11	
Sutherland	Dornoch	Burgh Gaol	59	19 0 0	..	1 15 9	0 6 7	..	..	..	
Wigtown	Stranraer	Burgh Gaol	60	75 19 10½	..	2 14 0	0 3 0	..	0 11 9	..	
	Whithorn	Burgh Gaol	61	21 15 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Wigtown	County and Burgh Gaol	62	42 12 0	5 8 0	5 2 0	0 13 0	..	..	1 7 7	
				9,327 12 9½	617 4 9½	535 11 11½	451 0 9½	398 13 0½	590 18 2	399 19 8	

About 90 small lock-up houses, including some small burgh gaols, estimated at . . . . .  
 About 12 police prisons, estimated at . . . . .

\* In addition to the sums entered in this column, £131 was expended out of the profits of the prisoners' labour in the purchase of

SCOTLAND.

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to MICHAELMAS, 1839.

Number of Prison.	Salaries.			Repairs.			New Buildings, Additions, and Alterations.			Sundries.			Gross Expense of the Prisons.			Clear Profit from the Labour of the Prisoners.*			Sundry Receipts.			Net Expense of the Prisons.			Portion Paid by the Burghs, or by the Burgh Police.			Portion paid by the Counties.			Paid for Military Prisoners.			Paid by sundry Parties.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
1	325	14	0	42	10	5	36	15	4	12	14	6	825	12	3	..	..	825	12	3	671	4	4	154	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
2	416	6	0	25	16	10	74	12	6	90	19	2	1,130	13	6	395	1	7	735	11	11	342	5	8½	342	5	8½	28	7	6	..	..	By county of Kincardine, 22 13 0				
3	42	0	0	0	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	14	1	..	..	118	14	1	104	16	1	13	18	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
4	48	0	0	20	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	16	0	..	..	189	16	0	101	5	4	88	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
5	185	1	7	9	17	9	..	..	..	8	11	2	518	4	9	112	12	7	404	3	2	192	12	1½	192	12	1½	2	9	0	..	..	16	9	11		
6	30	0	0	2	10	0	20	0	0	3	10	0	69	10	0	0	6	6	69	3	6	69	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
7	35	0	0	2	19	11	..	..	..	2	3	1	97	11	6	..	..	97	11	6	77	4	9	20	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
8	70	15	0	2	17	5½	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	14	10½	..	..	198	14	10½	..	..	..	198	14	10½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
9	4	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	5	9	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10	25	0	0	4	14	8½	..	..	..	95	12	8½	..	..	..	..	..	95	12	8½	76	17	7½	18	15	0½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
11	35	17	0	..	..	..	0	19	6	87	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	87	14	2	49	17	2½	32	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	By Excise, 5 12 7½				
12	4	0	0	..	..	..	Estimated at	2	0	0	11	0	0	..	..	..	..	11	0	0	..	..	11	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
13	30	0	0	3	10	0	..	..	1	10	0	123	15	0	..	..	..	123	15	0	73	11	9	50	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
14	15	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	18	15	5	18	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
15	163	10	0	29	4	6	29	3	6	10	0	0	514	14	8	80	19	6	433	15	2	166	15	10	266	13	4	0	6	0	..	..	..	..	..		
16	4	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0	4	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
18	949	1	2	98	3	6½	15	4	0	138	10	6	2,469	3	3	32	6	4½	2,431	9	1	2,064	4	4	336	6	4	11	10	0	19	8	5	42	13	0	
19	821	1	1	62	6	3	109	2	6	144	5	1½	2,735	7	6½	395	17	9	2,339	9	9½	725	19	7	554	17	4½	189	4	6	827	15	4	By Crown Agent, 827 15 4			
20	204	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	18	0	..	..	..	..	..	220	18	0	220	18	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21	13	0	0	1	5	0	..	..	..	19	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	14	1	19	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	30	0	0	4	12	9	..	..	..	87	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	87	15	1	57	13	1	80	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	6	4	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	88	12	2	27	7	5	..	..	Estimated at	5	0	0	290	7	5	..	..	290	7	5	170	8	4	91	16	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	33	18	7	0	6	9	..	..	..	118	0	11	..	..	..	..	..	118	0	11	94	16	5	22	18	0	0	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	9	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	8	15	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27	32	0	0	..	..	..	Estimated at	1	19	0	75	9	0	..	..	..	..	75	9	0	60	1	0	15	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28	15	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	39	2	4	39	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29	48	16	6	4	19	6	15	17	4	6	0	0	137	19	8	7	3	3	130	16	5	130	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	10	0	0	2	2	0	..	..	..	45	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	45	2	2	29	19	10	15	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	396	0	0	51	5	11	46	13	11	16	2	0	1,154	18	0	524	7	2	630	10	10	509	14	1	106	18	0	12	6	6	1	12	3	..	..	..	..
32	27	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	64	11	4	54	9	4	10	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	62	9	5	6	4	0	..	..	..	160	15	9	24	15	3	..	..	136	0	6	136	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	51	11	3	4	17	1	..	..	..	185	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	185	0	1	134	10	11	50	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	67	4	1	4	6	0	..	..	..	20	17	6	242	8	11½	..	..	242	8	11½	175	1	11½	32	1	0	1	6	0	34	0	0	..	..	..	..	..
36	25	0	0	4	7	6	..	..	..	62	11	0½	3	6	6	..	..	59	4	6½	..	..	59	4	6½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
37	20	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	50	4	0	..	..	50	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	53	7	2	11	0	7	..	..	..	7	0	3	375	4	1	12	8	4	362	15	9	186	11	8	176	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
39	536	3	6	113	14	8	..	..	..	37	18	1	1,447	13	5	..	..	1,323	8	9	794	16	3	475	18	8	27	7	9	25	6	1	..	..	..	..	
40	1144	9	8	160	18	0	981	15	0	..	..	..	4,304	7	3	1,276	15	9	3,027	11	6	2,814	10	11	82	4	0	130	16	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
41	21	8	0	1	2	11½	..	..	..	56	5	2½	19	13	5	..	..	36	11	9½	36	11	9½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
42	50	0	0	0	10	0	..	..	..	4	3	0	312	17	0	62	1	6	250	15	6	57	10	0	192	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	By Government, 1 4 6		
43	22	0	0	1	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	178	0	0	Estimated at	10	0	168	0	0	1															

FIFTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.—SCOTLAND.

TABLE IX.—From MICHAELMAS, 1838, to MICHAELMAS, 1839.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Burghs.	Description of Prison.	Gross Average Cost of each Prisoner during the Year, exclusive of New Buildings, Additions, and Alterations.	Average Profit from the Labour of each Criminal Prisoner.	Net Average Cost of each Criminal Prisoner during the Year.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen . . .	Aberdeen . . .	County and Burgh Gaol . . . . .	14 17 7	..	14 17 7
"	"	Bridewell . . . . .	17 0 8	6 7 5	10 13 3
Argyle . . .	Campbeltown . . .	Burgh Gaol . . . . .	15 5 0	..	15 5 0
"	Inverary . . .	County and Burgh Gaol . . . . .	19 0 0	..	19 0 0
Ayr . . . . .	Ayr . . . . .	"	12 13 6	2 17 9	9 15 9
"	Irvine . . . . .	Burgh Gaol . . . . .	25 0 0	..	25 0 0
Banff . . . . .	Banff . . . . .	County and Burgh Gaol . . . . .	6 2 0	..	6 2 0
Berwick . . .	Greenlaw . . . . .	"	17 13 0	..	17 13 0
"	Lauder . . . . .	Burgh Gaol . . . . .	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
Bute . . . . .	Rothsay . . . . .	County and Burgh Gaol . . . . .	15 16 0	..	15 16 0
Caithness . .	Wick . . . . .	"	6 9 3½	..	6 9 3½
Clackmannan .	Alloa . . . . .	Lock-up House . . . . .	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
Dumbarton . .	Dumbarton . . .	County and Burgh Gaol . . . . .	10 6 3½	..	10 6 3½
Dumfries . . .	Annandale . . . .	Burgh Gaol . . . . .	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
"	Dumfries . . . . .	County and Burgh Gaol . . . . .	15 16 0	2 16 0	13 0 0
"	Lochmaben . . . .	Burgh Gaol . . . . .	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
"	Sanquhar . . . . .	"	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
Edinburgh . .	Edinburgh . . . .	County and City Gaol and Lock-up House .	13 18 6	0 4 0	13 14 6
"	"	Bridewell . . . . .	10 12 6	1 11 6	9 1 0
"	"	Debtors' Gaol . . . . .	55 0 0	..	55 0 0
"	Canongate . . . .	"	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
Elgin . . . . .	Musselburgh . . .	Burgh Gaol . . . . .	10 13 0	..	10 13 0
"	Elgin . . . . .	County and Burgh Gaol . . . . .	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
"	Forres . . . . .	Burgh Gaol . . . . .	16 10 0	..	16 10 0
Fife . . . . .	Cupar . . . . .	County and Burgh Gaol . . . . .	15 15 0	..	15 15 0
"	Dumfermline . . .	Burgh Gaol . . . . .	15 0 0	..	15 0 0
"	Kinghorn . . . . .	"	12 0 0	..	12 0 0
"	Kirkaldy . . . . .	"	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
Forfar . . . . .	St. Andrew's . . .	"	16 10 0	0 17 0	15 13 0
"	Arbroath . . . . .	"	Not estimated.	..	Not estimated.
"	Brechin . . . . .	"	9 5 5	4 14 5	4 11 0
"	Dundee . . . . .	County and Burgh Gaol . . . . .	9 11 0	..	9 11 0
"	Forfar . . . . .	Burgh Gaol . . . . .	11 17 0	1 17 0	10 0 0
"	Montrose . . . . .	"	15 0 0	..	15 0 0
Haddington . .	Haddington . . . .	County and Burgh Gaol . . . . .	14 14 0	..	14 14 0
Inverness . . .	Inverness . . . . .	"	14 14 0	0 16 6	13 17 6
Kincardine . .	Stonehaven . . . .	"	18 0 0	..	18 0 0
Kinross . . . .	Kinross . . . . .	"	16 6 0	0 11 0	15 15 0
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright . . .	"	13 9 0	..	13 9 0
Lanark . . . . .	Glasgow . . . . .	Gaol . . . . .	10 0 10	3 17 2	6 3 8
"	"	Bridewell . . . . .	7 0 7	2 9 2	4 11 5
"	(Calton) . . . . .	Police Prison and Bridewell . . . . .	10 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0
"	Hamilton . . . . .	Burgh Gaol . . . . .	Estimated at.	Estimated at.	Estimated at.
"	Lanark . . . . .	"	15 0 0	1 0 0	14 0 0
Linlithgow . .	Linlithgow . . . .	County and Burgh Gaol . . . . .	13 0 0	..	13 0 0
Nairn . . . . .	Nairn . . . . .	"	10 10 0	..	10 10 0
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall . . . . .	Burgh Gaol . . . . .	12 17 6	..	12 17 6
"	Lerwick . . . . .	County and Burgh Gaol . . . . .	20 10 0	..	20 10 0
Peebles . . . .	Peebles . . . . .	"	18 4 0	..	18 4 0
Perth . . . . .	Perth . . . . .	"	19 15 0	0 19 0	9 16 0
Renfrew . . . .	Greenock . . . . .	Burgh Gaol . . . . .	10 3 0	1 5 0	8 18 0
"	Paisley . . . . .	County and Burgh Gaol and Bridewell .	8 11 0	4 4 0	4 7 0
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall . . . . .	Burgh Gaol . . . . .	7 2 0	..	7 2 0
"	Stornoway . . . . .	Lock-up House . . . . .	7 0 0	..	7 0 0
"	Tain . . . . .	County and Burgh Gaol . . . . .	17 0 0	..	17 0 0
Roxburgh . . .	Jedburgh . . . . .	"	13 4 0	..	13 4 0
Selkirk . . . .	Selkirk . . . . .	"	26 0 0	..	26 0 0
Stirling . . . .	Falkirk . . . . .	Burgh Gaol . . . . .	12 0 0	..	12 0 0
"	Stirling . . . . .	County and Burgh Gaol . . . . .	11 8 0	..	11 8 0
Sutherland . .	Doroch . . . . .	"	20 0 0	..	20 0 0
Wigtown . . . .	Stranraer . . . . .	Burgh Gaol . . . . .	10 9 0	..	10 9 0
"	Whithorn . . . . .	"	14 0 0	..	14 0 0
"	Wigtown . . . . .	County and Burgh Gaol . . . . .	13 17 0	..	13 17 0
The whole of Scotland . . . . .			12 13 6	2 4 0	10 9 6

PRISONS OF IRELAND.

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EIGHTEENTH  
R E P O R T

OF THE

INSPECTORS GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1839:

WITH APPENDIXES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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DUBLIN:  
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 86, ABBEY-STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1840.

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INSPECTORS GENERAL for - { SOUTH DISTRICT - - MAJOR PALMER.  
 { NORTH DISTRICT - - MAJOR WOODWARD.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS GENERAL OF PRISONS,  
1st February, 1840.

MY LORD,

WE have the honor to transmit our Eighteenth Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland.

It will appear by this Report that we have been anxious to avail ourselves of the advantage of those important movements which have been made in England to improve the system of Prison Discipline, by introducing into our new plans, and by alterations in some already executed, with a view to adopt the "Separate System" of Imprisonment, and other means of reformatory government comprehended in the Plan of the Model Prison for which a Parliamentary Grant has been made.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

JAMES PALMER, } *Inspectors General*  
B. B. WOODWARD, } *of Prisons.*

THE VISCOUNT MORPETH,  
*&c. &c. &c.*

## EIGHTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTORS GENERAL OF THE PRISONS OF IRELAND.

## GENERAL STATE OF THE PRISONS OF IRELAND.

1839.

## COUNTY GAOLS.

THE progress of the year which has elapsed since our last Report upon the County Gaols. Gaols of Ireland has been satisfactory. Some presentments to a considerable amount have been made, or are likely to be made at the next Assizes, to secure adequate accommodation in those Gaols which were deficient in the essential groundwork of separate night cells for the Prisoners, while the advance of Penitentiary principles, and particularly in the employment and instruction of the Prisoners in profitable trades, has been gratifying, as will more fully appear by the Special Reports on each County Gaol contained in our Appendix, and by the Table annexed in Schedule H. This Table is constructed on the same plan with that contained in our Seventeenth Report, exhibiting in one view the progress of trades, and other features of the Penitentiary system in each County, and showing how far the improvements which have been established are conducted by *an efficient Governor*, or provided for through any other agency. We have had some changes in the Governors of Gaols, which are of considerable importance, and are happy to report, that in the recent appointments, the nature of their trust seems to be duly appreciated, and the responsibility which attaches to those in whose hands the nomination is placed, seems to be duly felt.

Our attention has, within the last year, been much engaged by the perusal of the Third and Fourth Reports of the Inspectors of Prisons in England, and particularly by those parts of the Reports of the gentlemen attached to the Metropolitan District which relate to the introduction of the system of *Separate Imprisonment*, connected with a principle of Prison Architecture quite new in this country. The subject is of great importance; it has been examined by them with a care proportioned to that importance; they have brought into the discussion of it the advantage of every information to be derived from a diligent inquiry into the practice and experience of the establishments conducted on that principle in America, on the Continent, and in Great Britain; and the decided preference to, and recommendation of, that system, which has been the result of their labours, and is set forth with much ability in their Report, has received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and been followed by Legislative Enactments; the Separate System being not only provided for, but clearly supported in the Act passed in the last Session for the "*Better ordering of Prisons*" in England, although in that Act a discretionary power is left in the hands of the Magistracy in those Counties in which a different view of the comparative value of the "Separate" above other systems of discipline may prevail. It is also right to observe, that in some of the districts in Great Britain, the Inspectors have in their Reports expressed an opinion favourable to another principle, denominated the "Silent" system. We may, however, on the whole, fairly consider, that the principle of separation is decidedly favoured by public opinion in England. It is established exclusively by the Act of the last Session "*To improve Prisons, and Prison Discipline in Scotland.*"

Before we examine what is the present state of the Gaols in Ireland, in respect to the introduction of any of the approved principles of discipline, it is necessary that we should lay before the Grand Juries of the several Counties, a general view of the nature of those systems respectively, which are approved.

B

There are two principles on which Prison discipline may be conducted, with respect to which the opinions of intelligent authorities have been divided, *and but two*; any third opinion, founded on a standard less strict, can receive no such support in the present day, but is universally condemned as rendering a Prison a scene of corruption, instead of being a means of *moral reformation*; these two principles are:—

**The Separate System. First.—The Separate System.**

*The principle of this system* is the protection of the Prisoner from all evil association in the Gaol, by total separation *from fellow Prisoners*, with constant employment. It also protects him after his discharge against the recognition of his fellow Prisoners, and consequent renewal of their evil influence. It protects him also from loss of character, with the temptations and disadvantages consequent thereon, his imprisonment being unknown to all others. The gloom of the separate confinement is broken by work, by instruction in trade and letters, and by the various official visits of the Governor, Chaplain, Physician, and other Officers, with whom he is permitted to hold converse, as well as by regulated admission of friends. The Prisoner is placed in a light, ventilated, and roomy cell, with a small yard, to which he has access (in solitude) for air and exercise. The Inspectors of the Metropolitan District conclude their observations on this head with the following important caution: “It cannot” (they say) “be too constantly borne in mind, that without these securities, individual separation is not the Separate System of Prison discipline which is authorized by Law, and it is due to the advocates of that system, thus early to renounce on their behalf all responsibility arising from the confinement of Prisoners in separate cells, unaccompanied by these indispensable safeguards.” In addition to this cautionary remark, we desire to impress on the local authorities, that the Separate System must not only end in disappointment, but be liable to *serious abuse*, if committed to the care of an unqualified Governor. It is of such a character as no zeal in a Board of Superintendence or Inspector can provide for. It requires the hourly attention of a humane and intelligent resident Officer, imbued with sound Penitentiary principles, and assisted by Class Officers, whose visits to the cells will produce that consolatory and beneficial influence on the inmates, on which their reformation so materially depends. The appointment of Chaplains in the Prisons in England whose services are *exclusively devoted* to the duty of the Gaols, affords an invaluable aid, and a salutary check on abuses or oppression. Some such check the system requires; if it is to be expected from the visits of the Chaplain, his exclusive services would be indispensable, to be remunerated at the discretion of the Grand Juries, subject to approval of the Court of Queen’s Bench. It is a desideratum of such importance as to outweigh any consideration of the expense with which it would be attended.

The Prison for the Separate System affords to each Prisoner a cell of 15 feet by 7; there are no day-rooms, as Prisoners are on no occasion congregated together. Bells are contrived, by which a Prisoner can, at any time, call for the assistance of an Officer.

The Separate System is shown by the Inspectors to be of British origin, and is now established in Glasgow, Gloucester, and other English Prisons. The most distinguished establishment on that principle, which has attracted public notice, is the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, in which Prison it has been attended with a success that has established in the United States, and in the opinion of persons interested in the subject, who have visited the Penitentiaries of that country, the superiority of the principle above any other.

In the earlier history of that celebrated Penitentiary, at the time when a Report was made by Mr. Crawford, of which we have given an Abstract in our Fourteenth Report, (p. 7,) the system had seemed to fail in the Eastern Penitentiary, but that apparent failure was attributed to the hasty introduction of the principle of separation without the necessary accompaniments; an erroneous principle having been acted upon, which still too commonly prevails, that “the system of individual separation of Prisoners may be carried on without any material altera-

"tion in the cells as at present constructed, and without the arrangements "and securities which experience has shown to be indispensable." This quotation is worthy of attention in our County Gaols, in which we have not yet seen one instance of well appointed separate cells.

We do not hesitate to give our opinion, that the advantages of the "Separate," above any other system of Prison discipline, is clearly proved; that it affords every encouragement, and every aid to moral reformation; that it is effective for profitable employment of time, for learning useful trades, and thus providing for future support; that it protects the well disposed against *offensive*, while it deprives the hardened offender of *congenial* society; that it does not increase in gloom as the term of imprisonment is prolonged, but on the contrary, that the Prisoner becomes reconciled to his situation; that his bitterest hours are those in the commencement of his confinement; that it consequently operates as a severe (and therefore desirable) system for *those sentenced for short periods*, while after a certain lapse of time the severity of separation wears away, and the interest in instruction, in works, and in the visits of Officers, and in every other instrument of moral reformation, increases.

Second.—*The Silent System.*

The Silent System.

The principle of this system is separate confinement at night, associated labour by day, with a rule of total Silence, by which all oral communication is cut off at those seasons when the Prisoners are collected together in the same day or work room, or in the yards. This system, as generally laid down, is accompanied by association at meals.

It is an indispensable groundwork for this system, or for any other that deserves the name of Prison discipline, that a separate night cell should be afforded for every Prisoner, with an Officer exclusively attached to each class, and exercising an unceasing surveillance during the day.

We strongly recommend to the attention of all local authorities connected with the Prisons of Ireland, the discussion of the comparative merits of those two principles of Prison discipline, contained in the Third and Fourth Reports of the Inspectors of the Metropolitan District in England; these Reports are accompanied by detailed instructions as to the mode of carrying the Separate System into effect, with plans for building, &c.

After a most careful examination of the subject, aided by the light thrown upon it by these Reports, we do not hesitate to say, that unless provision is made for one or other of these two systems in question, *with constant employment*, little hope of reformation in the minds of those who are sentenced to imprisonment, or of rendering such a sentence a salutary means of secondary punishment, can be entertained; no habits of order, no influence arising from the good effect of a short course of industry, will produce a change in the disposition of the subjects to which it is applied, so long as free intercourse is permitted between the Prisoners, and we consider it as clearly proved, that this destructive evil is not cut off under the system of Silence, either with as much ease to the Criminal, or as complete effect, as it is under that of total Separation.

These convictions have induced us to recommend that in every new work to be undertaken, whether a new Gaol, or an addition to an old one, a considerable portion of the accommodation should be arranged for the "Separate System," and in the plans now in progress for the Counties of Armagh, Wexford, Clare, North Tipperary, Belfast, and other places, that principle of arrangement has been provided for; the increase to the size of separate cells, above those in other Gaols, does not diminish the number of cells; it consists principally in *increased length*, and the cells being but 7 or 7½ feet wide, almost as many are contained in a corridor of the same length as under the former system, the length of the cells being gained by widening the building.

In the two large Penitentiaries in Dublin, *the Richmond* for Males, and that in *Grangegorman-lane* for Females, the system of separate confinement is established to a considerable extent, and found to be very effective in the classes sentenced to very short periods of imprisonment. With respect to the County Gaols at present in operation, the principle of day-rooms, of small cells, and every other provision for congregated labour by day, is completely established; the "Silent System" is, consequently, the one which has been adopted in such of them as have advanced in their system of Prison

discipline; the rule of Silence extends at present to twenty County Gaols; but as in several of them the building does not afford a separate cell to every Prisoner, the rule cannot in all cases be effective. Such being the existing state of things, we deem it important to offer to the Grand Juries, and Boards of Superintendence of the different Counties, a few practical suggestions for present use, respecting the introduction and management of the two systems, so far as they are practicable in our present Gaols.

1st. Our small cells are in general well lighted and airy, though not of such a size as to be calculated for separate imprisonment for a long period. We would, however, recommend that a certain proportion of the corridors should be heated, either by a stove or in any other way, and that the cells in those corridors should be used for short imprisonments, also for those partial sentences to solitary confinement ordered by the Judges, and for military sentences to solitude. Many descriptions of work can be carried on in ordinary cells; meals can be taken therein, &c., and it appears to us, that the principle of small yards, as expressed in the plans attached to the English Reports, can not only be applied to aid the Separate System, as established in such corridors, but can even be beneficially applied under the Silent System.

2nd. In Prisons in which congregated labour, with solitude by night only, is in operation, we conceive that many useful aids may be given to the Silent System, adding to it many useful features of the Separate System; for instance, when a class is employed in stone breaking. We have seen in Derry an excellent plan of a working shed, divided into stalls separate for each person, and it would be very simple to extend these divisions, so as to contrive *separate* yards, with the inspection from the opposite extremity. Divisions for separate work have been made on several Tread Wheels. We have also established in many Gaols a system of *separation at meals*, the provisions being issued to each person *on a small tray*, the class being then marched in files from the day-room to the sleeping corridor, and each person locked in his cell for an hour at breakfast, and for the same period at dinner. This hour is considered by the Prisoner as a relief from inspection, and it affords a very useful leisure to the Turnkeys, securing also complete separation from evil communication at those periods when it is most difficult to effect silence.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

Employment of  
Prisoners.

Whatever system of discipline may be adopted in a Prison, the groundwork of every good system must be the *constant employment of every Prisoner*; and it must be obvious that the introduction of *Trades*, which ought to be the first consideration under any form of government, *is indispensable under the "Separate System;"* all stone breaking, pulverizing bones, and other such employments, are impracticable in the separate cells.

We have annexed to our late Reports two Schedules (G. and H.); the former affords much information respecting the modes of employment which can be advantageously introduced into Prisons, adapted to different periods of imprisonment, and is peculiarly useful in pointing out a variety of works which can be carried on in solitude, and quickly learned, and consequently suited to the "Separate System." The latter (H.) exhibits at one view the present progress of the Penitentiary System, and particularly of trades in each County; showing also the state of each Gaol respecting *separate night cells* and *the rule of silence*. To these Schedules we invite the attention of the Grand Juries and Boards of Superintendence of each County.

In our Seventeenth Report (page 7,) we have noticed the various grounds on which opposition had still continued to appear against the principle of Gaol manufactures. We are truly gratified to find that this prejudice has since much yielded to the force of authority and example; we have, however, still to contend with the difficulty in some Counties. The grounds on which objection has been made, were thus particularized by us:—

- 1st. The difficulty of extending the system, few tradesmen being confined in the Gaol in question.
- 2nd. The loss that may be sustained.

3rd. The competition with the tradesmen out of Gaol.

4th. The employment of the workshops not being of a sufficiently punitive character.

These objections we have answered in that Report, and, we trust, in a manner that ought to establish our view of the subject, and, confident in the expectation that our answers, if fairly considered, will produce that result, we refer to the Seventeenth Report, which is in the hands of every Board of Superintendence.

We have, in the same Report, (page 8,) given an abstract of the Law respecting "hard labour" and "work," as applicable to the different classes of Prisoners.

1. Persons sentenced to the Tread Wheel.
2. Persons sentenced (generally) to hard labour.
3. Persons sentenced to imprisonment only, or untried.

This Abstract we are principally induced to give, in order to remove an erroneous opinion, of which we have instances, and which have produced injurious effects; viz., that trades were not a legitimate description of employment for Prisoners sentenced generally to "*hard labour*," and not specially to the "*Tread Wheel*." It would be an obvious answer to such an opinion, that the Acts on which sentences to "*hard labour*" are founded, in the case of certain crimes, are of a date prior to the invention of Tread Wheels, and that there are no Tread Wheels in some of our best Gaols. It, however, has been *ruled by the Judges*, that the subject of a general sentence to "*hard labour*" *may be employed at a trade, at the discretion of the Board of Superintendence*.

We are particularly induced to revive this point—as the Tread Wheel and the principle of the Separate System are entirely incompatible; and we should be sorry to see the latter disturbed by the effect of such an opinion. Every year's increased experience confirms our opinion in favour of the introduction of trades; and we do not hesitate to say, that it is a false application of the principle of economy to desist from keeping all the hands in a Gaol employed in useful manufactures on account of any temporary loss which may accrue in a County from the difficulty in procuring a sale for articles on hands. The principle on which the Prison Act *requires a general employment of Prisoners* (Sect. 104), and a supply of materials, tools, and teachers of trades (Sect. 106), *is a moral principle*. The reformation of the Prisoner, and the subsequent ability to earn his bread, acquired in the Prison, is the object and spirit of the Law; and on that moral ground the Act settles the policy of the principle, placing it beyond the reach of deliberation as to its expediency or in expediency—establishing at the same time *a legal right on the part of the Prisoner* to the advantages of the provision thus made for him, as well as *the right of the public at large* to the advantages of that reformation, effected through the use of means *peremptorily required by the Law*.

### LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The District Lunatic Asylums maintain the high character which they have justly gained. They present models of order and cleanliness, and the humanity with which the Patients are treated is best proved by the tranquillity of the wards, and rarity of any personal restraint being imposed upon an inmate.

Lunatic Asylums.

Since the period of our last Report, the Act of the 1st Vict., c. 27, which empowers two Magistrates to commit dangerous Lunatics to our Gaols, and the Lord Lieutenant to remove such persons to the Lunatic Asylums, has pressed sorely on those institutions in which there is not sufficient accommodation to admit them. The power of granting warrants for such removals has, therefore, been exercised with caution, and admittance not enforced on the Manager of an Asylum in a crowded state, unless in urgent and hopeful cases. This Act has, in consequence of these circumstances, operated so unfavourably on the state of the Gaols to which such committals are frequent, that it would be indispensably necessary to suggest some plan for remedying so serious an evil, were it not for the hope held out of the removal of incurable, but harmless Lunatics and Idiots to the Workhouses to be established under the Poor Laws. This arrangement, as we understand it, will so relieve our District Asylums, as to enable them to receive the cases committed under the Act before recited. We therefore await the fulfilment of these arrangements, when the Workhouses

shall come into operation, and refrain from suggesting any plan for otherwise providing for the present excess of demand on these Institutions above the means of answering it, and for removing from our County Gaols the effect of a system which is now most injurious to their discipline.

The only extensive establishments for the reception of Lunatics (not being District Asylums) are those of the Houses of Industry in Dublin and in the City of Cork, and St. Patrick's Hospital in Dublin. The County and City of Cork are the only parts of Ireland unconnected with the system of District Lunatic Asylums. Much to the credit of that great County and City, an Asylum has been kept up for a long series of years, on a more extensive scale than any District Asylum within our inspection, and which not only receives those Patients who are the proper objects of a District Asylum, but also provides for incurable Lunatics, Epileptic cases, and Idiots, the number of inmates amounting to 400. It is wholly a pauper Institution, and is placed under the direction of the Board of Superintendence appointed by the Grand Jury, under the immediate care of Dr. Osburne, a physician of much experience and knowledge in that department of his profession, with the aid of a highly qualified moral Manager and Matron. It is conducted on the best principles, and will bear comparison with any of the District Asylums. The Institution is supported by Grand Jury presentments of the County and City.

The Lunatic Wards in the House of Industry in Dublin, (but which are about to be removed under the Commissioners of the Poor Laws to Island Bridge,) contain nearly 500 Patients, consisting of Incurable Lunatics, Epileptics, and Idiots—no provision being made for Curable Lunatics. The inmates of this Institution have always been treated with much care and humanity, and the Wards exhibit a scene of tranquillity, order, and cleanliness, which, under the great disadvantages of the particular class of inmates, their number and the want of room, reflects the greatest credit on the Governor of the House of Industry to which it is attached, and to the Officers belonging particularly to this department.

The Asylum called St. Patrick's Hospital, is an Institution founded by Dr. Jonathan Swift, (Dean of St. Patrick's,) in Dublin. It is under the care of Governors appointed by Charter. It consists of Patients received for payment in different classes, with a department for pauper Patients. The highest rate of payment entitles the inmate to a separate sitting-room and bedroom, with the exclusive attendance of a servant; the lower rates of payment allowing of a less extensive provision for their accommodation, while every essential comfort is afforded to each class of Patients. The Institution has undergone a great change for the better within these few years. On the retirement of the late Manager, the Governors appointed an experienced Manager and Matron, (Mr. and Mrs. Cumming,) who had the care of the District Asylum at Belfast, and since their appointment the system has gradually advanced to a high state of order and good management; large day apartments have been provided for the Patients of the higher classes, in which they are provided with every means of rational employment and recreation, on both the Male and Female sides of the establishment; and nothing can be more gratifying, than to contrast the present appearance of these classes with the scenes which they presented on our first acquaintance with the Asylum. The numbers vary from 150 to 200.

The private establishments for the reception of Patients in the higher ranks of life, are principally situated in the vicinity of Dublin and Cork. Four Asylums of this class are at Finglass, and near to it, and are under the care of Medical gentlemen of respectability and professional character. Two Institutions near the City of Cork, are of the same description. In all these Asylums suitable arrangements are made for affording to the Patients every personal accommodation suitable to the payment received, and every aid of medical and moral treatment which can contribute to their recovery. The Asylums not conducted by Physicians, are the Retreat near Donnybrook, under the Society of Friends, and which is a very respectable establishment; a small Asylum at Rathfarnham; and the Retreat near to the City of Armagh, kept by Mr. Allen, established on more reduced rates of payment than the Asylums near Dublin and Cork. The remainder of the Lunatics under care in Ireland, are distributed through the Gaols and small Asylums in the County Towns, and consist of those who are not proper objects for admission into the District Asylums, or detained under 1st Vict., c. 27, as is more fully shown in the following Tables.

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## RETURN OF PERSONS INSANE, NOT IN DISTRICT ASYLUMS, on 1st January, 1840.

COUNTY.	SITE of ASYLUM.	NATURE of ASYLUM.	Idiots.	Epileptic.	MANIA.		TOTAL.
					Curable.	Incurable.	
Dublin . . .	House of Industry	Public . . .	110	107	-	241	458
	St. Patrick's . . .	Endowed . . .	28	-	30	91	149
	Bloomfield . . .	Private . . .	3	2	4	12	21
	Hampstead . . .	ditto . . .	-	1	2	18	21
	Finglass* . . .	ditto . . .	4	3	26	53	86
Antrim . . .	Carrickfergus . . .	Gaol . . .	-	-	1	-	1
Armagh . . .	Armagh . . .	ditto . . .	-	-	-	-	-
	Retreat . . .	Private . . .	3	-	5	15	23
Carlow . . .	Carlow . . .	Gaol . . .	1	-	-	-	1
Cavan . . .	Cavan . . .	ditto . . .	1	-	3	-	4
Clare . . .	Ennis . . .	ditto . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Cork . . .	Cork . . .	ditto . . .	-	-	-	-	-
	ditto . . .	House of Industry	95	25	138	154	412
	ditto . . .	Private . . .	2	1	20	17	40
	ditto . . .	ditto . . .	-	2	4	6	12
Donegal . . .	Lifford . . .	Asylum . . .	11	2	1	1	15
Down . . .	Downpatrick . . .	Gaol . . .	-	2	7	-	9
Dublin . . .	Kilmainham . . .	ditto . . .	1	-	3	-	4
Fermanagh . . .	Enniskillen . . .	ditto . . .	-	-	4	3	7
Galway . . .	Galway . . .	ditto . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny . . .	Kilkenny . . .	Asylum . . .	5	4	7	5	21
Kerry . . .	Tralee . . .	Gaol . . .	1	-	-	-	1
Kildare . . .	Naas and Athy . . .	ditto . . .	-	-	3	-	3
King's County . . .	Tullamore . . .	ditto . . .	-	-	3	-	3
Leitrim . . .	Carrick-on-Shannon . . .	ditto . . .	1	-	5	1	7
Limerick . . .	City . . .	House of Industry	17	18	-	13	48
Londonderry . . .	Londonderry . . .	Infirmary . . .	2	-	-	3	5
Longford . . .	Longford . . .	Gaol . . .	-	-	4	-	4
Louth . . .	Dundalk . . .	ditto . . .	1	-	4	-	5
	Drogheda . . .	ditto . . .	-	-	2	-	2
Mayo . . .	Castlebar . . .	ditto . . .	-	-	6	-	6
Meath . . .	Trim . . .	ditto . . .	2	2	1	4	9
Monaghan . . .	Monaghan . . .	ditto . . .	-	-	1	-	1
Queen's . . .	Maryborough . . .	ditto . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Roscommon . . .	Roscommon . . .	ditto . . .	-	-	1	-	1
Sligo . . .	Sligo . . .	ditto . . .	-	2	17	-	19
Tipperary . . .	Clonmel . . .	House of Industry	19	7	-	-	26
Tyrone . . .	Omagh . . .	Gaol . . .	1	-	8	2	11
Waterford . . .	City . . .	House of Industry	23	9	-	25	57
Westmeath . . .	Mullingar . . .	Gaol . . .	-	1	1	-	2
Wexford . . .	Wexford . . .	House of Industry	11	8	2	14	35
Wicklow . . .	Wicklow . . .	Gaol . . .	1	-	6	-	7
<b>TOTALS . . .</b>			<b>343</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>1,536</b>
Total confined in District Asylums . . .			152	92	664	982	1,890
Total Insane confined in Ireland . . .			495	288	983	1,660	3,426

Return of Insane  
Persons not in  
Lunatic Asylums.

\* Three Establishments.

1890

EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

STATE OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS, on 1st January, 1840.

State of the Lunatic Asylums, 1st January, 1840.

ASYLUMS:	COUNTIES.	No. from each County.	Idiots.	Epi-leptic.	MANIA.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
					Curable.	In-curable.		
Armagh .	Armagh . . . . .	54	} 41	4	24	56	125	Not Insane.
	Cavan . . . . .	16						
Monaghan . . . . .	37							
Fermanagh . . . . .	18							
		125						
Limerick .	County and City . . . . .	152	} 30	24	130	155	339	
	Clare . . . . .	103						
	Kerry . . . . .	84						
		339						
Belfast .	Down . . . . .	105	} 3	5	69	140	217	
	Antrim . . . . .	112						
		217						
Londonderry	Derry . . . . .	60	} 13	11	69	116	209	
	Donegal . . . . .	82						
	Tyrone . . . . .	67						
		209						
Dublin .	City and County . . . . .	217	} 19	5	136	129	289	
	Meath . . . . .	29						
	Louth . . . . .	20						
	Wicklow . . . . .	22						
		289						
Maryborough	Queen's County . . . . .	45	} 7	5	83	58	153	
	King's County . . . . .	47						
	Westmeath . . . . .	40						
	Longford . . . . .	23						
		155				2		
Carlow .	Carlow . . . . .	32	} 12	5	37	101	155	
	Kilkenny, County and City . . . . .	30						
	Wexford . . . . .	53						
	Kildare . . . . .	40						
		155						
Ballinasloe .	Galway, City and County . . . . .	69	} 5	32	22	147	206	
	Mayo . . . . .	49						
	Sligo . . . . .	36						
	Roscommon . . . . .	27						
	Leitrim . . . . .	25						
		206						
Waterford .	County . . . . .	67	} 18	-	34	49	101	
	City . . . . .	34						
		101						
Tipperary .	Clonmel . . . . .	96	4	1	60	31	96	
	<b>TOTALS . . . . .</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,892</b>	

From this statement it appears that provision is made for Patients of the higher classes in the Private Asylums before enumerated, and situate near to Dublin and Cork, and also for curable and dangerous cases. For the harmless Pauper, the Poor Law Workhouses will provide, while for those who cannot afford the expense of the Private Asylums, and are yet above the grade of Pauper Lunatics, no proportionate accommodation is to be found; and we are induced to think it worthy of serious consideration, whether after the full operation of the Poor Law Workhouses shall relieve the District Asylums, it might not be a most beneficial measure to allot 10 rooms in each Asylum for the reception of such Patients, paying an annual sum of from ten to thirty pounds.

We are anxious to draw the attention of Government to the very important fact, that in England and Scotland all Private Lunatic Asylums are conducted under the regulations of an Act of Parliament, and limited to licensed proprietors. There is no Law extending in this country either to determine the necessary qualifications of the Keeper of a Madhouse, or to regulate the management of such Establishments. In those under the care of Physicians, as before described, the public have the security of professional rank and character; but with respect to those kept by Laymen, it appears to be attended with danger to permit any person to open a house for Lunatics without license or control. We conceive that Government ought to be in possession of *the plan of the house*, and *maximum of Patients* to be received into every private Madhouse, (as required by the English Act,) that Lay proprietors should be licensed, and brought under strict regulations, and that for this purpose a Legislative measure should be proposed.

#### PRISON DRESSES.

Amongst the allowances to poor Prisoners which the Law requires, the only one in which our County Gaols (even some of our best regulated Prisons) are defective is that of *Prison dresses*. We reported in our Sixth, and repeated in our Twelfth Report, our opinions upon the construction of the Prison Act, upon this most important subject. We now again submit that Report, fortified by the decision of the Judges to whom we have submitted the question, and who have affixed their names to the certificate of approval attached thereto. This view of the subject, now sanctioned by authority, fully establishes the *right* of a Prisoner, who, as a poor Prisoner, is put to work, to receive a Prison dress according to the Schedule 7th Geo. IV., c. 74, sec. 78.

Prison Dresses.

#### *Extract from Twelfth Report (1833).*

“As we are of opinion that a mistaken view of the Prison Act is very generally taken with respect to *Prison dresses*, we are induced to offer some explanation on the subject, this being the only one of the allowances provided by the Legislature, with which Prisoners are not strictly supplied. In a very few of our Gaols is a general system of Prison clothing extended beyond the Female class. In the great majority of Prisons the view taken of the 76th Section of the Prison Act is, that the Grand Jury are thereby required to present money to supply Prison dresses to such Prisoners *as shall stand in need of such assistance*; and the construction put upon these words is, that if a Prisoner be in absolute want of any one of the articles of clothing specified in the Schedule, (Sect. 78,) it is incumbent upon the Grand Jury to supply that article, and to meet this supply the Local Inspector is provided with a certain number of the different articles of clothing.

“In several of the Gaols we are concerned to state that the Prisoners are not supplied in any way, and consequently are, in many instances, in a very objectionable state of nakedness, and particularly in want of shoes, an article peculiarly necessary to persons who live comparatively without exercise, and who stand upon flagged floors. The most common course however which is taken is the *middle course* of supplying occasional articles, and to that system therefore we shall apply our observations.

“The words ‘*as shall stand in need of such assistance*,’ are certainly to be found in the Section alluded to, but it will be seen by reference to that Section, that these words do not relate exclusively to *Prison dresses*, but apply equally to *food, bedding, &c.* These words then are to be construed as words defining what is denominated in the 82nd Section ‘*a poor Prisoner within the meaning of this Act*,’ who as such is subject to all Rules hereinafter provided in that behalf. As poor Prisoners, then, standing in need of, and receiving public support, they are made liable to work, (Section 104,) and as poor Prisoners, they are, on the other hand, entitled to the various supplies to be provided for those who stand in need of them, and which are detailed without distinction in the 76th Section, viz., *food, fuel,*

*Prison dresses, &c. &c.*; the words '*such as stand in need thereof*,' conveying the general terms descriptive of a poor Prisoner under the Act, and having reference to all manner of supplies mentioned in the preceding part of the Section.

"It appears to us on this construction of the Act, that poor Prisoners are entitled to Prison dresses in the same way as to blankets, &c. We conceive that if the system is well managed, the compliance with the Act will be attended with very little expense additional to that which will attend the *middle course*, if all deficient articles (including shoes) are strictly supplied; and it is clear that the additional expense will be repaid tenfold by the increased degree of order, cleanliness, and discipline, arising from the issue of a uniform dress.

"The Law thus acted upon will appear to be founded on true principles of justice. We suppose the case of a Prisoner confined for a considerable length of time, and ultimately acquitted. At the time of his committal he possessed a good suit of clothes; during his confinement, his family are deprived of the means of support. At the end of that period he is discharged, and sent out of the Gaol in rags, and obliged to purchase a new suit of clothes before he is placed in the same circumstances in which he stood at the time of his committal. This surely is not just. Or supposing that the clothing of the Gaol is issued to a Prisoner after his own have been worn out, instead of being issued on his committal, in such a case he is on his discharge placed in the painful situation of being obliged to return home with the stigma of a Prison dress. This is equally a hardship.

"We have taken our example from the class of persons not convicted, as we find the clothing more particularly withheld from the untried. All these inconveniencies are completely avoided by adhering to the spirit, and what we conceive to be the fair construction of the Law.

"When a Prisoner is on committal placed on the list of those entitled to receive public allowances, his private clothing should at once be taken from him, washed (if necessary), labelled, and placed in store to be returned on his discharge, and a suit of Prison clothing should be issued, consisting of the articles enumerated in the 78th Section of the Act. This system we conceive essential to the perfect regulation of a Prison, and to the correct fulfilment of the provisions of the Act, and we are particularly anxious to forward it, as the want of a regular supply of dresses is the most striking defect still remaining in our good County Gaols. It is the only subject upon which (with a very few exceptions) we have on our last tour been addressed by the Prisoners in the language of complaint, and upon this subject the complaints have been very frequent, and in many instances very well founded."

We hold in our possession, and are ready to forward for the satisfaction of any Board of Superintendence, a Copy of this Extract, with a certificate of approval signed by the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench.

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## A P P E N D I X.

## Appendix No. 1.

## FORM OF REPORT MADE TO GRAND JURIES.

COUNTY OF GAOL.

REPORT of the INSPECTOR-GENERAL, made on his Inspection of the Gaol  
prior to 1st February, 18 .*7th Geo. IV., Chap. 74, Sect. 55.*

ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.	<u>Form of Report.</u>
<p>Sect.</p> <p>2. GRAND JURY to appoint a Board of Superintendence, of not less than eight and not more than twelve persons, one-half of whom to be Justices of the Peace, three of whom (one being a Justice of the Peace) to form a quorum. Grand Jury empowered to present to the Board of Superintendence the monies to be raised under this Act, and to advance any reasonable sums to defray the expenses of the gaol.</p> <p>3. Powers of Board of Superintendence to visit all gaols, to examine into their state, and into the conduct of the officers.</p> <p>4. The Board to make by-laws for the gaol, to be carried into effect by the local inspector, and to be binding upon all magistrates and upon sheriffs.</p> <p>5. Limits and defines the powers of Justices of the Peace, not being members of the Board of Superintendence; abuses to be reported by them to the Board.</p> <p>6. Accommodation of a county gaol. Males and females to be completely separated.</p> <p>Class 1. Debtors and contempts on civil process.</p> <p>2. Felons convicted.</p> <p>3. Misdemeanants ditto.</p> <p>4. Felons untried.</p> <p>5. Misdemeanants ditto, and want of sureties.</p> <p>Queen's Evidence.</p> <p>Separate infirmaries for two sexes.</p> <p>Baths or bathing-tubs in places best adapted for the use of the different classes.</p> <p>Separate common halls, yards, and privies for the different classes, with a supply of good water.</p> <p>6. Separate cells for prisoners, and some cells to be provided with three beds or more.</p> <p>Two male prisoners only, never to be lodged together.</p> <p>Rooms for labour and industry.</p> <p>Cells for solitary confinement.</p> <p>One or more chapels, with separate divisions for males and females, and for different classes.</p> <p>57. Gaolers to transmit yearly returns according to the Schedule (E.)</p> <p>59. Inspectors General empowered to examine persons on oath respecting the discipline of gaols, and to report to the Lord Lieutenant, &amp;c.</p> <p>62. Book of observations and visits of officers to be kept in the gaol.</p> <p>65 &amp; 66. Duties of local inspector, &amp;c.</p> <p>67. Returns to be made by Clerks of the Peace and Crown to the local inspector, and annual returns of that officer to the Inspectors General.</p>		

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Form of Report.	ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.
	<p>Sect.</p> <p>68. Grand Jury to appoint a chaplain of the Established Church, and, if required by the Court, a Protestant dissenting minister, and a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, as chaplains to the gaol, to be approved by the Court of Assize, and preference to be given to parochial clergy.</p> <p>69. Duty of Chaplains :          To read prayers on Sundays.          To visit the prison twice in every week, and to exhort every prisoner.          To attend malefactors condemned to death.          To inspect provisions by alternate weeks on the days appointed.          To keep a journal, to be produced when required to the Board of Superintendence.</p> <p>70 &amp; 71. Regulates salaries of chaplains, which are to be equal in amount.</p> <p>72. Regulates the qualifications and appointment of physician or surgeon.          To visit each prison twice in every week, or oftener, if necessary.          To keep a journal, &amp;c.          Sustenance ordered by physician to be procured under order of the Board of Superintendence.</p> <p>72 &amp; 74. Apothecaries to supply medicines and other articles necessary for the sick.          No apothecary providing medicines shall be physician or surgeon to the gaol.</p> <p>76. Regulates presentments for fuel, prison dresses, and beds, &amp;c.          Money presented for these purposes to be paid to contractors.</p> <p>78. Articles of bedding and prison dresses.</p> <p>79. Contractors to account on oath.</p> <p>80. Contracts to be made with the Clerk of the Peace.</p> <p>81. Penalty on grand juror or inspector being concerned in contracts.</p> <p>82. Poor Prisoners not to receive any provisions in addition to the allowance of the gaol.</p> <p>83. Debtors confined for a sum under 10<i>l.</i> to receive an allowance from their creditors of 2<i>s.</i> 6<i>d.</i> per week, by order of the Court.</p> <p>84. Inspectors General to prepare dietary tables, to be approved by the Court of Queen's Bench, to be hung up in a conspicuous part of a common hall.</p> <p>85. Form of a dietary account, Schedule (A.)</p> <p>87. Inspectors General to supply deficient bedding, dresses, &amp;c. for the fixed establishment of each gaol, according to the forms in Schedule (B.) and (C.)          Collectors of excise to advance the cost of purchasing the same.</p> <p>88. Grand Juries to appoint Matrons.          Matrons to receive a salary approved by the Court of Assize.</p> <p>89. Authorizes the appropriation of part of the gaol as a house of correction.          Exempt from the responsibility of the Sheriff.          A Governor to be appointed by the Grand Jury.</p> <p>96. Persons committed by local jurisdictions, to be confined in county gaol.</p> <p>99. Regulates the payment of expense of male prisoners by local jurisdiction.</p> <p>100. Persons committed within a county of a city or town, to be confined in the county gaol, by order of the Lord Lieutenant.</p>	

ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.
<p>Sect.</p> <p>104. Poor Prisoners to be kept to such work as shall be appointed by the Grand Jury or Board of Superintendence.</p> <p>105. Prisoners before trial, and not being poor Prisoners, may be employed, with their own consent, and to receive such allowance as the Board of Superintendence may appoint. Such employment not to interfere with classification.</p> <p>106. Regulates the providing teachers, books, materials, tools, &amp;c.</p> <p>107. Poor Prisoners to receive one-third of their profit, if any arise.—This clause does not extend to persons sentenced to hard labour.</p> <p>108. Keeper's return of hard labour, according to Schedule (F.), to be made at every Assizes.</p> <p>109. Twenty-four Rules for the regulation of County Gaols. Local Inspector to report, on oath, on the state of the Prison, to the Judge at every Assizes, inserting a Copy of these Rules, and his Special Report on the execution of each, (Rules 14 and 24.)</p> <p>110. Penalty on conveying spirituous liquors into Prisons.</p> <p>111. Allowance made to defray the expenses to their places of abode, or of honest employment of discharged Prisoners, not having the means to pay for the same.</p> <p>112. Court of King's Bench empowered to make Rules and Regulations, whether temporary or permanent. Also by a summary order to dismiss Officers guilty of misconduct or disobedience to the same. Officers so dismissed, not re-eligible to other offices.</p> <p>113. Officers to attend and answer all inquiries of the Board of Superintendence.</p> <p>117. Regulates the issue of clothing to Convicts sentenced to transportation.</p> <p>137. Notice of abolition of fees to be posted in every Gaol.</p>	

Here follow the *General Observations*, which are a copy of the Report made to Parliament.

### DUBLIN DISTRICT.

#### *County of Dublin Gaol, Kilmainham.*

NOTHING has been done in this County for many years to increase the accommodation in cells, work-rooms, &c., and consequently this Report can only be a repetition of former statements, and that the Gaol now remains almost a solitary exception amongst our County Prisons of no step having been taken to create separation of every individual at night in a single cell, and such useful and profitable occupation by day, under continual inspection of Turnkeys, as to prevent any social and corrupt intercourse amongst the Prisoners. These are the mainsprings of all good Prison discipline; and with the present confined accommodation it is utterly impossible to enforce them, however zealous and intelligent the Officers may be. Once more then we place these facts on record, and submit for the consideration of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, the necessity of a large addition in cells and work-rooms, &c., before the average number of the County Prisoners can be occupied and disciplined so as to exhibit any thing like a moral government, or system of salutary punishment and restraint.

We are the more anxious to put forward this statement, as it has been said that the collecting of the Government Male Convicts principally for embarkation here, prevents improvements in discipline; and we wish the facts to be made known, that however objectionable it may be to make any County Gaol an occasional depot for Prisoners not belonging to them, yet the statement that it prevents an improved discipline in this particular Gaol does not exist, as, were they removed at once, nothing of any moment could be

DUBLIN DISTRICT:  
Kilmainham Gaol.

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.  
Kilmainham Gaol.

done to establish sound principles, without additional accommodation to meet the improvements now proceeding in almost all other Prisons in the kingdom. Should the Grand Jury determine on granting the necessary additions, we will give every official aid in our power to obtain a removal of the convicts, and submit the arrangement for the favourable consideration of the Government.

There are only 68 cells in this Gaol for an average of 152 Prisoners daily, and deducting Debtors, for an average of 120 criminals, thus showing the necessity under all ordinary circumstances of placing more than one in every cell at night, to contaminate and corrupt each other, freed from inspection and control. Can any good arise out of such disorder, or would any temporary expedients create order out of such confusion? There are no work-rooms for employing the Prisoners, not sufficient Turnkeys for inspection, and consequently the day is a scene of idleness and free intercourse, after the night of corruption above described. There is no cooking Kitchen to economize the diet, and consequently bread continues to be the Prison food, at a considerable sacrifice of money on an average of years. We have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion that the saving on this head alone would nearly repay the instalments to Government for the money advanced to carry the improvements we have suggested into execution, and thus almost obtain the additional buildings free of expense to the County. These are the great and manifest wants in this County Gaol, and if they are recommended by the Board of Superintendence, and granted by the Grand Jury, we will undertake to place this Prison under a system of discipline and industry, that will amply repay the County for the temporary expenditure; we only ask the support and countenance of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, without that we can do nothing effectual.

The Female department is divided into three classes, under a Matron and Assistant; and were there sufficient night cells, this part of the Prison would be creditably carried on, as the Prisoners are employed, clothed, and instructed, and occasionally visited by a Committee of Ladies.

A good Male School is established. The Local Inspector, Governor, and Chaplains, attend to their various duties; the Sick are carefully attended to by the Medical Officers, in such bad Hospitals as the Gaol affords, and the Books and Registries are correctly kept.

The Chapel should be enlarged and more minutely divided, and accommodation provided for Turnkeys; and under the existing difficulties from want of accommodation, it is our duty to report that the security and order that does prevail is very creditable to the resident Officers.

The Board meet monthly. The tried Prisoners are clothed, and there is a Tread Wheel for hard labour sentences.

*Newgate.*

Newgate.

Our Annual Report on the Gaols of Ireland, for the information of the Government and the Grand Juries of the several Counties and Cities, necessarily includes those of Dublin, otherwise we would gladly avoid the necessity of making another Report on the subject of the Gaol of Newgate, which has been so minutely investigated within the last year by high authorities, and many different judgments formed. However, the public have a right to our opinion, and we therefore give it, with due deference to the sentiments of others; yet, with confidence that our experience for twenty years, and exclusive application of our time and capacity to the subject of Prison discipline, gives to us some claim to attention.

Our Report of the last year has certainly been misunderstood, and on that misunderstanding it has been conceived that we had ceased to urge the necessity of a new Prison. Such was by no means the fact, nor could such a change of sentiment be fairly inferred from our statement that the Prisoners confined in Newgate had decreased to 186, in consequence of the removal of the tried Prisoners, and "that the great objects of Prison discipline for the convicted having been effected by extensive additions to the Richmond Bridewell and the Female Prison in Grange-gorman-lane, it became a matter of less comparative consequence to make provision for the better accommodation of the untried classes." Had we been of opinion that a new Gaol was unnecessary, we should not have approved of the plans, or given our official sanction to the whole proceeding. We still adhere to those opinions which we have annually recorded for twenty years; nor were we until lately aware of the variety of judgments which had been formed upon the subject. Every one connected with the Prisons of Ireland, all visitors to Ireland that were conversant with the subject of Prison discipline, have concurred in expressing their horror at seeing such a place of confinement in this Metropolis, in which the worst and the most depraved must contaminate all around them, and where, if any innocent Prisoner before trial, or penitent, should enter, he was doomed to listen to the vile and blasphemous conversation of his fellow Prisoners—a state of things for which there can be no remedy but by providing that Prison accommodation which the Act requires. The School-room affords some relief from this sad scene, and the instruction there received is of some value; but this is but a partial counteraction to a great public evil. We do not consider that any alterations in the present building would be found satisfactory. Such a measure would, from the bad construction of the present building, and its unsound state, probably end in disappointment and waste of money; the only remedy is a new Prison from the foundation.

Under all these circumstances we can only renew our often repeated Report, that a new Gaol is necessary. No alteration can provide the indispensable groundwork of all discipline,

a separate cell for each Prisoner. This the Act requires, and without it, a day of inspection, and even of silence (if practicable), would be comparatively of no use. To this protection from evil association, an untried Prisoner is peculiarly entitled, and, if possible, to such classification as would protect him from any intercourse with other Prisoners by day. He has a right to see his friends and legal advisers. The County are bound by Law to provide a well divided Chapel, a healthy separate Hospital, separate Yards, and a Public Kitchen, to enable them to adopt an economical diet. Newgate is not properly provided with any one of these things, and though, through the exertions of the Officers, the evils of such a state of things are modified, no Public Officer whose duty it is to inspect the Prison, can for a moment countenance them without incurring a serious responsibility.

With reference to the subject of the site, on which point we have reason to believe we are chiefly, if not solely opposed by those who take an interest in Prison discipline, we are free to confess that we had much difficulty in considering the subject, and finally agreed to it on the grounds of economy to the City Funds, and in consideration of the Prison being only intended for untried Prisoners, whose confinement would scarcely ever exceed fourteen days prior to their acquittal or removal; also in the hope that the site could be rendered more effective if the ground on which the adjoining small Prison called the "City Marshalsea" could be obtained, and a Female Prison built thereon. Should any alteration of the Law, with respect to imprisonment for debt, or to the proceedings of the Court of Conscience, remove the necessity of this Prison for Debtors, it could be added to the site of Newgate for Females, or a change might be made by the accommodation of Debtors in Smithfield Penitentiary, and such arrangements might save to the City the great expense of purchasing a new site, and of removing the Prisoners to a distance for trial. It would also prevent the great inconvenience to all the Law Officers, and Law advisers of the Prisoners, by having the Gaol near to the Court-house. These particulars we think it right to point out as advantages in the present site. We are quite ready to abandon this site, if deemed necessary, and anxious to remove any objection or impediment to the accomplishment of this object, and to approve of another site. We only desire to see the completion of the reform in the Prisons of Dublin, and to acquit ourselves of the responsibility attached to us in our official capacity.

In reference to the utter unfitness of Newgate for a Prison by any alterations, we beg to refer to a Report made to the Irish Government in September last, by the Governor of the House of Correction in Glasgow, who was requested to inspect the Dublin Prisons, and report his opinion. In his Report he states in strong language the utter impossibility of making Newgate better by any alterations whatever. He, at the same time, disapproves of the present site, and considers it unsuitable.

Similar Reports to this, as to the defects of Newgate, we have made annually for twenty years, and though this gentleman may have seen many good reasons for not approving the present as an eligible site for a new Gaol, he probably might not have been aware that the Gaol is only intended for untried Prisoners for a few days' detention, where no work could be carried on; and had we enjoyed the advantage of a conference with him, we think it probable he would have agreed with us. His opinion could again be obtained. However, if the point is urged, we are not anxious to object, and as we stated, cheerfully submit, and only hope that a new Prison on an eligible site may soon be decided upon.

We cannot conclude this Report without bearing our testimony to the zealous support given to us by the Board of Superintendence for the City of Dublin Gaols at all times since their appointment in 1838. They meet weekly, settle all the accounts of four extensive Prisons, regulate the interior discipline and economy of each, inquire into all complaints, and report to the Grand Jury the results. If this course is persevered in, we know of no greater improvement that could have been made to secure order, economy, and regularity; and we would recommend to the Grand Jury to grant a salary to a Clerk for this Board, without which we cannot suppose that the extensive accounts of that Office can long be carried on with that accuracy and responsibility so necessary for the safety of the City Funds. No member of the Board can be expected to take upon himself this arduous duty.

There are only forty-two cells for Males, and sixteen for Females, and many of these dark and unventilated. The few day-rooms that exist are small and dark, much more like dungeons than day-rooms, and there are only four yards; one very small yard only is allocated to Females, often exceeding eighty in number. Want of clothing is another great defect; but in the crowded and undisciplined state of this Gaol, we could not recommend such an expense to the City, as the result would be the destruction or plunder of public property, instead of that cleanliness and decency of appearance for which a Gaol dress is intended. There are no proper solitary cells for punishment; and, in fine, the defects are so great, that nothing can be seen by a stranger but a distressing scene of disorder and confusion.

The cells are constantly whitewashed, and every effort made to render the Prison as comfortable as circumstances admit of, and it is quite impossible in such a state of things to report upon and to judge of the qualifications of the resident Officers, who have never had a fair trial; they have uniformly adopted such improvements as have been suggested under very trying circumstances.

The untried Females are under the care of a Matron and assistant, and their efforts are most useful in establishing order, surrounded as they are by difficulties on every side.

The Books are carefully kept, and the Diet economical, so far as is practicable without a Public Kitchen to procure the cheaper and usual diet of potatoes and oatmeal.

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*Grangegorman Female Penitentiary.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.  
Grangegorman  
Female Penitentiary.

WE have visited this Penitentiary from time to time, and observed its progress since the period of our last Report, and the experience of another year confirms us in our opinion of the great value of such an Institution in this populous City; the mode of treatment, and regulations suitable to a Female, being in some degree different from those applicable to a Male person, and a system of reformatory discipline (particularly of work) being carried on to greater advantage on a large scale, in an establishment in which all convicted classes of Female Prisoners are concentrated, than on the Female side of different Gaols, containing in each a particular class, as had been the case under the former distribution of the Gaol accommodation in Dublin.

The advantage in respect to discipline must be obvious, of so large a number of Class Matrons being attached, each exclusively, to a limited number of Prisoners, yet acting under one uniform system of By-laws, and under the guidance and control of a Matron of a higher class, and whose experience and qualifications may be supposed to be of a higher order. And although (as we have observed in our Seventeenth Report) Mrs. Rawlins, the head Matron, had no precedent in this country or elsewhere to guide her—no line marked out as to the most beneficial mode of employing the classes, nor any channel opened through which work could be procured, we find, after the added trial of another year, that an ample supply of work has been continued, as will appear by the details hereinafter given.

The system of Prison discipline established by Mrs. Rawlins, and approved of by the Board of Superintendence, has been suited to the nature and extent of the accommodation which the building affords, the Separate System being introduced as far as circumstances will permit. The number in separate cells on the day of inspection amounted to 94, and consisted principally of

- 1st. The younger offenders, committed for, from one to eight months.
- 2nd. Persons never before committed.
- 3rd. Summary committals for seven or fourteen days, frequently recommitted.

On which latter class, the change from a system of gross association for total seclusion from the other Prisoners is likely to operate as an effective check. These arrangements all originated with Mrs. Rawlins, and give manifest proof of her zeal and intelligence; and if we ever have a doubt as to the future success of such an Institution, it is from the difficulty of procuring a succession of equal qualifications.

Although the Prison was built at a period when the information was wanted which has since been gained upon the subject of Prison architecture, and of the Separate System, the cells are sufficiently airy and large to enable the Matron to carry on that system to advantage. The Prisoners are kept strictly apart from each other, and their work brought into their cells, their visits to the yard being made in solitude. There is a constant power of communicating any want to the Class Matron, who is constantly passing from cell to cell, and between her visits and those of superior Officers, Mrs. Rawlins reports, that a Prisoner, in separate confinement, seldom passes half an hour without some communication which breaks the gloom that entire solitude might induce, and is of a nature calculated to aid the objects of reformatory government. There is no subdivision of yards, according to the principle of the English Model Prison, but the classes are so subdivided, that opportunity offers to afford air to each Prisoner separately.

The Prisoners in separate cells receive visits from their Chaplains as often as can be expected, under the regulations now in force respecting religious instruction in Prisons, and the scale of remuneration established.

The alterations and additional cells which were in progress at the time of inspection, in 1838, are now completed, and the whole accommodation is available to the different classes.

The state of accommodation and numbers were, on the present inspection, as follow:—

Number of original cells now with one bed,	-	-	-	188	
Newly built, and just completed,	-	-	-	96	
				284	
Deduct taken up with furnaces,	-	-	-	6	
Children,	-	-	-	9	
Committals for drunkenness,	-	-	-	10	
				25	
			Remaining,	-	259
Occupied on the Separate System,	-	-	-	94	
Do. Congregated,	-	-	-	165	
				259	
The number of Prisoners allotted to these cells are,					
On Separate System,	-	-	-	94	
Congregated do., in 165 cells,	-	-	-	260	
Drunkards, Sick, &c.,	-	-	-	32	
				386	

Thus it appears, that the 260 Prisoners placed on the Congregated System have not the advantage of separation even at night. They are well classed; no class (in ordinary cases)

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exceeding 30 Prisoners. They are carefully watched, and during the lengthened period spent in their work-rooms, as well as during meals, a rule of silence is in force. No system can be considered as exhibiting that principle of discipline denominated the "Silent System," in which separation at night is not afforded. But from the information we have received, and from the department of the Females, we are satisfied that an important work of improvement is going on, habits of propriety of behaviour, industry, and the acquirement of skill in work, on which future support is to depend, being more or less accomplished according to the length of the periods of imprisonment.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.  
Grangegorman  
Female Penitentiary.

The return of work was as follows:—

Needle and other works,	-	-	215
Laundry,	-	-	20
Domestic duties,	-	-	27
Sick, nurses, &c.	-	-	56
Drunkards' reception ward, &c.	-	-	68
			386
Convicts under sentence of transportation in transitu from the County Gaols, and receiving moral and religious instruction,	-	-	56

The Convicts are, for the present, lodged in a portion of the Penitentiary, which is to form part of the Hospital accommodation not yet finished. The new Laundry has been finished within the year, and this department is now very complete.

The Books and Accounts of the Penitentiary are creditable to Mr. Marquess, whose services as Governor to the Penitentiary we estimate very highly. The system has been entirely arranged by him, and furnishes a complete chain of checks in the returns and expenditure.

The expenses of the last year are very satisfactory.

Total expense (Salaries and Repairs included),	-	-	£5,009	5	4½
Profit of Works,	-	-	127	7	10½
			£4,881	17	6
Cost to the public,	-	-			
Cost of each Prisoner per annum, £12	8	4			
Cost of diet, 3d. per day per annum, £4	11	3			

The Deputy and Class Matrons remain unchanged since last Report. Among them are many good Officers, although there are considerable shades of difference to be seen. And we cannot too strongly repeat our recommendation to the Matron to object to every candidate that may be submitted to her examination, who does not seem to possess every qualification necessary for the effective discharge of her duties. The discipline of the Penitentiary requires efficient Officers, and to it we look as a school for training Matrons who can be recommended to County Gaols.

The Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Medical Officers, take much interest in this new establishment; and though more cells are required to complete the system, we look forward with great confidence to the ultimate results of a Female Prison conducted solely by Female Officers, if they are chosen with due regard to qualification. School instruction is attended to. The Prisoners are all clothed in a Prison dress; and there are good Chapels and Hospitals.

#### *Smithfield Penitentiary.*

The late Female side of this Prison, consisting of six large rooms, is now vacant, with the exception of one room allotted to Males committed for drunkenness, under 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 38. The communication between this room and the rest of the Penitentiary is completely cut off, an entrance being made from another street. It would very materially relieve the crowded state of Newgate, if the untried as well as the tried juvenile Male offenders were committed to Smithfield, the untried being accommodated in the vacant rooms. There were, on 7th December, 14 Boys for trial in Newgate, who could not be tried till after the 26th; to these was to be added all new committals during that period, who could all be received in this Prison.

Smithfield Penitentiary.

On the Male side were, on the day of inspection, 119 Boys, well attended to, and kept at school with great regularity: their only other employment at present is picking Wool.

#### *Richmond Penitentiary.*

This extensive Prison, which receives all convicted Males in the County of Dublin, has been completed since the period of our last Report, and now contains the following accommodation:

Richmond Penitentiary.

1. In the new radical building are 95 cells of 9 feet by 7, intended for the separate con-

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.  
Richmond Penitentiary.

finement of Prisoners by day and night. There are no day-rooms, and the building consists of 5 rays, in each of which is a Turnkey's room. The whole is allotted to the reception of Prisoners sentenced to two months and under. The Prisoners are not clothed, and are congregated in the yards and at meals,\* tables being placed in the corridors for the latter. A rule of silence is in force. There were 74 confined in this building on the day of inspection. The Prisoners are not employed.

The moral effect of the "Separate System" cannot be produced on these subjects; but it is an improvement of a most important nature, that those confined for short periods, from a day or two to two months, should experience the severity of solitary imprisonment, in the place of the crowding and contaminating influence to which, in Newgate, they had been subjected.

2. In the east and west wings of the building there are 196 cells:

78 old cells,  
114 new ditto,  
4 solitary.

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The whole accommodation being 241 cells.

The new cells are principally of the dimensions of 12 feet by 9, and upwards, and are light and well calculated for giving effect to the "Separate System," conducted on its true principles. The old cells are neither large or light enough for that purpose; it would, therefore, be the most eligible way of distributing the accommodation to place in them such Prisoners as must, from the nature of their employment, be congregated during the day, which number may amount to an average of 100. For these Prisoners we should recommend the Board to adopt the "Silent System," with all the aids thereto which are particularized in our General Report, and in the extract therefrom which was transmitted to the Board and Local Inspector. These old cells vary in size, there being but 12 of them that would not admit of 3 persons by night in the event of a crowded state of the Penitentiary.

In the 114 new cells, it would be an object of the greatest importance to endeavour to establish the "Separate System" in all its reformatory features. The manner in which the classes are now managed is not by any means in conformity with that system, consequently none of its good can be looked for. The spirit of that system is, total and unbroken separation from the other Prisoners, with such accompaniments and aids as we have stated in the Report and Abstract above referred to, and need not here repeat.

This new system requires to be completely organized in the Penitentiary. The Prisoners who are, and those who are not liable to work in congregated parties are now indiscriminately put to sleep in those cells which are suited, and should be exclusively used for the "Separate System." There is no effective seclusion at present, as the doors of the cells are kept open, and the rule of silence (which is inapplicable to the "Separate System" rightly considered) is necessarily adopted, as the cells are not closed. And this rule of silence is very inadequately enforced, as the Prisoners are so distant from each other that no Turnkey can effectually watch the movements of the whole class.

It appears to us, that the three great divisions of the establishment should be thus distinguished:

- 1. New building for strict Solitary Confinement.
- 2. New cells in old building for the Separate System, carried on in all its parts.
- 3. Old cells in ditto for the Silent System.

And we recommend to the Board of Superintendence at once to make such regulations as may be necessary to carry this principle of division into effect, and to dispose of the Officers in such a manner as to provide for bringing each system into full operation in the part of the Prison allotted to it.

We should strongly recommend, that in every part of the Prison separation at meals should be established in the manner directed in the General Report; and we should be most happy to lend our aid to the Governor in carrying into effect any regulations which the Board may think proper to make on our Report in the classification of the Prisoners, allotment of Officers, distribution of their duties, regulation of the attendance of the Schoolmaster, or in any other part of the details.

On the day of inspection there were 259 Prisoners confined, thus disposed of:

At Profitable Trades,	-	-	79
Out-door Work,	-	-	24
Domestic do.,	-	-	36
Laundry,	-	-	17
Tread Wheel,	-	-	21
Solitary Prison,	-	-	71
Hospital,	-	-	11

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The same diligence in keeping the Prisoners well employed, which we have so often reported on this extensive Penitentiary, is still to be seen. We think that profitable work

\* The system of meals in the cells has been since introduced throughout the whole Penitentiary.

may be further extended, and in the lists of employments detailed in our Report, (Schedule G.) many might be found applicable to the longer of the short periods of imprisonment in the New Gaol.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.  
Richmond Penitentiary.

The whole establishment is in that state of order and cleanliness in which we have always reported it. The duties of the Medical Officers are well attended to in separate Hospitals for Males and Females, under highly qualified professional Officers, and when the arrangements necessary to give effect to the new principles of Prison discipline shall be completed, the Richmond Bridewell will rank very high as a useful and creditable establishment, and cannot fail to produce the moral good, and diminution of crime in this City, for which such a Penitentiary is intended.

We strongly recommend a uniform dress for the Turnkeys; it is quite necessary as a finish to such a system, and important as a check upon the Officers, who, by a marked dress, are under public observation when out of the Prison. The system is adopted in all good Gaols.

#### *Richmond Lunatic Asylum.*

This extensive Asylum contained on the day of inspection 289 inmates; every possible arrangement being made by converting day-rooms into dormitories, and by other means to increase the accommodation, which, however, is inadequate to the demands of the District; and in consequence of want of room, many applicants from the Counties, and warrants for the removal of Lunatics from the Gaols under the provisions of the Act, (1st Vict. c. 27,) are unavoidably suspended. This convenience will be much relieved by the Poor Law Workhouses, when completed. We refer on this and other points connected with the Asylums of different classes to our General Report, and to Schedule (B) in our Appendix.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.

The new gardens of the Asylum are now in full operation, and the saving to the Institution in the supply of vegetables is very important.

#### *Lunatic Wards, House of Industry.*

We found this Institution, forming a part of the House of Industry, in that good order in which we have for so many years reported it. Indeed, when we consider the class of inmates, their number, the want of classification, and the very limited accommodation, and see from above 200 to 250 Patients in one room, divided as a day-room and dining-room, and not 40 feet square, it appears surprising how so high a state of cleanliness both in the room and clothing of the Patients, perfect quiet, and good ventilation can be preserved.

Lunatic Wards, House of Industry.

This branch of the Lunatic department will undergo a change on the completion of the Poor Law Workhouses, to which a part are to be allocated, while preparation is making to remove the remainder to Island Bridge.

The details of the Institution are given in our General Report.

#### *Sheriff's Prison.*

I found this Prison in extremely improved order, which does great credit to Mr. Cooney, the Keeper. The Prisoners appeared to be well contented with the treatment which they received. The House was extremely clean, and many improvements had been made.

Sheriff's Prison.

I should suggest to the Grand Jury to order that iron bedsteads, with a matress to each, should be provided throughout the Prison, much inconvenience arising from the necessity of hiring beds.

There were 56 inmates in this Prison. It would much relieve the crowded state of Newgate, if the Debtors therein could be legally removed.

#### *City Marshalsea.*

The inmates of this Prison on the day of inspection were—

10 confined in Rent-rooms,  
3 in Female Prison,  
25 in Common Hall.

City Marshalsea.

In the Common Hall are 2 wooden guard beds, one over the other; they extend the whole length of the room, which is 25 feet; there was, therefore, but a space of two feet for each Prisoner to lie, and the number is often considerably higher. This is worthy of the immediate attention of the Board of Superintendence. The House requires much repair, and many windows were broken.

#### *Four Courts' Marshalsea.*

The regulations of this important Establishment have been well carried into effect, and the whole of the Marshalsea has been a scene of good order since the appointment of Mr. Mullen. The difficulty in collecting the rents for the State Rooms has induced him to suggest, that the principle upon which payment is made for the Free Rooms should be extended to these apartments, which suggestion has met the approval of Government; and it is proposed to submit to their Lordships, the Judges of the Queen's Bench, a regulation

Four Courts' Marshalsea.

**DUBLIN DISTRICT.**  
**Four Courts' Marshalsea.**

by which a payment on entrance, of Five Pounds, will secure to any Prisoner the advantage now derived from a State Room, without being subject to any weekly rent. This principle of one payment, in lieu of rent, has worked well, and entirely fulfilled the intentions of the Court in its introduction.

The Pauper Prison is improved, but a much more regular supply of good bedding is required; and until the deficiencies, which are now reported weekly in a book kept for that purpose, are promptly supplied, that Prison will always present a scene of complaints and discontent. Every County Marshalsea is supplied to the full amount of the Schedule, 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, sec. 78.

The Prison is always in good repair, owing to the attention of the Officers of the Board of Works; but there is a difficulty in establishing cleanliness on the stair-cases and public parts of the Prison, to remedy which, we have forwarded a proposition from the Marshal that he may be allowed to hire persons for that duty.

On the day of inspection there were 86 persons in the Prison.

First Class—State and Free Rooms,	-	28
Second Class—Common Halls,	-	16
Third Class—Pauper,	-	42
	-	—
Total,	-	86

*St. Patrick's Hospital for Lunatics, founded by Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's.*

**St. Patrick's Hospital for Lunatics.**

This truly valuable Institution is still advancing in usefulness, under the regulations of the Governors, and the unremitting care of Mr. and Mrs. Cummins, the highly qualified Manager and Matron. The higher classes are accommodated in proportion to their scale of payment; and everything that can contribute to their comfort and ease, and, consequently, that can aid the great object of their cure, is provided, and the apparently contented state of the Patients, in general, is truly gratifying, and affords the best proof of a judicious mode of treatment.

The Free Class are well accommodated and attended to.

On the day of inspection there were in the House:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st Class,	- 3	2	5
2nd „	- 10	7	17
3rd „	- 12	8	20
4th „	- 7	5	12
Free Patients,	- 39	56	95
	- —	—	—
Total,	- 71	78	149

Above one hundred of this number were usefully employed.

As we have noticed this Asylum in our General Report, we need only add, that the inspection was most satisfactory.

*Private Asylums.*

**Private Asylums.**

These Asylums continue at Finglass, and other villages near Dublin, and consist of Drs. Harty, Duncan, and Gregory, at Finglass; Dr. Eustace, at Hampstead; with the Retreat at Bloomfield, near Donnybrook.

Their numbers are stated in our General Report. They are severally well conducted and respectable establishments; the treatment of the inmates mild, and their accommodation comfortable.

*St. Sepulchre's Manor Prison.*

**St. Sepulchre's Manor Prison.**

This Prison is now clear of Pauper Prisoners. The persons confined in rooms had no complaints to make. The Marshal is a respectable Officer.

## NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Antrim Gaol at Carrickfergus.*

I HAVE this year again, after inspection of the Gaols of this County, to make a similar report to the Grand Jury and Parliament, to that which the Inspectors General of Prisons have been obliged to make annually for seventeen years; and for that period we regret to say, we have failed, from various circumstances, to induce the Grand Jury to provide additional accommodation for their County Criminals, and it remains the only exception in Ireland where steps have not been yet taken to meet the circumstances of the increase of crime, and the great improvements in Gaol discipline, whereby the Prisoner suffers the rational penalty due to his crime, and means are provided in the hope of restoring him to society as a reformed character.

It is my duty to state, that I have reason to believe the resident gentry, the magistracy, and the respectable population of this large County are sensible of these evils, and prepared to remedy them, were it not for the difference of opinion that exists as to the best place to erect a new Gaol—some being anxious to do so in the centre of the County, others for increased accommodation at Belfast, and others for building adjoining the present County Gaol at Carrickfergus. We have always urged, on the grounds of economy to the County, and the great facility of providing employment for Prisoners, that Belfast or its neighbourhood is the best site for erecting a large House of Correction to contain all the tried Prisoners of the County, having Carrickfergus Gaol for the untried, and the Assizes town undisturbed.

This plan would save a new Court-house and another Gaol; as, if the Gaol and Assizes are removed to Antrim or Ballymena, still the present House of Correction in Belfast would require vast additions, as it is quite illegal in its present accommodation. Thus I argue, that removing the County Town and Gaol to the centre of the County will cost it and the town of Belfast at least £50,000, and I would undertake to provide plans for a perfect House of Correction to answer every proposed purpose for £20,000; and, exclusive of this argument, I state it as a fact, that the profits on the work in or near Belfast would exceed £2,000 per annum; whereas in the centre of the County, if I am to judge from experience in other Counties, it would not exceed £200. If I am correct in this statement, and I speak confidently, the profits would more than repay the instalments to Government for the advance, and finally pay the County for feeding the Prisoners; thus, not costing the County any money whatever for making their Gaols and system the first in Ireland.

I am further enabled to state, that if a *decision* is made at the approaching Assizes, the recent order of the Treasury to require repayment at 10 per cent. for all Gaol advances by Government will not apply to this case, and 5 per cent. would be only required; and should any question arise as to a change in the Corporation of Belfast, the Irish Government are willing to guard against any injustice arising to the County by excluding the House of Correction from its operations.

I trust the Grand Jury will consider I am only performing my duty in offering any advice that experience may enable me to give, without venturing in the slightest degree to dictate to those who must know the localities of the County better than I can possibly do. If the decision of the County on this all important point gives us sufficient room for the discipline and employment of all the Criminals, we shall be perfectly satisfied.

It only remains for me to record again the state of the Prisons, for the information of those who have not read our former Reports.

The average number of Prisoners confined in Carrickfergus Gaol is about 270, and there are only 50 cells and four rooms for their sleeping apartments,—consequently there are five in a cell at night instead of one: vile communication and every evil is the result; and from the want of day and work rooms, the classes consist of from 60 to 70 instead of 20; the tried and untried are mixed together, contrary to law—the bad are made worse, and the well disposed contaminated—and nothing but the vigilance of zealous Officers could prevent riots and excesses: a vast increase of crime is the result of all this, and the total absence of classification, or punishment from confinement.

No blame can possibly attach to the Officers for this state of things; on the contrary, it is my duty to state, that the Local Inspector is a valuable County Officer, and to his merits, and the zealous attention of the Governor, is to be attributed the safety, order, and regularity that exists. The Chaplains attend to all their duty under the Act; the Sick are carefully attended to by the Medical Officer in a small Hospital, and his attention can only account for the absence of disease in its worst form from crowding.

Many of the Prisoners are employed at stone breaking, at some risk, but very creditable to the Governor. The Female class are much improved under the care of a Matron and Assistant; they are all employed and instructed, 56 in number, but necessarily in one class from want of room. There is a good School established, and a class for Boys, which is found very useful.

The Gaol is kept very clean, the Diet is economical and regular, and the Books and Registries correctly kept.

There is no Tread Wheel nor regular Prison dress, and no By-laws yet established. There is a Chapel, and the Board meet occasionally.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
Co. Antrim Gaol at  
Carrickfergus.

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**NORTH DISTRICT.**

Co. Antrim Gaol at Carrickfergus.

I beg to refer to my Report on the House of Correction at Belfast for its present state. The legal notice has been served for bringing before the Cess-payers the erection of a new House of Correction in Belfast; but this was consented to by the Commissioners, who did me the favour of meeting me at my inspection, merely to avoid a legal difficulty and delay, should the Grand Jury decide finally on that step.

*House of Correction at Belfast.*

Belfast House of Correction.

Should the Grand Jury at the next Spring Assizes not provide for a new House of Correction, calculated to contain all the tried Prisoners in the County, as submitted in my Report on Carrickfergus Gaol, I doubt not but the County Gentlemen and the Magistrates of Belfast will see the necessity of making some addition to this place of confinement, which has proved itself so valuable to the County, not only from the profits on the work, amounting to about £900 per annum, with its limited means, but from the sound and practical discipline carried on so far as the accommodation will admit; and the rational punishment suffered by the hard labour Criminals, in a day of constant industry, and prevention of evil communication, except at night.

There are but 36 cells in this Prison, for an average of 100 Males and 40 Females, consequently numbers sleep together in one small cell, and whatever good is obtained by a day of industry is more than lost by the corruption of a night of evil intercourse of all kinds, exclusive of the injustice to the few or many disposed to amend their habits. I need not add to this, by stating the want of day-rooms, work-rooms, a well divided Chapel, with separate Hospitals, a Laundry, and solitary cells, to induce the Grand Jury to provide for all these deficiencies.

It is a gratifying duty to again report on the zealous support given by the Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and Medical Officer, to the well being of this important establishment; and also to remark upon the qualification of Mr. Forbes, the Governor, to whose intelligence and activity is to be attributed the internal economy and discipline of the Institution.

There is a good School established; the Females are divided into two classes, instructed, and employed at work under a qualified Matron and Assistant. All the Prisoners are at work, and clothed in a Prison dress; there are good By-laws, and economical Diet, and the Books carefully kept.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly; and I would submit for their consideration the want of more Turnkeys for inspection.

The salaries of all the Officers are exceedingly moderate, and below the usual payments for the duties they perform.

The Governor states, that had he work-rooms, the profits on work would far exceed what is now obtained.

There is no Tread Wheel.

*Belfast Lunatic Asylum.*

Belfast Lunatic Asylum.

This District Asylum for the care and cure of the Lunatic poor for Antrim and Down Counties, continues to be conducted on the best principles. I inspected it minutely in all its departments, and the cleanliness, comfort, and classification of the Patients, and the absence of all unnecessary restraint is admirable. The average number of those sent out convalescent and cured, is similar to former years, and this successful treatment is to be attributed to moral government, kindness, and employment, united judiciously with the medical treatment.

There are twenty-four acres of ground attached to the Asylum, giving ample work for the Male Patients.

The Appendix to this Report contains the cost and expenditure of all the Provincial Asylums in Ireland.

The Board of Directors meet regularly to inspect the Institution and the accounts, which are neatly and correctly kept. 168 were employed at work.

State of Asylum on inspection:

In Asylum,.....	22nd November, 1838, -	-	196
Admitted in year,	November, 1839, -	-	106
Readmitted, -	-	-	7
			<hr/>
			309
			<hr/>
Discharged recovered in above period,	-	-	59
Released and on trial,	-	-	6
Died, -	-	-	26
Remaining in Asylum,	-	-	218
			<hr/>
			309

The addition built to this Asylum leaves ample room for all present demands. Since last year the Institution, including the Laundry, has been heated by Turner and Walker's hot water apparatus, and the Manager reports that it answers very well. The cost was £514.

The profits on the ground this year was £215 18s. 10d.; and this agricultural labour is stated to be peculiarly beneficial to the health and cure of Patients.

There was no instance of a Patient under restraint at my inspection.

## COUNTY ANTRIM BRIDEWELLS.

*Ballymena.*

A new Keeper has been appointed since last inspection, and this modern Bridewell is now kept with great regularity, and I consider the Keeper as an efficient Officer. There are two day-rooms, 8 cells, and two yards. The pauper Prisoners are fed, and the Registry correctly kept.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
Ballymena Bridewell.

*Ballymoney.*

The small new Bridewell is kept in good order; it is supplied with every thing the Act prescribes; and the Keeper is a qualified Officer.

Ballymoney Bridewell.

*Antrim.*

This minor Prison has only two cells under the Court-house, and having no yards or day-rooms, it is quite illegal, and cannot be considered as a Bridewell. Ground can be had immediately adjoining the Court-house; and it is imperative by Law to have a legal Prison in every Quarter Sessions town. The Keeper is attentive and efficient, as far as he has means.

Antrim Bridewell!

The Prisoners can speak from the window cells to any stranger passing by, and I would submit that this place of confinement should be abolished, if a new Prison is not presented for.

*County Gaol at Armagh.*

It is no longer necessary to dwell on the defects of this County Gaol, as the Grand Jury have certified a presentment for the erection of so large an addition to the building, and on so good a plan, that they will have an opportunity of establishing the best principles of Prison discipline.

County Gaol at Armagh.

By the exertions of Dr. Kidd, the intelligent Local Inspector of this Gaol, it is kept in an orderly state; but it is distressing at this advanced period to see a County Gaol so backward in every improved branch of its regulation. The total want of accommodation appears in our Schedules attached to the General Reports. The employment of the Prisoners consists in a well-regulated Tread Wheel, and breaking stones; to this work the Prisoners are regularly kept, and there is nothing to point out particularly but the want of Prison dresses, which are now established by authority as the legal right of the Prisoners, (see Sixteenth Report, p. 12.) To introduce silence, or any reformatory measures, would be vain where so many Prisoners sleep in each room, there being but 7 cells; nor would any good end be effected by changing the distribution of the Turnkeys, two of whom only are connected with the discipline of the Gaol, four being considered as Watchmen, a description of Officers exploded in every other County.

It would be quite premature to propose to the Board of Superintendence any suggestions for the better government of the new Gaol, from which we have every reason to hope for the most beneficial results to the County, which will so liberally afford the means of carrying the plan into effect.

Every exertion is made by the Local Inspector to preserve cleanliness and order in this very defective Prison, and with good success; but there is no department in which the introduction of Officers more qualified than the present ones will not be a necessary preliminary to the occupation of the new Gaol.

*District Lunatic Asylum, Armagh.*

I found this, the first established under the Act for providing Asylums for the Lunatic Poor, in the same state of good order and cleanliness for which it has been always distinguished. The Local Commissioners attend with continued good effect to the interests of the establishment, and nothing can be more effective than the Governor and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson.

District Lunatic Asylum, Armagh.

The details of the establishment are contained in the Schedule (B) annexed to our General Report, and our observations on this branch of our inspection are also to be found in our General Report.

*Bridewell at Markethill.*

The accommodation is both illegal and unsafe; a new Prison should be built, for which a plan has been submitted.

Bridewell at Markethill.

*Lurgan.*

This Prison was regular and clean. Some blankets and ticks were wanted; also a store-house. Store-arms of the County occupy one room. The salary is too small—only £10 per annum. The Pump wants repair.

Lurgan Bridewell.

*County of Cavan Gaol.*

**NORTH DISTRICT.**  
 County of Cavan  
 Gaol.

No important change has taken place in this County Gaol since my last inspection, and I cannot describe the state of the establishment better, than by transcribing the observations of Major Palmer in his last report. My colleague observes, that "the Prisoners are all clothed in a Prison dress, the Gaol kept remarkably clean, the Officers attend to their duty, the Sick are attended to by the Medical Officers, and the Books and Registry correctly kept; these things are all valuable, and highly creditable to the Officers; but if improvement stops here, while other County Gaols proceed with all the higher objects of discipline, &c., Cavan Gaol cannot be estimated as one of our best establishments."

In every part of this view of the present state and prospect of this County Gaol, I entirely concur. Prior to the erecting of the new part of Cavan Gaol, the Board of Superintendence entrusted me with a completely new arrangement of the whole of the interior; and I may venture to say, that a reference to the proceedings of the Board at that period will show that the result was satisfactory, and, I may add, that up to a certain point the system has been successful. But I regret to say, that I and my colleague have not succeeded in impressing the Board with the justice of our views respecting that higher advance which alone can stamp the system with anything of a reformatory character, which tends to render imprisonment a beneficial means of secondary punishment. To effect such purposes, there are two systems only which divide the opinions of persons conversant with Prison discipline—the entirely Separate System, and the system of Separation by night only with a rule of Silence by day—each system supported by the constant employment of the Prisoners. As to the nature of that employment, the Prison Act speaks a language which cannot be misunderstood. It requires the County to employ teachers of trades, and to provide materials and tools for the instruction of Prisoners in trades. So far as the section relates to the Separate System, it is evident, that it must be accompanied by such a description of work. Tread Wheels and stone-breaking cannot be introduced in a solitary cell. For the other system, the Prison Act (sec. 106) determines the nature of the work; the 107th (latter end of the section) also implies, that even the persons sentenced to hard labour are to be employed at trades, by providing that they shall be deprived of the profit of their work. This view of the subject, (*viz.*, that sentences to hard labour may be carried into effect by a trade,) has received the sanction of the Judges, to whom we have referred it; and we should earnestly recommend that Workshops should be extended over the whole of the classes, tried or untried, and that instruction should become general.

The system at present established might be much improved. The Prisoners collected to work under a rule of silence, are now assembled in the old Gaol, and it appears, that the object is by no means attained; the system wants one essential groundwork—that every Prisoner should be silent during the night, by being placed in a separate cell, and I ascertained that the silence is only nominal. I pointed out to the Inspector, that the Silent classes should be lodged in the new Gaol, and explained to him the manner in which separate cells could be secured to them. I also suggested, that in one or two yards in that Prison, stalled sheds for stone-breakers should be erected; and I also explained to him the manner in which, in Downpatrick, and other Gaols, the Prisoners are placed in their cells during the hours of breakfast and dinner, a system which gives ease both to the Prisoner and Officer, and secures silence at that period of the day when it would be most difficult to accomplish it.

I think it an imperative duty in me to persevere in recommending the general introduction of the Manufacturing System; but if the Board do not adopt it, I should submit these arrangements for the stone-breakers.

There is one department in this County, the Female Prison, that always affords satisfaction. The house in which the Females are detained is particularly well suited to the purpose, and the regularity, cleanliness, and system of employment of the Female class is much to be approved, and creditable to Mrs. Williams, the Matron.

There is no provision for giving effect to a sentence to solitary confinement, now so often passed by the Judges; it can be easily provided for, by allotting one corridor in which a stove can be erected, with a flue to run along the corridor, and to discharge itself from a window.

*Bridewells.*

**Bridewells.**

The Bridewells of Cootehill and Bailieborough continue as in the last year, and afford to the Prisoners all the accommodation that the Act requires.

*Ballyconnell.*

**Ballyconnell.**

This Prison I found in a most shamefully neglected state. Prior to the visit of this year, I had always been satisfied with the state in which it was kept, but found a great change for the worse. The Keeper has been removed, and a person appointed of whom the Local Inspector speaks in terms of approbation.

*County of Donegal Gaol at Lifford.*

I FOUND this County Gaol in the distinguished state of order and extreme cleanliness in which we have so often reported it. There are to be seen, throughout the arrangements of the establishment, in its various branches, the marks of an efficient Governor and well regulated Officers, under the guidance of the Local Inspector, Rev. Mr. Clarke, whose ability and information upon the subject of Prison discipline, and every point connected therewith, has long secured the high character of Lifford Gaol, and on many occasions afforded to us a valuable assistance in the general arrangements and improvement of our department.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County of Donegal  
Gaol at Lifford.

There is no provision made for the *Separate System*; and if, at a future time, want of room should induce the County to add to the Prison, the addition should be arranged with a view to its partial introduction, with large working cells, heated, and without any day-rooms. At present, however, the number of cells being equal to the average numbers confined, the system adopted must necessarily be that of separation by night, congregated classes at work by day, and a rule of silence which is completely carried into effect.

It is to be lamented, that in a Gaol which affords such encouragement to active measures for the improvement of the Prisoners, the principal employment should consist in breaking stones, and even that under the great discouragement of failing in the sale of the stones broken. This may, perhaps, be attributed to the description of the stone; but whatever may be the cause, the Governor cannot continue to accumulate; and it would seem to me that it would be expedient to make use of the broken stone for the roads of the County, without direct payment to the funds of the Gaol; the return to the County to be made by using the material, getting credit for it in forming the road contracts. This suggestion I venture to make, having known instances in which the stone broken in a Gaol has been used in this way. It was done on one occasion at Tullamore, to remove an accumulation, by a complete repair of the streets in the County Town, when trades were first substituted for stone-breaking; and it is the invariable system in the City Gaol of Kilkenny, in which stone-breaking is diligently carried on, and used for the streets of the city.

I had a good deal of conversation with Mr. Clarke, and some members of the Grand Jury, on the subject of an advance of £50\* for the commencement of such a system of Gaol manufacture as has, in other Counties, nearly given employment to all Prisoners, either as teachers or learners of useful trades, which to the learners affords the future means of earning their bread at home, or of emigrating under the most advantageous circumstances. The Law will completely bear me out in saying, that "work for poor Prisoners," under the 104th, 106th, and 107th, and other Sections of the Prison Act, is not enjoined as an additional punishment. It is established for the benefit of the Prisoners, either untried or sentenced to imprisonment only, (to which sentence the Governor has no right to add,) and the instruction which the workshops, under skilful Officers, will convey to the learners of trades is their legal right. Stone-breaking is so much better than idleness, that (being an ordinary occupation of the peasantry out of Gaol) it is considered as fairly applicable to all poor Prisoners, the distinction with respect to those sentenced to hard labour being, that they receive no part of their earnings; but such work by no means meets the spirit of the Law, or intentions of the Legislature, who, by the 106th Section, have provided for teachers, materials, and tools for promoting trades, and who have, on the Reports of Committees of both Houses of Parliament, sanctioned the principle, that the object of Prison discipline, with a view to render imprisonment a beneficial means of secondary punishment, is the reformation of the person so sentenced, by industry and improved habits. This principle has been so strongly supported by the Judges of the Queen's Bench, that they have decided that even sentences to hard labour may be carried into execution either at a Tread Wheel (where there is one) or at a trade, according to the discretion of the Board.

After the first advance of money for giving effect to the Prison Act, (Section 106,) I have not known any instance of a repetition of a grant; the trades everywhere support themselves. I beg to refer to the Seventeenth Report, (page 60,) to show that profit has more or less arisen from the system, (in some Gaols very considerable,) and in no County does the cost exceed the return.

*Bridewell at Donegal.*

I found this small Prison in good order. Some new bed-ticks are wanted, which I reported to the Local Inspector at Lifford. Donegal Bridewell.

*Letterkenny.*

I found this Bridewell, which is on a larger scale, with 10 beds, very clean, and in good order. My visit to it was unexpected. Letterkenny Bridewell.

\* £100 has since been advanced for this object.

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*County of Down Gaol at Downpatrick.*

**NORTH DISTRICT.**  
**County of Down**  
**Gaol at Down-**  
**patrick.**

HAVING again inspected this extensive County Gaol, I have every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and intelligence of the Governor, and the attention of all the resident Officers to the sound working of so large an establishment. The Gaol was originally built by the County, at a vast expense, without the usual and legal precaution of a Report on the Plan from the Board of Works and the Inspectors General of Prisons, and, consequently, the Governor has to contend with many defects in the construction, which necessarily arises from the want of practical experience of the ablest architect, when unaided by those who are acquainted with the details and system pursued when a Public Establishment is occupied. I only mention this, as recording a fact which creates occasional difficulties in applying all improvements in Gaol discipline. The cells are too small, the work-rooms and passages too dark, the inspection tedious, and the Governor's apartments inferior to most other Prisons.

There is, however, abundant accommodation in cells, &c. &c., for the wants of the County Prisoners, and every arrangement made by the Governor to carry on a sound system of moral government; every Criminal is employed, several young inmates have been taught partially a trade or occupation, by which they can earn their bread hereafter; School instruction is given to all, under the care of a highly qualified Schoolmaster; the Silent System is conducted through the medium of constant inspection of Turnkeys, and the entire separation of a few bad characters from the other Prisoners has been attempted, as far as the construction of the Gaol and the size of the cells will admit. Should the Separate System hereafter meet with universal approbation, I think by throwing two cells into one, in some of the classes, it could be carried on in this Gaol with a large portion of the inmates.

There are seven Criminal Male, and four Female classes of Prisoners, each having day and work-rooms, with a Turnkey to each Male class; and there is a Tread Wheel to execute sentences to hard labour, with a well divided Chapel, and 16 Solitary Cells. The Females are placed under the care of two Matrons, and are employed and instructed, and every Prisoner is supplied with a Prison dress.

The Sick are carefully attended to in separate Hospitals; the Chaplains attend to their various duties; and the Turnkeys are improved, generally speaking, in their attention to the important details of their duty. It is very necessary that a good selection should be made for this office, as in that case we would look to their succession to higher offices.

The Books and Registries are carefully kept by the Deputy Governor, and the Diet economically provided for and cooked by steam; each Prisoner eats his meals in his cell; and the Board of Superintendence meet monthly, to regulate and inspect the establishment.

The amount of profits on work this year is £117 19s. 5d., exclusive of the legal allowance to Prisoners. The average number of Prisoners confined is 150.

The By-laws are not yet made.

*Newry Bridewell.*

**Newry Bridewell.**

We have annually reported this Bridewell as deficient in cells for separating the Prisoners, Male and Female. They now sleep together in a few large rooms, which are insecure, independent of the evils arising from congregating Prisoners. There can be no cleanliness or good order in such a system; and especially as the Magistrates are now sentencing Prisoners to confinement here for a month or two, instead of forwarding them to the County Gaol, as the Act directs.

I would submit, that it should in that case be established as a District Bridewell, under the provisions of the Prison Act, 7 Geo. IV. cap. 74, clause 92; and a new Bridewell erected close to the new Court-house, with 15 cells for Males, and 7 for Females. The present Bridewell was the old Custom-house, and is quite unsuitable for a Prison.

It now requires large repairs, which I declined certifying for, till the Grand Jury shall decide upon the point.

The Keeper is an attentive Officer, and, as far as practicable with such accommodation, complies with the regulations.

*County of Fermanagh Gaol at Enniskillen.*

**County of Fermanagh**  
**Gaol at Enniskillen.**

SINCE my last inspection of this Prison, a new Governor has been appointed; and although the present want of accommodation in the Gaol renders it impracticable to introduce anything like a reformatory plan of discipline, that Officer has shown a degree of activity and zeal for the improvement of the system, which encourages the opinion, that he has been judiciously selected for the arduous duties which, as Governor, he would, under more favourable circumstances, be called upon to discharge.

The first steps in the introduction of any sound principles of government are, to provide a place and means, in and by which such principles can be carried into effect. To introduce either the Separate System, or the System of Silence, the two principles on which writers and reporters have been divided in America, on the Continent, and in England, a separate cell to each Prisoner is the leading point, and not to be dispensed with.

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To introduce trades, (required by the Act in peremptory terms,) work-rooms must be afforded, as well as Teachers of trades, materials, and tools, (7 Geo. IV., c. 74, sect. 106.) To add solemnity to, as well as to preserve separation in the public services of each Church, a regular and divided Chapel is necessary. For the Sick, separate Hospitals, and separate yards for Males and Females, are required. For the important object of carrying into effect the sentence of the Judge to solitary confinement, a cell of sufficient size for separate work, and with light, and with means of warmth, (wholly different from the cell for a refractory Prisoner, transgressing the Prison Rules,) is necessary, and has been particularly called for by the Judges of Assize. All these accommodations thus required, and particularized in the Prison Act, and which form the groundwork of a reformatory discipline, are totally wanted; the whole Prison is a distressing scene of crowding, and the Governor has only to act for the best, under the insuperable difficulties of the case, to endeavour to preserve cleanliness, order, regularity at meals, and to keep the Prisoners to breaking stones.

North District.  
County of Fermanagh  
Gaol at Enniskillen.

To remedy these defects, a plan was transmitted from our Office, through a respectable Architect, by whom it was prepared, but it did not meet the approbation of the Grand Jury. This plan would supply all the accommodation required, and would be a final measure, placing the County in possession of a Gaol suited to the production of every good principle; the cost would be £10,000, to be advanced by Government, and repaid by instalments of only £250, at each Assizes, until the principal (without interest) should be repaid. I have endeavoured by private communication with extensive Landed Proprietors and Grand Jurors, to impress upon them the advantages of such a measure; and I trust the plan may come before the County again, under more favourable circumstances, and that the Grand Jury may be pleased at the next Assizes to pass a resolution of approval, and recommendation to the Cess payers at the Spring presenting Sessions.

The Tread Wheel is in order; a School is opened for an hour each day in every class; the mixed Diet is adopted, but the contract had failed, and some difficulty and want of regularity occurred in the issue of provisions. Prison dresses are only given in urgent cases. (On this subject we refer to our Sixteenth Report, p. 12.) The state of the Female Prison is peculiarly distressing, 4 cells with nearly 40 confined, one day-room, no assistant or Female Turnkey for this great proportion of the inmates of the Gaol.

*Bridewell at Newtown Butler.*

We strongly recommend, that this Bridewell should be regulated according to the Prison Act, as the Bridewells of all other Counties are, and should receive the payment for the support of Prisoners from the Collector of Excise, pursuant to 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, sect. 95.

Newtown Butler  
Bridewell.

*County of Kildare Gaol (Naas).*

THE interior good management of the County Gaol at Naas has not fallen off since last year's inspection, and every exertion continues to be made by the Governor, Mr. Clarke, to enforce and carry out a system of discipline calculated to benefit the individuals under his care: however, my recommendations at last year's inspection, to give the Governor the appointment, or at least the final approval or rejection of Candidates, has not been adopted; those hitherto appointed are unsuitable and unqualified to assist in the moral reformation of their fellow men; the Prisoners cannot look up to them as an example, and the Governor, consequently, without the aid of *one* highly-qualified under Officer, cannot possibly go on with the improvements continually making in the discipline of Prisons, and the endeavours to lessen crime and improve individual habits. No regulations will effect these great objects, unless they are understood and valued by the working Officers, and with this view I would prefer three well qualified Turnkeys to six careless and unqualified. I would again urge on the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence to give the Governor a trial in this way: allow him to appoint the Turnkeys as they become vacant, and make him responsible for the results, viz., the Gaol becoming a school of reform, a scene of *profitable* industry, of humane and well-judged restraint and punishment; the absence of all possible evil communication amongst Criminals; and finally, many Criminals restored to society as good and industrious members of it.

County of Kildare  
Gaol at Naas.

Notwithstanding the difficulties under which the Governor labours, from the want of efficient assistants, it is a gratifying duty to report the general good state of the Prison, which is highly creditable to him, and particularly so, as he has established it himself; and were he absent any time, I much fear the establishment would lose character.

There is sufficient accommodation in this Gaol for the average numbers, in day work-rooms and yards, with 62 cells: there is a well divided Chapel, separate Hospitals, and the public Kitchen is about to be altered for the better. The Prisoners are all employed at various works, and nine have been discharged within the year, with a competent knowledge of a useful trade. There is no Tread Wheel to execute the hard labour sentences, but a good School has been established, for two hours each day, which is all the attendance of the Master for his salary. The Prisoners are generally clothed in a Prison dress, when required, but it is not ordered for all. The Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain perform the duties required by Law, but the Roman Catholic Chaplain does not visit as

**NORTH DISTRICT.**  
County of Kildare  
Gaol at Naas.

often as required. The Sick are carefully attended to by the Surgeon. The Board of Superintendence meet occasionally, and one of them, the Rev. Mr. Burgh, was kind enough to meet me at my inspection, to whom I stated what appeared to me necessary to improve the system as to the Turnkeys and Schoolmaster. The Books and Registries are carefully kept, and the Diet economically provided for.

The Female Prisoners are divided into two classes only, under the care of a Matron and assistant; they are clothed and instructed. The Matron was confined by sickness at my inspection.

I beg now to submit, for the consideration of the Board of Superintendence, such matters as appear to me necessary for the discipline of this County Gaol:—

1. An arrangement should be made to secure well qualified Turnkeys as vacancies occur, and, if we were applied to, we would send a competent first Turnkey from another Gaol.
2. A more perfect system of silence is necessary to secure good order, and the absence of all possible contamination; this will punish the bad characters, and encourage the well disposed. It can only be obtained by the constant inspection of good Officers; by separation at meals, or, if practicable from the construction of the Gaol, separation day and night in a well *aired cell*, where work, instruction, and frequent visits from Chaplains and Officers can be secured. The hot air from hippocaust in the Hospital and Solitary Cells, might be extended to all the Gaol Cells.
3. The Female classes should be conducted on the same principle, under competent Officers; and in no instance, almost, can a Matron's daughter be an efficient assistant. This arrangement should be altered.
4. The Schoolmaster should give his whole time to the Gaol, and assist in the inspection.
5. The Governor should be ordered to issue Clothing made in the Gaol to every Prisoner, out of the profits.
6. By-laws should be adopted.
7. More young men should be instructed in trades.

*County of Kildare Gaol (Athy).*

County of Kildare  
Gaol at Athy.

This second County Prison is on a small scale, but quite sufficient to accommodate the present numbers committed from the district allocated to it, and I consider it a very useful aid to the Naas Gaol. The efforts made by the Board of Superintendence, and carried into effect by the Officers, to conduct the discipline on a sound system, is highly creditable; and the silence, industry, and general good order, is worthy of example in some of the large County Prisons. The recommendations of Major Woodward, in his Report of the last year, have been adopted by the Board; two tradesmen as Turnkeys have been appointed; considerable progress has been made in instructing the younger Prisoners in trades; one boy has been made an excellent shoemaker; and the profits appearing on the books far exceed, in proportion to numbers, most other Gaols. They amount in the last year to about £100, which would nearly pay for the food of those confined.

There is sufficient accommodation in yards, day-rooms, with 32 cells, for the average number of Prisoners: each has a cell at night. They are assembled during the day for work, in one or two yards and day-rooms, according to numbers, and their three Turnkeys are found sufficient for constant inspection; and at meal hours they are marched up to their cells to eat their food, thus preserving silence, and giving the Turnkeys time for meals, without breaking in upon the orders to prevent all evil communication amongst the Prisoners. A considerable degree of silence is obtained, and if the Turnkeys are qualified, and attend to their duty, much moral good will be effected in this Gaol.

Every Prisoner is industriously employed; two Looms are at work; a good School is established under the Turnkeys, and all are clothed in a Prison Dress. The Females are divided into two classes, and are instructed in reading and work under a qualified Matron. The Diet is carefully cooked and provided for; the Books correctly kept; and the Sick attended to by the Surgeon, in two small rooms, as there is no separate building for an Hospital. The Chaplains visit as the Law requires, and the Local Inspector and Governor attend to their various duties.

There is a Chapel (divided in classes) for Worship; but no Tread Wheel.

I would recommend a Code of By-laws to be now adopted for this and Naas Gaol; and the Forge to be fitted up for instruction in that useful trade, as originally intended.

There were only 23 Prisoners confined at my inspection.

I would regret the abandoning this small Prison, as there is not sufficient room at Naas for any additional numbers.

*County of Leitrim Gaol at Carrick-on-Shannon.*

County of Leitrim  
Gaol at Carrick-on-Shannon.

I FOUND this Prison improved; and in respect to cleanliness and order, in a creditable state. It remains, however, in the backward state, with regard to the introduction of an active system of reformatory government, in which we have so long reported it. During my inspection of the Gaol, the Governor, who is far advanced in life, submitted to the Board of Superintendence, his consciousness of his own inability, and his wish, that on

tendering his resignation, his claim to a retired allowance, after upwards of 40 years' service, should be considered; and that he should be permitted to resign in favour of his Son, on the condition of his being reported by the Inspectors General to be competent to undertake the arduous task of introducing the improved system of Prison discipline, and carrying into effect the provisions of the Prison Act.

The Board have favourably received the proposition, and it is to be hoped that the trial may be successful, and that a short period may place the Leitrim Gaol on a sound and creditable footing.

The Board of Superintendence have, on my suggestion, ordered some alterations to be made in the Female Prison, and other minor improvements.

The School is regularly conducted, the Tread Wheel in operation, and the Books of the Gaol regularly kept.

The Board have entirely complied with the Prison Act, in a general issue of Prison dresses.

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County of Leitrim  
Gaol at Carrick-on-Shannon.

*Bridewells at Manorhamilton and Ballinamore.*

I found these two Bridewells clean and in good order; some Bedding was wanted at Manorhamilton, which I reported to the Local Inspector at Carrick-on-Shannon.

Bridewells at Manorhamilton and Ballinamore.

*County Gaol at Longford.*

I CANNOT more satisfactorily commence my Report on this Prison than by an extract from that of Major Palmer for the last year. "We have lately viewed the proceedings of this County Gaol with much satisfaction. For some years after the building of the new Gaol we reported annually to the Grand Jury the difficulty under which the County laboured from the want of efficient Officers; this evil has been removed as vacancies occurred. The establishment has been gradually improving under a highly qualified Governor, supported by a zealous and intelligent Local Inspector. The Officers deservedly possess the entire confidence of the Board and the Grand Jury, and they only now require their encouragement in affording to them the means of introducing the improved principles of Prison discipline." I fully concur with my colleague in opinion as to the qualification of the Officers, and the great change that has taken place in the cleanliness and order of Longford Gaol, and in the manner in which the routine of duty is carried on. Still, however, much remains to be done, in order to place this establishment on a par with our best class of County Gaols. The following are the leading points upon which the system is defective:

County of Longford  
Gaol.

1st. *The Separate System, Solitary Work, and Seclusion by Day and Night.* For this system there is no provision. It has been considered, as the most prudent system in our new Gaols, to provide for the partial introduction of Separate Imprisonment, and perhaps the Grand Jury of Longford could not adopt a more judicious course than to remedy the present glaring want of accommodation, by erecting a separate building arranged with large cells, and without day-rooms, for introducing the Separate System (say) for 50 Prisoners, leaving the present building as it is.

2nd. *The System of Silence, with its necessary concomitant, a Separate Night Cell* for each Prisoner. In the Male Criminal Prison, on the day of inspection, were 100 Prisoners in 63 cells; the numbers are often much higher, and until the number of cells shall be equal at least to average committals, no approved principle of discipline can be acted upon.

3rd. *The profitable work of Prisoners.* This indispensable groundwork of all improvement has not yet been met by any energetic measures; there is no person to guide or regulate the system of workshops, no Turnkeys who are acquainted with trades, nor is any plan adopted for rendering the skill of tradesmen confined available for the instruction of new hands. There are a few weavers, and one or two of other trades, employed, but a great proportion of the Prisoners are idle. The Prisoners sentenced to the Tread Wheel are employed upon it. It is to be hoped that this subject will be taken up seriously by the Grand Jury, and that means will be put into the hands of the Governor, to commence a spirited effort to establish trades. It is most desirable that an intelligent Officer should visit some of the Gaols most advanced: the extract from our Eighteenth Report, herewith transmitted, will show to the Grand Jury the state of Prison manufacture throughout Ireland.

The Female class is very much improved since my last inspection; a partition wall has been built, classification established, and an assistant to the Matron appointed. The Females are all clothed and employed; the Laundry requires improvement, fixed washing troughs should be placed in it, with pipes to convey hot and cold water, and drying frames should be fixed in the yard.

When general employment, or a rule of silence shall be accomplished, it would be necessary to apply the whole strength of the Turnkeys to class duties, giving an Officer to each class; the duty of Watchmen should be taken by all in turns: the salaries of these Officers are too low; £20 a year, without clothing, is quite insufficient to remunerate a qualified Turnkey.

The Dietary Book is not kept in the form prescribed by the Prison Act.

There are no Bridewells in this County.

*County Gaol at Londonderry.*

**NORTH DISTRICT.**  
County Gaol at Londonderry.

THIS is the only County Gaol in Ireland which possesses accommodation of every description above its possible wants; and this very advantageous circumstance is turned to good account in the establishment of a strict system. The principle of discipline adopted, and to which the Building is suited, is that of separate sleeping cells, congregated classes at meals, and constant work by day, with a strict rule of silence. A great proportion of the Males are employed in stone-breaking; and the working sheds are contrived, by separate divisions for each man, to preclude the Prisoners from seeing each other, so that a complete Separate System is effected, except during meals, when the classes are brought together, strict silence being, however, observed; and it is in contemplation to introduce the system of placing the Prisoners in their respective cells during the hours of breakfast and dinner. The stone broken in this Prison is of a very good description, and there is a ready sale for it. Bone-pounding for manure is carried on; there is no Tread Wheel.

It is much to be wished, that the instruction of Prisoners in trades, under the provisions of the Prison Act, (sec. 106,) could be more extensively introduced. Whatever good effects the present system of discipline may produce, (and they are considerable,) there is no compensation for that want, as there is nothing that is so likely to engage the mind of a Prisoner and to produce moral reformation, as a course of employment which requires skill to be acquired by instruction, and which affords to the learner a means of earning his future livelihood. The success which has attended every effort to establish Workshops in a County Gaol, should encourage those who have not commenced; there has been no instance of loss on the attempt in any one County, while the profits have, in some cases, been considerable; to prove this fact, we refer to our Seventeenth Report, p. 60, and Eighteenth Report, Schedule (H.)

The Prison dresses in Londonderry Gaol have always been reported as being generally issued as the Act directs, and of a good quality. Some tailors in the Gaol were employed in cutting them out, while employment is given to many of the Females in making up the suits.

The Local Inspector, Governor, and subordinate Officers of the Establishment are effective, and attentive to their duties; the Females are placed under a Matron, with an assistant, employed and instructed; the routine of duty is conducted with much regularity; and, on the whole, this County Gaol stands high in the comparison with many others.

*Bridewell at Coleraine.*

Coleraine Bridewell.

This is a Bridewell on a larger than the ordinary scale; I found it in good order, and supplied with everything that the Act requires. It is, however, much to be wished, that the Board of Superintendence should take into their immediate charge this branch of the Prison discipline of the County. In every County in which it has been done, the Bridewells assume quite a superior appearance; and it is very gratifying to me, to see in the Prisons of this class, in the adjoining County of Donegal, every mark of system and local control; the Keepers being trained Officers, composing part of the Establishment of Turnkeys of the County Gaol, subject to removal thereto, and dressed in the uniform of the Turnkeys.

*Bridewell at Newtownlimavady.*

Newtownlimavady Bridewell.

This very small Prison I found regular and clean; the Prisoners are supplied with every thing that the Act directs.

*Bridewell at Magherafelt.*

Magherafelt Bridewell.

I found this Prison in confusion, owing to the commencement of the new work. It is a miserable place of confinement, and very gratifying to see that the erection of a new Prison is in progress.

*District Lunatic Asylum at Derry.*

District Lunatic Asylum at Derry.

This Establishment preserves its good character under the control of the Local Commissioners and the active and intelligent Manager and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Cluff. The Asylum is, as are all others of the same class, overcrowded, and unable to receive the Criminal Lunatics under the provisions of the Act 1 Vict. c. 27. More particular observations on this and other important points connected with this department are to be found in our General Report, and the details of the Institution in our Schedule (B) annexed to this Report.

*County of Louth Gaol, Dundalk.*

County of Louth Gaol at Dundalk.

MAJOR WOODWARD and I have now, for many years, been using every exertion to induce the Grand Jury of this County to extend the accommodation for Prisoners, in order to meet the improved system of discipline and salutary punishment introduced into so many

other Gaols. No steps have yet been taken in the County Louth for this purpose, and we can only again state the defects in this respect, which are so evident, that we trust the Grand Jury will not pass another Assizes without providing the means, to very zealous and intelligent Officers, of carrying on a system of practical improvement to the Criminals, as well as rational punishment to those who appear incorrigible; without those results, confinement is little better than safe keeping for a season from further depredations on society.

On the day of my inspection in November last, there were more than 100 Criminals confined, and there are but 31 cells to contain them at night, where they are collected unavoidably without inspection for 12 hours; and thus, whatever good may arise from a day of industry, silence, and School instruction, is defaced by a night spent in free intercourse, and a door opened for every kind of evil communication. A single sleeping cell for every Prisoner, tried and untried, is considered indispensable by all those who have written on the subject of Gaol discipline, and if this is followed by a day of separation or silence, with work, schooling, and constant inspection, there cannot remain a doubt of the value and benefit of such a system.

I would submit, as the only hope of correcting the bad construction of this Gaol, that 50 additional cells should be erected in the Governor's garden, or adjoining yard, including a Female Prison and a general Cooking Kitchen; and that the Grand Jury should, at the next Assizes, call upon the Inspectors General of Prisons for plans to carry this into effect.

It is my duty to report, that the internal arrangements for conducting this Gaol are, generally speaking, highly creditable to the Local Inspector and other Officers, considering the great difficulties they labour under from want of room.

There are only four Male classes. The tried are employed at stone breaking for the roads, and at the Tread Wheel; and during the *day* constant inspection and silence is maintained in this class, and all clothed in a Prison dress; but they only receive School instruction on wet days, when they cannot work in the yards.

I think this should be abandoned, and an hour's schooling given to every Prisoner each day.

The untried Prisoners occasionally pick oakum, and receive regular schooling; they should be constantly employed and clothed, as well as they are in most other Gaols; and the younger Criminals of all classes should, if practicable, be instructed partially in some trade, with a view to their future benefit in life.

The Females are attended to by a qualified Matron; they are clothed, instructed, and employed, but are necessarily all together, as there is no accommodation in cells or rooms to classify them.

The Diet is cooked in the day-rooms of each class, which is very inconvenient, and not practised in any other Gaol. A general Cooking Kitchen is required.

The Hospital has only three rooms, which is very confined in case of Fever or Epidemic disease. It has been furnished since my last Report, and the Sick are carefully attended to: Medicine is now provided, and compounded in the Gaol, from a Druggist.

The Diet is economically provided for; the Books and Registries carefully kept; By-laws are established, and the Board of Superintendence meet monthly.

The Debtors are all in one class. The Chapel is not sufficiently divided, and much evil arises from Lunatics being detained so long in prison. The Solitary Cells are badly ventilated.

Considerable profits are made by stone breaking; and I would recommend a task-master (as Deputy Governor) to be appointed, who, if properly instructed and qualified, would amply repay the County for his salary, by placing the work on a solid and permanent footing.

The Chaplains and the rest of the Officers attend to their duties.

#### *Ardee Bridewell.*

I found this Bridewell in excellent order; it contains two day-rooms, six cells, and two yards, and has the legal furniture. The old Keeper has been replaced since last inspection by an intelligent and active Officer, whose duties are efficiently performed.

Ardee Bridewell.

#### *Town of Drogheda Gaol.*

This Gaol is very much improved, since my last inspection, in cleanliness, order, and every thing that depends upon the care and attention of the Local Inspector and Officers; it is, however, so lamentably deficient in every thing requisite to the introduction of a Penitentiary System, that the case appears hopeless. There are 16 cells, 6 of which are furnished with a small bedstead that admits of but one Prisoner; the remaining 10 have an average of 3 Prisoners in each. There are 4 classes of Male Criminals, and but one Turnkey to attend upon the whole, the second (and only other) is necessarily employed at the entrance: thus, there is no room to introduce a system of reformatory government. There were 4 Prisoners placed in the 6 small cells, and no Officer to attend to them in the manner which that system requires; nor does it appear that funds can be supplied to extend the accommodation of the Gaol, or to increase the number of Officers. At present, there is a complete stop to the supply of money, by an unsettled question, whether houses in the town are liable to the Cess, and no money has been received for the current expenses; the salaries of the Officers and payment to Contractors are, consequently, in arrear, and two

Town of Drogheda  
Gaol.

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**County of Louth:  
Gaol at Dundalk.**

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Town of Drogheda  
Gaol.

years due of the instalments payable to Government on account of the advance made on the building of the New Gaol.

There is no work for the Prisoners at the present time, but they are generally employed in stone-breaking. There are no Prison dresses, the system of instruction given up, and, on the whole, the Gaol of Drogheda can be considered as a mere place of security to detain Prisoners, in which they are supplied with food, bedding, and fuel, and in which regularity and cleanliness are established. The Females are very few in number; they have one day-room and one dormitory. There is a Matron, (wife to a Turnkey,) to whom a small allowance has been made for attending to them, but they are without instruction or employment.

Blankets have been supplied since Major Palmer's Report of last year.

The Chapel and Hospital are single rooms, allotted to these purposes.

*County of Meath Gaol at Trim.*

County of Meath  
Gaol at Trim.

MAJOR PALMER, in his Report at the end of 1838, has observed, that a very decided improvement has taken place in this Gaol, which had for many years been the subject of unfavourable Reports; and I am happy, on my inspection for 1839, to confirm his opinion. I was much gratified to find a considerable progress in the introduction of useful employment, but more particularly at finding a general disposition in the Local Authorities and Officers of the Gaol to promote a sound Penitentiary system. One of the radial buildings is allotted to trades; and I visited therein a Tailor's and Shoemaker's work-rooms, with other useful trades. The tradesmen confined are employed in the instruction of new hands, and the Board are anxious to employ Turnkeys who have been bred to trades. In the establishment of a new system, which may be now considered as firmly rooted, and likely to advance, we cannot too highly estimate the valuable services of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the Local Inspector, who has at all times concurred in our views, and afforded able and zealous aid. Being now encouraged by what has been done, I, with every confidence of meeting the support of the Board of Superintendence, submit the following subjects to their consideration:

1. The endeavour to procure Contracts for New Milk, which may perhaps be done by making long Contracts, it being quite illegal to issue Buttermilk with the Bread diet.

2. To procure more room for Master Debtors, their house being almost wholly occupied by Turnkeys. There were 5 Master Debtors confined, 4 of whom I found in one small room.

3. To enforce a system of cleanliness and creditable appearance in the Turnkey rooms, an Officer's room should be a pattern for the Gaol apartments; whereas, in Trim Gaol, it is (with scarce an exception) a scene of dirt and confusion, with broken and truly discreditable furniture. The issue of some articles at the public expense is a good arrangement, as well as a regulation as to the manner in which Turnkeys shall bring in their own furniture.

4. The Hospital requires attention. The present Matron is by no means the description of person to act as an Hospital Nurse, a situation suitable only to a woman of much more coarse habits; and the wards clearly showed the want of an active practical Officer. The alteration which I should propose has been detailed in a letter to the Local Inspector.

5. In aid of the Silent System, I should recommend that sheds be erected for stone-breakers, with separate stalls for each man; and I quite concur with Captain Despard, (whose attention to the system of Prison discipline has been most valuable to the County,) in his proposal to place the stone-breaking in the open space to the front of the Gaol.

6. In further aid of the Silent System, I should recommend, that the breakfast and dinner should be taken into the cells, and the Prisoners locked up for an hour at each meal. This system originated in Down Gaol, and has been adopted elsewhere. The manner of conducting it I have explained to the Local Inspector. It gives ease to the Prisoner, by removing him, for a time, from inspection; it gives a very much wanted leisure to the Turnkeys, and secures silence at the time when it is most difficult to enforce it in the day-rooms.

7. A Turnkey's uniform is much wanted. It is now almost universal in the best Gaols, and is a finish to the system, which is of great importance in proportion to the trifling cost. The uniform should be marked by a scarlet collar and button of the Gaol. Some Officers are averse to a marked dress, but they are not the best Officers; and the effect is good in that respect, it deters persons from seeking the office who have no turn for it. It is also good in bringing the Officers under public observation when they are in the town or absent on duty. It should extend to the Bridewell Keepers, as is the case in Cork and other Counties.

8. There is no provision for carrying into effect a sentence to Solitary Confinement. There are Refractory Cells, but only suited for short committal to them for offences in the Gaol, under the 109th Section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74. The Solitary Prisoner (under a sentence of the Court) ought to be placed in a cell in which there is light and warmth, and every comfort to which a Prisoner is entitled. If the man is deprived of these, no good can be expected from the effect of solitude upon his mind. I should recommend, as a temporary arrangement, that one corridor should be heated by a stove,

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to be placed at one extreme, and the heat to be conveyed along the corridor; the cells in it to be prepared with a small shelf-table and seat, for the reception of Solitary Prisoners.

There is every reason to expect that the change which has taken place in the Female Prison will ultimately succeed. It is evident, on entering this class, that there is altogether an altered state of things. I have proposed some alteration, which is included in the memorandum which I have given to the Local Inspector to be submitted to the Board.

**NORTH DISTRICT.**  
County of Meath  
Gaol at Trim.

*Bridewells at Kells and Navan.*

These Bridewells are on an unusually large scale, containing 16 cells each, which are fully furnished and prepared for the reception of Prisoners. The Board of Superintendence have taken charge of these Prisons, which is clearly seen in the inspection of them. In every County in which the Law has thus been carried into effect in respect to the control of the Board over the minor Prisons, they are found in good order, and in every County in which they do not act, although there may be a solitary instance of efficiency in a Bridewell Keeper, the general system of the Bridewells of the County is defective.

**Kells and Navan  
Bridewells.**

The change in Navan Bridewell in the last year is most striking.

*County Gaol at Monaghan.*

No change has taken place in this County Gaol since last inspection. The whole establishment is kept in a most orderly and cleanly state, the regulations strictly observed, and the Prisoners supplied with everything that the Law prescribes, with the exception of a general issue of Prison dresses. We beg to refer the Board to our Sixteenth Report (page 10) on this subject, as we have in that Report inserted the grounds on which we consider clothing as part of the right of a poor Prisoner, sanctioned by the authority of the Judges of the Queen's Bench.

**County Gaol at  
Monaghan.**

After my last inspection, an Officer of the Gaol was specially appointed to take in charge the advance of manufactures in the Gaol, and to superintend the workshops, but his department is not succeeding as well as I had anticipated, discouraged very much by the difficulty of disposing of manufactured goods. Taking into account the value of articles in store, the result is satisfactory so far as the system is extended; and I most strongly recommend it to the Board not to allow it to stop, but to persevere in the employment and instruction of Prisoners in trades, even at a temporary loss. Prison dresses afford good employment for looms and tailors.

The Gaol contains no provision for the sentence to solitary confinement which the Judges now so frequently pass; and I should submit to the consideration of the Board, the arranging one corridor for this purpose, by erecting a stove with a flue to run along the corridor, and discharge itself by a window; this arrangement would give warmth to the number of cells in that corridor, and render them efficient for Prisoners under sentence to solitude, who ought not to be placed in cold cells, intended for the short confinement of refractory persons, under the 109th Section of the Prison Act.

The principle of a System of Silence is approved by the Board, but, as at present managed, cannot be effective. I have left for the Board a memorandum on this subject, and conceive that the aid of each of the following arrangements will be found necessary to enable the Officers to be responsible for a constant observance of the Rules:

1st. Sheds for stone-breakers to be divided into stalls, which conceal each Prisoner from all the others.

2nd. These sheds to be erected in particular yards, in such numbers as to admit of collecting two or three classes together at work, which enables the Turnkeys to take the overseeing in turns.

3rd. To adopt the plan of breakfast and dinner in the cells, an hour to be allowed at each meal. I explained to Mr. Evatt the mode of conducting this system; it gives ease to the Prisoners, time for other duties to the Turnkeys, and secures silence at the period in the day when it is most difficult to prevent intercourse.

4th. The accommodation in the Gaol to be so managed, that in the silent classes (particularly among the tried Prisoners,) every person shall sleep in a separate cell, the whole of the system of three Prisoners in a cell being thus thrown into the untried classes. I explained this subject to the Officers, and the extent of Monaghan Gaol renders it quite practicable. The Silent System is a mockery if the Prisoners are not separated at night.

The Female Prison, Tread Wheel, and Hospital (a separate building for each class) are conducted with regularity; the Females are clothed and employed under a Matron and assistant.

*Bridewell at Castleblayney.*

This Prison is well kept in every particular, with sufficient accommodation.

**Castleblayney Bride-  
well.**

*Bridewell at Carrickmacross.*

This Prison contains only one day-room, and one yard. It is an unfinished plan, and ought to be completed. The Keeper has four rooms and one yard. It is kept clean.

**Carrickmacross  
Bridewell.**

*County Gaol at Roscommon.*

**NORTH DISTRICT.**  
County Gaol at Roscommon.

THE striking improvement which has been effected by the active exertions of the Board of Superintendence is highly gratifying. Within the last year a Conductor of Works has been appointed, a person trained in our best County Gaol; and I had the satisfaction to see that the system of not only employing tradesmen at their trades, but of instructing novices in useful works, has been already introduced to an extent very considerable in proportion to the length of time, and which promises good success. Two Turnkeys have lately been appointed to instruct in Weaving and Shoemaking. Things have assumed quite a new aspect; and we trust that Roscommon Gaol will, in a short time, rank very high among our County Prisons. There is one defect remaining, viz., the want of employment for the untried classes. This has been attributed by the Governor to want of room; but the Board are in progress of establishing two working yards with sheds, and expect that the employment of the Prisoners will then become general.

In the classes that are at work, a rule of silence might be carried into effect; the means requisite for that system are provided, viz., a Turnkey for each class, a separate cell for each Prisoner at night, and constant occupation by day. Separation at night in the tried classes can be secured by an arrangement which has been suggested to the Board in the memoranda left with them at the time of inspection.

The Grand Jury, at the last Assizes, presented a sum of money for the erection of solitary cells. The sum has proved to be wholly insufficient, and the plan is therefore suspended. I had a communication with the Board on the subject, and plans are to be laid before them for erecting a separate building in which to introduce the Separate System to the extent of 30 cells. Such a building would effect three great objects:

1st. Supplying the obvious want of accommodation in Roscommon Gaol for the average, and much more for the highest number of committals.

2nd. The introduction of the Separate System, in a proportion equal to that which is provided for in any new Gaol.

3rd. Providing for the execution of specific sentences to solitary imprisonment, which are now so frequently passed, and for which there is no provision in what are commonly called solitary cells.

At a time when this establishment is making so rapid an advance, it is painful to see the two glaring defects of want of uniform for Turnkeys, and of Prison dresses for the Male Prisoners. If the latter was not the legal right of the Prisoners, we should not urge it, nor indeed is it a matter of much comparative importance in classes in which there is no mode of employment; but when the Prisoners are at work during the day it is very hard upon them not to receive clothing. We have, however, proved, in our General Report, that the Law is peremptory in respect to a general issue of Prison dresses; and it will appear by that Report, that our construction of the Act has received the sanction of the Court of Queen's Bench. The clothing of the Prisoners provides much employment for them of the best and most improving description.

I have recommended an alteration in the Female Prison; also in the mode of conducting the School, and a more distinct allotment of Officers to separate portions of the Gaol. On the whole, the inspection of this year has been most gratifying.

*Bridewell at Athlone.*

**Athlone Bridewell.** This small Prison contains the regulated separation for the Male and Female Prisoners, and is always kept neat and in good order.

*Bridewell at Boyle.*

**Boyle Bridewell.** This Bridewell is on a larger scale than any other in the County, and I found it in tolerable order; but until the system of control of the Board of Superintendence over Bridewells of the County shall be established, it will be in vain to hope for any good system of Bridewell reform.

*Bridewell at Castlerea.*

**Castlerea Bridewell.** I found this Bridewell in better order than on my last inspection. It was clean and regular. The blankets for the five beds not being complete, some new ones have been ordered.

*Bridewell at Strokestown.*

**Strokestown Bridewell.** I found this Bridewell clean and regular. Some repairs are wanted to the roof, and some necessaries require to be supplied. This Prison is extremely ill planned, and as soon as this branch of the Prison discipline of Roscommon is taken under the direct management of the Board of Superintendence, as the Act directs, and as I hope to see effected, an estimate will be submitted to them for altering the plan.

*County Gaol at Sligo.*

THE progress that has been made in this County Gaol since my last inspection is truly satisfactory. The Governor of the Sheriff's Gaol, who has since that period been appointed, seems to be an attentive and good Officer. The system of separate Governors\* for the House of Correction and Common Gaol still, however, exists; and although the difficulties and confusion arising from it are lessened by concord and good will between the two Officers, it is a state of things much to be avoided; and it is ever to be wished that in Counties in which a House of Correction is established under the 109th Section of the Prison Act, and a Governor appointed thereto, the same Officer should have the charge of the Sheriff's Gaol. It is always to be assumed that such a power is exercised by the Grand Jury to secure an improved system of Prison discipline, under a tried and highly qualified Officer, and to such hands can the safe custody of Prisoners be most securely trusted. During the period since the government of the Gaol of Sligo was divided, the Board of Superintendence had the advantage of a most judicious and careful Local Inspector, who justly possesses the entire confidence of the County, and the discipline of the Gaol advanced, particularly in the most important object, instructing the Prisoners in useful trades. I found the workshops of the Prison a most gratifying scene.

There is no provision in Sligo Gaol for the Separate System, the cells being too small and not heated; the few solitary cells now in progress may (by contrivances for obtaining light and heat) be used, but they never can be considered proper places to which to commit a person under sentence to solitary confinement. The system of discipline, then, for Sligo Gaol is, separation by night, congregated classes at work, with a rule of silence. The means are in the hands of the Governor to carry this system into complete effect; and I have suggested to the Board that the placing the Prisoners in their sleeping cells during their meals for an hour at breakfast and at dinner is an ease to them, a security for an unbroken rule of silence, and a great advantage to the Turnkeys.

The Female class are much improved by the appointment of a second Matron; but I submit that the salaries are by one-half too small. There is not (properly speaking) a head Matron, or I should say, that £50 is the salary which she should receive. The duties of the office are arduous and important. There is no class which derive, perhaps, so much benefit from moral government as that of the Females. I have suggested some alteration in their yard.

The disposal of articles manufactured in the Gaol might be promoted by communication between the Gaols of different Counties; and if the Board should think fit to have some copies printed, of a list of such articles, with columns in which to enter opposite to each the number at any time on hands and price at which they could be sold, and to forward a few copies to our office, we should be happy to transmit to Gaols in which we should expect to find a sale for them; and ten copies would at one period be sufficient to distribute through us.

The School is regularly conducted; the Tread Wheel in good operation; Prison dresses supplied; the regulations of the Queen's Bench adopted; the Medical department conducted according to Law, and the Prisoners very healthy; the Hospital very clean and regular; the Dietary according to the schedule, and the various regulations prescribed by the Prison Act carried into effect.

*Bridewell at Ballymote.*

I found this small Prison, as I have uniformly done, clean, and with every appearance of being well attended to by the Keeper.

*County of Tyrone Gaol at Omagh.*

I FOUND this Gaol in the same state of discipline as when last visited; a most creditable degree of cleanliness, order, and regularity established in every department; the Prisoners employed and clothed, the Turnkeys in uniform, and every appearance of attention on the part of the Local Authorities, and of the Inspector, Governor, and under Officers of the establishment.

There is a very great want of accommodation in this large Gaol for Master Debtors. The Chapel is not commodious. The Kitchen and some other accommodations, as well as the means of safe custody, are defective. To remedy these evils, and to render the Gaol of Omagh complete, a plan has been submitted by the provincial architect, Mr. Farrell, of which I entirely approve. The cost exceeds £3,000; but when it is taken into consideration, that the money would be advanced by Government (under the Prison Act) at the rate of repayment of £25† to be raised after each Assizes for every £1,000, and also that any more economical way of providing Debtors' Rooms, and partially correcting the deficiencies, (which has been well considered,) would still leave the Gaol incomplete, I should respectfully recommend to the Grand Jury the adoption of Mr. Farrell's plan. It may be considered final, and will afford every accommodation which the Prison Act prescribes.

\* Since my inspection the Governor of the House of Correction has been superannuated, and the two departments placed under one Governor.

† Since my inspection the rate of instalment has been fixed at 10 per cent. instead of 6.

~~House of Correction~~County Gaol at  
Sligo.County of Tyrone  
Gaol at Omagh.

**NORTH DISTRICT.**  
County of Tyrone  
Gaol at Omagh.

There are in this establishment two material objects which should seriously engage the attention of the Board, inasmuch as upon them principally rests the advance of anything worthy of the name of reformatory government—government which fulfils the object of the Legislature, in rendering the effect produced on the character of a Prisoner during the period of confinement conducive to his future welfare.

1. The introduction of the system of instructing the Prisoners in useful trades, on the subject of which the language of the Law cannot be misunderstood, it being a matter of positive enactment, (7 Geo. IV. ch. 74, sec. 106,) it cannot be considered as a matter for deliberation, whether the system ought to be adopted or not. The usual helps to this object, are the appointing Turnkeys who understand trades, and also the employment of every Prisoner skilled in a trade, to instruct a certain number of the younger or more intelligent Prisoners, such teacher receiving the third of the earnings of each person while under his care, as a remuneration for his instruction. It is evident, that in Omagh Gaol the appointment of some skilful and effective conductor of the works will be indispensable. In our leading Goals this duty is ably performed by the Governors. In one very successful case only (that of Clonmel) are the workshops conducted by a conductor of trades, appointed under the section before recited; but in Omagh such an Officer would be indispensable. On my inspection in 1836, I recommended such a measure, but it was not acted upon.

2. A rule of silence is established, but I conceive it scarcely possible to give effect to this important regulation without more aid than is afforded here. To secure silence, it is necessary to produce as much separation of Prisoners as the arrangements of the Gaol will permit. I should, therefore, submit that stalled sheds should be erected for stone-breakers, and that the breakfast and dinner of the Prisoners should be taken in their cells, an hour being allowed for each meal. I have pointed out to the Officers the mode of conducting this latter system; it gives ease to the Prisoners, allows necessary leisure to the Turnkeys, and secures silence during the hours in which it is most difficult to ensure it in any other way. The working sheds in Londouderry are worthy of imitation.

*Bridewell at Clogher.*

**Clogher Bridewell.** This Bridewell is kept in excellent order, very superior to the other Prisons of that class in this County.

*Bridewell at Dungannon.*

**Dungannon Bridewell.**

While the old Keeper remained in this Bridewell, I was willing to make my Reports as favourable as I consistently could do, although the state of this Prison was not very satisfactory; but as it appeared to me, on my last inspection, to have rather fallen off than improved since the appointment of a new Keeper, I feel it a duty to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence at Omagh to its state of order and discipline.

By the Prison Act (sec. 2), the duties of the Board appointed by the Grand Jury extend to all the Prisons of the County; and experience has proved, that in no County are the Bridewells in a good state in which the Board have not taken the control, established Bridewell rules, caused the Keepers to be trained in the County Gaol, required their periodical appearance before the Board, and employed them at their discretion as Turnkeys in the County Goals, or as Keepers of Bridewells, as best suited their respective abilities. The Keepers are Sheriff Officers, forming part of the staff of the County Gaol, (of which the Bridewells are detached portions,) and at the disposal of the Board to determine and appoint, or change their scene of duty, as they would change the class in the County Goal to which particular Turnkeys are to be attached. This system of occasional interchange of Officers can be easily acted on in Tyrone, as the salaries at Clogher and Strabane are equal to, and that at Dungannon higher than the salaries of the Turnkeys in the County Gaol.

I should recommend to the Board to direct that payment for subsistence in the Bridewell at Dungannon should, in future, be made (as in all other Prisons of that class) through the Collector of Excise, and under the check of the Inspectors General, according to the Prison Act (sec. 95).

I should be happy to attend to any directions from the Board to supply rules and regulations for the government of the Bridewells of the County.

*Bridewell at Strabane.*

**Strabane Bridewell.**

I found this Bridewell in tolerable order, but it would be much improved by forming part of a regular system.

*County of Westmeath Gaol at Mullingar.*

**County of Westmeath Gaol at Mullingar.**

I FOUND this Gaol certainly improved since my last inspection; the order and cleanliness of the whole establishment, the appearance and dress of the Turnkeys, and the distribution of their duties were very satisfactory, and the Messes were served with much regularity. To render the appearance of the Gaol complete, and to afford to the Prisoners all their rights as poor Prisoners, under the meaning of the Act, there should be a uniform

and general issue of Prison dresses, the want of which we can never pass over in our Reports.

**NORTH DISTRICT.**

County of Westmeath  
Gaol at Mullingar.

The first branch of this County Gaol which I inspected was the Female Prison, in which the following remarks become necessary: the salary of the Matron is so low that it offers no fair remuneration to the present Matron; and would, in the event of a vacancy, preclude the obtaining a Matron trained in the Grangegorman Penitentiary, or in any other institution in which the principles of the Prison Act are fully carried into effect, and must consequently be understood. Such a Matron cannot be had for a salary below £30. She has the assistance of one Woman, receiving so small a sum, that she can scarcely be called a Female Officer. The Act (sec. 88,) requires a Matron supposed to be fully qualified, the 109th Section also requires a Female Turnkey; there is no Female Officer residing in the Hospital, which is very important, and which the Female Assistant might do. The Building in which the Females are placed requires repair and painting; there are but eight cells, and these are not supplied with bedsteads, which occasions great crowding. Some other things are wanted which are reported; the Matron deserves credit for the state of her class under present circumstances, and for her arrangements respecting their work.

The Master Debtors' Prison wants repair and painting.

In the Male Criminal Prison, containing an average of more than 100 Prisoners, and containing the important groundwork of separate sleeping cells for the average of committals, there is the melancholy picture of total want of employment, with the exception of a Tread Wheel which I found out of order. It afforded me much satisfaction to learn that it is the intention of the Board of Superintendence to introduce Trades, not merely confined to the employment of trained artificers, but to extend to the instruction of young or intelligent Prisoners in useful trades. Without a trained Officer this system will never succeed; it is, therefore, suggested to the Grand Jury, that the present Deputy Governor, or the Clerk, should be appointed conductor of the works, (see our Seventeenth Report, p. 5,) that he should be sent to the best school for training, and that his salary should be augmented to £70 a-year, the increase of salary only to be paid out of profits arising from the work. The Prison Act (sec. 106,) peremptorily demands Grand Jury presentments for the following objects:

- 1st. To provide tools.
- 2nd. To purchase materials.
- 3rd. To pay teachers of trades.

It is then but a moderate compliance with this Section to propose a small addition of salary contingent on success, and an advance, it is hoped a solitary and temporary one, of £50, to be repaid out of the profits of the Workshops. It appears from our Appendix, (Schedule C,) that the return of profit throughout Ireland far exceeds the cost of works; and that in no one County is loss reported as the result of this experiment, which the Law, no less than the moral welfare of the persons committed to Gaol, demands. It may be well to take one instance from the Schedule, (Seventeenth Report, p. 60,) to show the beneficial results of workshops, the case of Waterford County:

Total return of the Works for 1838, in round numbers,	-	-	£1,200
Cost of Works, principally for materials purchased in the shops	-	-	} £900
of the County Town,	-	-	
Two-thirds Profits credited to the public,	-	-	200
One-third do. to Prisoners on their discharge,	-	-	100
			£1,200

This rough statement shows that the benefit to the public amounts to eleven-twelfths, not to one-third of the total returns. Such is the working of a system which is attacked as being injurious to the public, by encouraging Prison industry; but it is from the moral effect that the public will truly gain in diminution of crime, by the instruction and reform of otherwise lost characters.

The Books of this Prison are more defective than those in any other County Gaol. Major Palmer has pointed out this and other defects, numbered from one to eleven, which call for the interference of the Board to correct them. I have also pointed out to the Local Inspector some particulars in which alteration is wanted, and can be easily made.

*Bridewell at Moate.*

This Prison, attached to the Court-house, is on a larger scale than Bridewells in general. It is the only one in this County, and has been always kept very clean and regular, and supplied with every necessary that the Act prescribes. The County very much want a small Prison in Athlone, as much confusion arises as to the custody of persons arrested in that Town, which is partly situated in Westmeath.

Moate Bridewell.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Carlow Gaol.*

**SOUTH DISTRICT.**  
County Gaol at  
Carlow.

THIS County Gaol is amongst those in Ireland in which the Board and Grand Jury have adopted the principles of a sound Prison discipline, consisting of useful employment for the Prisoners; silence, or the absence of evil communication amongst the inmates, with constant inspection by Turnkeys, and a separate cell for each at night; and when such a system is adopted by those who have the power of enforcing it, nothing is wanting to distinguish such a Gaol, but zealous and qualified Officers in every department; without them all the efforts of the Board of Superintendence must fail of the ultimate object, viz.—moral improvement, reformation amongst the Criminals, and making a Prison a place of restraint and rational punishment for crime.

Much has been effected in this Gaol towards these purposes, and I have no reason to doubt the zeal of the Local Inspector and Governor to obtain them; however, there exists still a very injurious intercourse amongst the Prisoners, and even the public news of the day I discovered to have reached the cells. This must have occurred through the medium, or, at least, with the cognizance of one of the Turnkeys, and I only mention it with a view to amendment. On these minor Officers of an establishment will greatly depend the character of a Gaol, as they have to execute all the details; and I would submit for the favourable consideration of the Board of Superintendence, the necessity of an alteration in the mode of appointing the Turnkeys, viz.—by either giving the nomination to the Governor and Local Inspector, subject to the Board's approval, or at least sending them on trial to him for a month previous to appointment. So important do I consider this point, that when I am asked, why is any Prison in a bad state? my answer is, that the Officers are non-effective and careless, and the reason of that is, because there is no responsibility attached to the appointment.

Having thus reported what I believe will have weight with the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence of this County, I proceed to report upon the present state of the Gaol, and to recommend for consideration any alterations. There is sufficient accommodation now provided in day and work-rooms, yards, with 62 single cells, sufficient for the average numbers confined; on there being a cell for each Prisoner at night, is the necessary ground-work for securing a day of silence and discipline.

The Prisoners are all employed at some useful and profitable work; a few young men have been discharged within the year, having obtained a good knowledge of some trade; and School instruction is given by the Turnkeys; there is also a Tread Wheel to execute hard labour sentences; the Females are divided into two classes, under a competent Matron and Assistant, aided as they are by a few Ladies who attend weekly to instruct the classes; they are employed and instructed in reading, and clothed in a Prison dress.

There is a well divided Chapel, with a separate Hospital. The Diet is well and economically provided for, and the Books and Accounts, and Registries required by Law, are correctly kept. The entire Prison is kept remarkably clean. The Chaplains attend their various duties, and the Sick are carefully provided for by the Surgeon; and the first Turnkey, or Deputy Governor, Mr. Young, appears a well-qualified and zealous Officer.

The Board of Superintendence were kind enough to meet on the day of my inspection, and I suggested such things to them as appeared necessary, previous to this Report.

I would submit the following matters for consideration:—

1. There are not sufficient Turnkeys to conduct the system, as there are but three to attend six classes; till this shall be remedied, I would recommend that the Prisoners shall eat their meals in their cells, and that during the hours of work and School, the six classes shall be reduced to three or two; thus obtain constant inspection, and no excuse for evil communication amongst the Prisoners, which must exist at present.
2. The Prisoners are not all clothed as formerly; I would recommend a Prison dress for all, manufactured in the Prison, which could be more than obtained out of the present profits on work, without expense to the county.
3. The By-laws should be printed, with an addition of several useful rules to meet the present improved system.
4. The solitary cells for punishment are not ventilated, or sufficiently dry and warm for use, consistent with health.
5. Some yards require gravelling.
6. I recommended stoves for heating the day-rooms, which was under the consideration of the Board; they are now ordered, and will be found an advantage.
7. I would also recommend an increase of trades, to give instruction to the younger Prisoners. However, I consider the improvement in this branch of Gaol discipline is highly creditable to the Governor, who has sent out within the last year, a large proportion of Criminals partially instructed in a trade they knew nothing of before.

*District Lunatic Asylum at Carlow.*

**Carlow Lunatic  
Asylum.**

On inspection I found this District Asylum for Pauper Lunatics and Idiots, in its usual good order. The inmates are classed, fed, clothed, and employed as far as capable at various works; and the humane and industrious treatment by the Manager and Matron, has produced the result of many Patients returning to their families convalescent or cured.

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The employment consists chiefly of agricultural labour; a few trades making clothing, laundry, spinning, &c.

There is not sufficient room for the wants of the District, and some recent cases of Lunacy are necessarily refused, in proportion as the Asylum fills with incurable and idiotic cases. I would recommend an additional building, and some more ground for healthy employment. The profits of the last year amounts to £185; and the expense per head, including salaries and every supply, amounts only to £15.

The Appendix supplies every information on this head.

Patients in Asylum 1st January, 1839,	-	-	143
Patients admitted in year 1839,	-	-	40
			183
Discharged, recovered, 1839,	-	-	25
Died, 1839,	-	-	5
In Asylum 20th December, 1839,	-	-	153
			183

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
Carlow Lunatic Asylum.

*County of Clare Gaol at Ennis.*

A LARGE addition is now making to this Prison, which will add 64 cells, a Laundry and Kitchen, to the accommodation, and thus enable the Governor of this distinguished County Gaol to carry on a better system of moral government, which was utterly impracticable for many years, from the crowded state of the cells at night, and the day-rooms and classes during the hours of work and school instruction.

County of Clare Gaol at Ennis.

The support the Governor has received from the Grand Jury and the Board of Superintendence at all times since his appointment, has alone enabled him, through many difficulties, to adopt (as far as room admitted) all the modern improvements in Prison discipline; and this last instance of liberality in the Grand Jury of a small County, (by more than doubling the number of cells,) will, I trust, be amply repaid, not only by a course of discipline not surpassed in Great Britain, but by the moral improvement in the habits of Criminals suffering the just penalties and privations the Law inflicts, and the increase of profits from industry, sufficient to fully repay the County annually, the instalments payable to Government for the advance of the money to carry on the building. These are large promises, but I make them advisedly, and believe they will be realised by the present Officers.

The accommodation this Gaol will afford when finished, consists of 137 cells, with sufficient day-rooms, yards, and work-rooms for classification, a well divided Chapel, separate Hospitals, a good Female Prison, with a Laundry, apartments for Debtors in two classes, 4 solitary cells, with Governor's and Turnkeys' apartments, and a well arranged public Kitchen. Some of the cells will fully admit of individual separation by day and night, a plan much approved of in America, and gaining ground in England, and could here be applied to the worst conducted Prisoners, and for all recommitments. Doubtless, separation from all possible communication between Prisoners has many advantages; but we think it would require much more inspection daily from the Chaplains and all Officers, than is at present required, to confirm good impressions, and guard against the possibility of injustice or cruelty. Employment and school-books should also be provided in all cases that exceeded ten days' confinement: such a system would lessen crime, make a Prison odious to bad characters, and reform many individuals.

The Prisoners in this Gaol are all employed, and many are instructed in trades; silence by day is enforced to a great extent by Turnkeys. The Prisoners are all clothed in a Prison dress, costing only about 7s. each; a good School is established, and assisted by the Turnkeys in their own Chapels, with a Sunday School. There is a Tread Wheel for hard labour sentences; By-Laws are made; the Board meet regularly to direct the whole system; the Diet is economically provided for, amounting only to 3d. per head per day, and the Books and Registries carefully kept.

The Female classes are attended to by a well-qualified Matron and Assistant; they are clothed, instructed, and employed, and much pains taken to reform them; and the general cleanliness and good order of the whole Prison is remarkable.

The Chaplains attend to their duty; the Sick are carefully attended to, and the Turnkeys and Sub-Officers appear well-chosen and qualified, and are reported to me by the Governor as, generally speaking, efficient.

The Prisoners all sleep in cots, instead of bedsteads; this has enabled the Governor to make more room when crowded, and would prove a considerable advantage in cases of separation by day and night.

BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY CLARE.

*Ennistymon.*

This small Bridewell contains 2 day-rooms, 2 yards, and 4 cells; it is carefully attended to by a qualified Keeper, and the regulations are enforced. Two pair of blankets and a few tickens are wanted.

Ennistymon Bridewell.

*Kilrush.*

**Subin District.**  
**Kilrush Bridewell.**

This Prison contains 2 day-rooms, 2 yards, and 8 cells; it is kept remarkably clean and well by the Keeper, and the regulations attended to. From the size, and number of Prisoners confined, I would recommend an increase of 10*l.* a-year in Keeper's salary.

A pump is wanted; the front yard requires flagging, and a passage made to the Female yard.

*Six-mile Bridge.*

**Six-mile Bridge  
Bridewell.**

There are 2 day-rooms, 4 cells, and 2 yards in this small Bridewell, and the Keeper is attentive to all the regulations.

The Governor of the County Gaol visits these Bridewells periodically, by the orders of the Board of Superintendence, and this secures order, system, and economy.

*Tulla.*

**Tulla Bridewell.**

There are 2 day-rooms, 2 yards, and 6 cells in this Bridewell; it is kept in excellent order by the Keeper; the regulations strictly attended to in every respect; no repairs are required.

*County of Cork Gaol and House of Correction.**House of Correction.*

**Cork House of  
Correction.**

In this Prison, consisting of 78 cells, distributed through five distinct radical buildings, the best principles of Prison discipline have been for some years introduced, and trades are taught to a large proportion of Prisoners, and the whole are fully employed. One building is allotted to soldiers under sentence of imprisonment, with hard labour, who are principally engaged at the Tread Wheel. Every Prisoner in this house has a separate cell at night. They are congregated by day and during meal hours.

The house is in a superior state of order and cleanliness. The duties are conducted with the precision that has always marked this establishment, and a rule of silence is in force. The Prisoners are clothed and well attended to in the School. Mr. Grace, the intelligent Governor of the House of Correction, has lately had his sphere of duty enlarged by being appointed Deputy-Governor of the Sheriff's Gaol, and his services are likely to be valuable in that department, from which the Governor is unavoidably much absent at the numerous Quarter Sessions of the County. I have submitted to the Board of Superintendence a suggestion that the system of placing the Prisoners in their cells during the hour of meals, would much facilitate the present system of silence, and it can at once be adopted; but a further and much more important improvement appears to be very practicable, which would in every respect adapt the whole building to the Separate System. The plan suggested is to extend each cell to the front of the present corridor, thus rendering each cell 13 feet, or more, by 7, adding a new front to each building, and enclosing a corridor, with galleries, in front of the ranges of lengthened cells on each floor, according to the principle of the English Model Gaol, for which a Parliamentary grant has been made.

*Sheriff's Gaol.*

**Sheriff's Gaol.**

This prison consists of four yards with 11 cells attached to two of them, and 23 to each of the other two, 68 cells in all, of a large size, capable of holding three beds in each, and consequently large enough for the system of separate confinement; and in these cells there were but 57 Prisoners on the day of inspection, being a full average number. It would be very desirable that a portion of this accommodation should be so arranged as to provide for the introduction of that system. On the lower end of each building there is a yard on each side connected with large cells, without day-rooms, and nothing would be wanted for that purpose but to contrive some means of heating the cells, and subdividing the yards according to the principle of the Model Gaol. This part of the Prison would be extremely well suited for the reception of military Prisoners to be employed in stone-breaking, and such an appropriation would enable the Governor of the House of Correction to extend a better system of reformatory government in the House of Correction. At present the Prisoners in the Sheriff's Gaol are only employed in the School, which is diligently and well carried on by the Turnkey, under the system of the National Board of Education.

These observations are made with a view to render the inspection of practical use, by laying before a Board of Superintendence, so distinguished for their zeal and efficiency as that of the County of Cork, the result of the great improvements in the system of Prison discipline which have been made within the last year, and of pointing out the several particulars of which they can take advantage under present circumstances. The want of them, however, cannot detract from the merits of the present system. Among the gratifying features which it presents on this inspection, is to be mentioned the much improved state of the Female department. It was distressing that the conduct of a former Matron had occasioned the last Report to be unfavourable; but that branch of the Prison, subdivided in 8 separate cells, is now in a most improved state. The Matron and two Assis-

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tants appear to be quite competent to their duty. The women are clothed in the manufacture of the Gaol, well employed and instructed.

The Chaplains and Medical Officers discharge their duties effectually; but there is a want of Hospital accommodation for this extensive Gaol.

South District.

Sheriff's Gaol.

*Bridewells of the County of Cork.*

This great County, containing more Prisons of this class than any other, continues to extend to them, in their several detached situations, the care and control of the Board of Superintendence in Cork, and to regulate their most minute details by an uniform system of County By-laws, securing thereby a regular state of repair and order in the buildings, the supply of bedding and other necessaries, and the issue of the Dietary established by Law on the most economical terms. It also secures the regular training of their Keepers of Bridewells, their salaries being so regulated that the situation is acceptable to Turnkeys from the County Gaol. We have, in many of our Reports, recommended the example of this branch of the Prison discipline in Cork to the imitation of other Counties. It appears to us to be as perfect as the matter is capable of, and the wisdom of the arrangements is best proved by their complete success during a long course of experience.

County of Cork  
Bridewells.

The Bridewells are situate in

Bandon,	Clonakilty,	Kanturk,	Mitchelstown,
Bantry,	Cove,	Macroom,	Roscarberry,
Castletown,	Dunmanway,	Mallow,	Skibbereen.
Charleville,	Fermoy,	Middleton,	

*City of Cork Gaol.*

No alteration having taken place in the discipline and employment in this Gaol since last inspection, I should have little to add to the Report of 1838, and should have endeavoured to urge again what I then submitted to the Board of Superintendence without success, but that a full consideration of the change of circumstances which have taken place from the new lights thrown upon the subject of Prison discipline, and the perhaps insurmountable difficulties which attend upon the introduction of the manufacturing system in City Gaols, (and which has induced us not to include them in our General Report, Schedule H,) has led us to consider whether any suggestion of a more particular kind can be made to the Board of Superintendence to render a sentence to imprisonment in Cork Gaol a more beneficial means of secondary punishment than it at present seems to be. The result of this consideration has been, that I am persuaded that even under serious disadvantages the "Separate System" ought to be tried.

City of Cork Gaol.

The sentences to imprisonment in Cork Gaol are in general for very short periods; the number of cases on the Male side on the day of inspection were—

Sentenced to 6 Months,	-	-	-	-	21
Do. 3 " to 6 Months,	-	-	-	-	6
Do. 2 " to 3 "	-	-	-	-	1
Do. 1 " to 2 "	-	-	-	-	4
Do. under one Month,	-	-	-	-	8
<b>Total,</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40</b>

The Governor represents these sentences as forming a fair average of the length of time to which Prisoners are in general sentenced in this City; and to act upon such cases, it is obvious that the benefit to be anticipated by adopting a system of separation would not consist in the hope of a serious moral change to be effected in the mind of the Prisoner, by being left to his own reflections, or by any instruction which he might receive within the Prison, or from any skill to be acquired from any useful art. It would rather be looked for by the severity of the system for a short period, in the total absence of all bad companionship; and it is to be hoped the opportunity of the visits of the Chaplains and Officers would afford room in that short time for advice and exhortation. With respect to employment, we conceive that few of the terms would render it expedient to supply any work, the want of it would increase the gloom of solitude, while in the cases of the longer terms, most of the common trades could be practised and even taught.

The cells in this Gaol are of a size large enough to introduce the system; an enlargement of the windows would be required. The cells could be warmed by introducing warm water or air through the corridors, or even by placing a stove at the entrance of a corridor, and carrying a flue the whole extent of the range; and to avoid discouragement on the ground of expense, it is recommended that the experiment should commence in one or two corridors.

*City of Cork Bridewell.*

This Prison is a great relief to the City Gaol of Cork, being appointed for the reception of persons committed for further examination, and of those committed for drunkenness under 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 38.

City of Cork Bridewell.

SOUTH DUNMURRY  
City of Cork Bridewell.

It is a secure Prison, and contains accommodation sufficient for the separate confinement of Males and Females, and for separation of those also who are to be kept apart from the other Prisoners.

The whole is well regulated and kept in a cleanly and creditable state, food, bedding, and necessaries being supplied as in the City Gaol.

*County and City of Cork Lunatic Asylums.*

County and City of Cork Lunatic Asylums.

Since my last inspection of this extensive establishment, an entire change has taken place in the mode of government to which it is subjected, the House of Industry to which it had been attached being transferred to the Poor Law department, and the Asylum placed under the control of the Board of Superintendence appointed by the Grand Jury. This change has been very advantageous to the latter, all communication being cut off, and a separate entrance made to the Asylum.

We have noticed this valuable Institution in our General Report, to which I beg to refer. I found it, on the day of inspection, in the highest state of order and cleanliness.

The numbers on the day of inspection were as follows:—

			Males.	Females.
Idiots,	-	-	48	47
Epilepsy,	-	-	12	13
Curable,	-	-	70	68
Incurable,	-	-	76	78
Total,	-	-	206	206

Of 575 Patients in the Asylum at the commencement of the last year, and since admitted, there were—

Cured,	-	-	-	111
Relieved,	-	-	-	16
Died,	-	-	-	48
Casualties,	-	-	-	8
				178
In the house at the end of the period, -				397
Total,	-	-	-	575

Several improvements have been made in the house, and an effective Laundry established. The Patients are, as far as practicable, employed, and a gratifying return of articles of wearing apparel made by them is exhibited in Dr. Osburne's intelligent Report of the year. In this Report he expresses himself in strong terms as to the efficiency of the Manager and Matron.

*County of Galway Gaol at Galway.*

County of Galway Gaol at Galway.

It is to be regretted that the Grand Jury did not consider it expedient to pass the presentment for an addition of 100 cells, with a Laundry and Female accommodation, to this Prison last Assizes, as there are only 98 cells in the whole Prison for an average of 160 Prisoners, which necessarily introduces the evil habit of placing more than one Criminal in a cell during the night, a practice which is calculated to destroy any good effect arising from a day of industry, silence, inspection, and instruction. This is so great a defect, and so mischievous in its effects on individuals, that I must again press on the favourable consideration of the Board of Superintendence and the Grand Jury, the necessity of an additional number of cells.

It will prove economy in the end, as in proportion as a perfect system of moral government is pursued in a Gaol, and a sound system of rational punishment, in the same proportion will the inmates decrease in numbers, exclusive of the reasonable hope, that some will return from such training and education to habits of industry and social order.

It is creditable to the Officers of this establishment, that in the face of this difficulty, discipline and good order has gradually increased for some years: and we owe it to the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, to state, that to his zeal and activity is to be attributed much of this system, aided as he is by an intelligent Governor and zealous Officers in each department. A good system of employment has commenced for every Prisoner; and though it has been deemed expedient to abandon for the present employing a Master of Works, if the Governor shall take upon himself this important duty, and zealously persevere in it to the extent of employing all tradesmen in instructing others, I think the profits would amply eventually repay the Grand Jury all the instalments for money advanced by Government, to add to the Gaol, and thus cost the county nothing for the addition. However, we are not of opinion, that any Governor can spare time from more important duties, to become task-master, and keep the intricate details of minor accounts; and we would still recommend such an Officer to be appointed, however difficult to procure one. Breaking stones, pulverizing bones for manure, picking oakum, and a few trades taught, are

the principal employments; but unless the latter is more extended, the moral usefulness of work to individuals will lose much of its value. There is a good School established, and attended to by the Turnkeys. The evil intercourse amongst Prisoners is considerably lessened by inspection during the day.

There is a Tread Wheel for those sentenced to hard labour, with machinery for bone breaking; and all the Prisoners are clothed in a Prison dress. The mixed diet is now established, instead of bread and milk, which has proved economical, and will repay the expense of the steam apparatus and public Kitchen.

The Females are only divided into two classes, and the accommodation for them by day and night is so confined, that no sound moral government can be carried on. However, every exertion is made by a competent Matron and Assistant to remedy this; and the Prisoners are clothed, employed, and instructed, but no attempt at separation by day and night, or minute classification and silence, can be made on the Male or Female departments, till sufficient and appropriate accommodation is provided.

The books are carefully kept; By-laws are made; there is a good Chapel, and the Sick are carefully attended to by the Medical Officer in separate Hospitals. The Board meet occasionally. The Prison is kept remarkably clean, and the Chaplains attend to their various duties, but were not present at my inspection.

Lighting the Prison by Gas has been introduced with good effect; and the new Office and steam Kitchen are creditable additions to this Prison.

The wants of this County Gaol are as follows:

1. An extensive addition of Cells, with a Laundry, Female accommodation, and Baths.
2. New Solitary Cells, the old ones being rejected.
3. The Chapel requires painting.
4. Two additional Turnkeys are required to secure constant inspection. This can be obtained without expense, by abandoning the now exploded practice of paying wardsmen 2½d. per day, which costs the County about £40 per annum, and also by reducing the unnecessary expense of two Female Officers in the Hospital. One is quite sufficient, and only allowed in other Gaols, exclusive of which it occupies rooms otherwise available for the sick.
5. I would also submit, that the marble machinery should be sold, and the place it occupies divided into work rooms.

#### BRIDEWELLS IN THE COUNTY OF GALWAY.

In detailing underneath the state of the seven minor and temporary Prisons in this County, I beg to report Major Woodward's suggestion, that the Board of Superintendence should take these under their care, as authorised by the 2nd section of the Prison Act, with a view to economy and good order.

##### *Ballinasloe.*

We have for many years reported the illegal accommodation of this Prison. There are but two small rooms and one yard. I found, on my inspection, the Males and Females together. The old and infirm Keeper is nearly bedridden, and the Prison is unsafe. It should be abolished as a place of confinement.

##### *Woodford.*

There are only two cells and one yard to this Prison. It is too small, and otherwise illegal, and an addition is intended. The plan will be laid before the Grand Jury at Spring Assizes, and we strongly recommend its adoption. The Keeper is an old man, but attentive to his duty.

##### *Gort.*

As a new and legal Bridewell is building in this Sessions town, it is unnecessary to remark on the old and inefficient place of confinement. The Keeper is a steady and attentive Officer.

##### *Clifden.*

This Bridewell contains 2 day-rooms, 8 cells, and 2 yards. The Keeper is attentive to the regulations and his duty. A pump is wanted much, and a few pairs of blankets; and the Keeper's salary is small (£20 a-year) for the number of Prisoners in this large district.

##### *Loughrea, Eyrecourt, and Tuam Bridewells.*

These three small Prisons for temporary confinement previous to removal to the County Gaol, are all new, and contain 2 day-rooms, 2 yards, and 7 cells each, with Keeper's apartments. They are correctly attended to by the Keepers, the Registries carefully kept, and the pauper Prisoners are fed. A supply of a few pairs of blankets are required in each; and the roof of Tuam Bridewell requires repair.

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*add*  
SOUTH DISTRICT.  
County of Galway  
Gaol at Galway.

County of Galway  
Bridewells.

Ballinasloe Bride-  
well.

Woodford Bridewell.

Gort Bridewell.

Clifden Bridewell.

Loughrea, Eyre-  
court, and Tuam  
Bridewells.

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*County of the Town Gaol at Galway.*

**SOUTH DISTRICT.**  
County of the Town  
Gaol at Galway.

We had hopes that this new Town Gaol would have long before this year been furnished and occupied with advantage to the County of the Town, and the Prisoners confined therein, and all the modern improvements to lessen crime and carry on legal discipline, in full operation.

There is sufficient accommodation for all these purposes, and if the Grand Jury and the Local Authorities do not approve of providing the furniture, blankets, bedsteads, clothing, and materials for work, so as to enable the Governor to occupy the Prison with system and regularity, we would recommend the abandonment of the Town Gaol, and handing it over to the County, to confine the Prisoners in the County Gaol, as provided for in the Prison Act, paying the County for the expenses attending upon the addition of Prisoners.

The present state of this Gaol, from the above circumstances, is discreditable, especially as there are 47 cells, and sufficient day and work-rooms for a better system, and a corps of Officers qualified to carry it into execution. The Local Inspector is a qualified and zealous Officer; and, we have no reason to doubt the zeal of the Governor or his assistants, in support of good regulations.

There is no efficient classification, no employment for the Prisoners, no School, not sufficient furniture and blankets to occupy the cells, consequently, several sleep in one cell, while others are empty. There is no Gaol clothing, and some Prisoners are nearly naked; no By-laws, and no arrangement for a public Kitchen, which would save the Town nearly half the expense of the present Diet. The Tread Wheel is not used, there is no furniture in the Hospital, and the answer I received was, that there are no funds in the hands of the Board of Superintendence to procure these necessaries.

I ordered a few pair of blankets and some bedsteads, as authorised by the Prison Act, as a temporary relief till the Board shall decide upon what measures should be taken.

There is a Matron and assistant paid for by the Town, yet there were but 7 Females confined; surely this expenditure requires correction, when the Prisoners have not blankets or clothing to cover them night or day.

The Sick are carefully attended to by the Medical Officer in these cells from want of Hospital furniture, and the Chaplains attend to their duties.

There is a good Chapel, and the Accounts and Registries are attended to.

*District Lunatic Asylum at Ballinasloe.*

District Lunatic Asylum at Ballinasloe.

This Asylum is in excellent order as to cleanliness, management, and accounts, and the Manager and Matron conduct the Institution with much care and kindness to the Patients. They are employed, as far as their disease admits of, at agriculture and various other works. The average number of cures has been exhibited: no unnecessary restraint is used; and were there sufficient accommodation for the demands of this large district, this establishment would be inferior to none in the kingdom.

There were 129 Male, and 92 Female Patients on the day of my inspection, exclusive of 12 Criminal Lunatics. The expenditure and details will be found in the Appendix to this Report. There are 124 cells and 6 dormitories. The 16 cells erected in the yards as an addition, are not yet finished or fit for occupation.

The Asylum is built on very low ground, and the land constantly flooded. There are 14 Irish acres. Some of the walls are giving way; but I believe the architect of the Board of Works has ordered some remedy to be applied to this, and repairing much damage done by the storm.

The Board of Directors take an interest in this great establishment; and the Medical Officer is very attentive to his duty.

There are 4 patients who pay for their support. The whole Institution requires painting.

*County of Kerry Gaol.*

County of Kerry Gaol.

I FOUND this Prison in a very creditable state of regularity and cleanliness, and considering the total inadequacy of the building in plan or extent to carry on the higher principles of Prison discipline, which requires a separate cell to every Prisoner, with other architectural advantages, it may be considered as being in high order. The Board, and the zealous Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Hurly, are anxious to introduce trades, and I found twelve tradesmen employed, but as a general system, the employment and instruction of Prisoners therein is not yet established. There is a regulation establishing a rule of silence, but such a rule can only suppress improper noise, and procure order in the classes, and cannot effect the moral object of cutting off evil communication so long as more than one person is placed in each cell.

The state of this Gaol calls loudly on the County to take into consideration the advances that have been made in this country, in England, on the Continent, and in America, in the cause of Prison discipline—discipline of a moral and reformatory character, and which cannot be accomplished without those aids which are necessary to give effect to it, particularly that essential requisite of a building constructed on the *modern approved principles*.

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On these principles a Parliamentary Grant has been made to erect a model Gaol, of which the plans are contained in the Report of the Inspectors of Prisons in England. Exclusive of the want of sufficient accommodation in Tralee Gaol, and of the defective nature of that accommodation which it does afford in the Male Criminal Prison, there are striking defects in other parts not to be seen in any other Prison. The Female Prison is wholly insufficient for its purpose, and although the ability and indefatigable exertions of the Matron, Mrs. Brereton, exhibits a number of Females crowded in a small room in a state of order and cleanliness which would appear impracticable, it must be considered as a state of things not to be continued, and which must without such exertions produce the most destructive consequences.

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
County of Kerry  
Gaol.

The Master Debtors are extremely ill accommodated, crowded in a building deficient in room, and scarcely habitable from the effect of smoke; this building or the Female Prison could be added to, but we should be sorry to see a large sum of money presented to build on any other principle than the erection of a House of Correction on the model plan, which would leave the present buildings to be allotted to other purposes.

The Master Debtors are very urgent that some of them should be removed to the centre house, and also that they should be allowed to walk in the insulating passage, but such means of bettering their situation are liable to the most serious objections.

The Grand Jury have it in contemplation to build a small place of confinement in a central situation in Tralee, for the reception of persons committed for drunkenness, and for further examination; the sum proposed to be expended is very small, and the object is one of importance to the ends of justice, and as a relief to the County Gaol.

*Bridewells of the County Kerry.*

The Bridewells in this County were all nearly built within a few years on a good plan, and containing the accommodation in cells, day-rooms, and yards, which the Prison Act requires. This department may therefore be considered as in a good state in the County of Kerry, and the Prisons are in general well kept, although they can bear no comparison with those of the neighbouring County of Cork, or other Counties, in which the Board of Superintendence include Prisons of this class in their charge, and conduct the business of the Bridewells with the same care as that of the County Gaol. The expense of the support of Prisoners is higher in proportion to numbers than in any other County, which subject, together with a plan for the future regulation of the branch of the Prison discipline of Kerry, is to be submitted to them at their meeting in May.

County of Kerry  
Bridewell.

The Prisons are situate at

Cahiriveen, Castle-Island,	Dingle, Killarney,	Kenmare, Listowel,	Milltown, Tarbert.
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*County of Kilkenny Gaol.*

This County Gaol is still improving, as we have reported it for some years, in those respects which mark the care and attention of the Local Inspector, Governor, and subordinate Officers. The want of accommodation was more glaring than on the inspection of last year, inasmuch as there were an increased number of Prisoners confined, 40 cells being allotted to 80 Criminals, exclusive of the numbers badly disposed of in the building denominated the House of Correction. The Females were much crowded, although the Matron had made an important use of the narrow corridors for the work. The zeal of Officers may, in some measure, counteract the disadvantages arising from want of room; but to adopt any system of reformation without the groundwork of a separate cell to each Prisoner, would be a vain attempt.

County of Kilkenny  
Gaol.

The advantages derived from carrying into effect the provisions of the Prison Act must be abandoned, and all the evils of corrupt intercourse perpetuated in a Gaol deficient in that point.

A plan is now submitted to the Board of Superintendence, in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Grand Jury at the last Assizes, prepared in conformity with the principles in which the Model Gaol in England is to be built, and intended to introduce the Separate System for 84 Prisoners.

We have for many years reported the defective state of the "Solitary System" in the Gaols of Ireland; and it has added one argument in favour of the new work proposed at Kilkenny, to have witnessed the state of the Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement on the day of inspection. In the cells in the corridors in which such sentences were going on, there is no means of warmth in the depth of winter; and in the cells purposely built as "Solitary Cells," the case is much worse, they being damp and exposed. The Prisoners are humanely brought into the Gaol *at night*, thereby, however, defeating the whole scheme of such sentence, the good effect of which can alone be produced by *continual* separation from intercourse with other Prisoners.

The Female class in this Prison continues to deserve the favourable report always made upon it.

The Females are instructed and well employed, and the discipline and order of the class very creditable to the Matron.

The state of work is progressive; 10 Male Prisoners were under instruction in trades.

*Thomastown Bridewell.*

**SOUTH DISTRICT.**  
Thomastown Bridewell.

This small Prison does not contain the accommodation prescribed by Law. There is, however, a separate place of confinement for Male and Female Prisoners. They are detained for a very short period, as the Prison is but eight miles distant from the County Gaol. They are supplied with Gaol allowances according to Law, and the Prison kept clean and regular.

*House of Correction, Kilkenny.*

Kilkenny House of Correction.

The large building is wholly unoccupied, with the exception of receiving eleven Male Criminals under sentence of imprisonment, who are employed at stone breaking. This house is totally unfit to be used as a Prison, still less as a House of Correction; in which, properly speaking, the most important means of moral and reformatory discipline are peculiarly supposed to be in operation. It would be most desirable, that so large a building should be appropriated to some purpose for which it would be found effective.

The salary of the Keeper is very inadequate, being but £20 a-year, and the house being always in very neat and good order, and the duty in every respect well done, I beg to recommend the Keeper as deserving of an increase of salary.

*Lunatic Asylum (supported by the City and County.)*

Kilkenny Lunatic Asylum.

I found this new Asylum in clean order; but there being more Lunatics than it can possibly accommodate, it would be necessary to complete the number of beds. There being some of the low rooms with one bed on a stone and damp floor, it will be well when the Patients are otherwise provided for. (See our General Report, head of Lunatic Asylums.)

On the day of inspection there were 35 Females: from the City, 8 Males, 8 Females; from the County, 11 Males, 8 Females.

*City of Kilkenny Gaol.*

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

I FOUND this Prison in the same state as on last inspection, with the additional inconvenience of the number of Male Criminals being greater than at that period, making 27 Men in 9 cells, 15 Debtors in 5 cells, and 15 Females in two miserably dark sleeping rooms. I perceived, more than on any former occasion, a very bad smell in the lower apartments, which must render them extremely unwholesome. It is, on the whole, impossible to make any other Report, than that there is but one remedy for a very serious evil, viz., the building a new Gaol for the city.

I found the apartments clean, both on the Male and Female side, but a deficiency of bedding. The stone breaking is carried on as usual with spirit, and the stones used for the streets of the city.

The Gaol does not contain any part of the accommodation requisite by the Act, viz., room for 4 classes of Male and 2 of Female Prisoners, with Day and Work-rooms, a Chapel, Hospital, or Cooking Kitchen. The want of the latter imposes the necessity of using the bread diet, and thus throwing away, in the extra cost of that diet, a sum that can afford many things now wanted in the Gaol.

*King's County Gaol at Tullamore.*

King's County Gaol at Tullamore.

THIS County Gaol, built in a new situation on the change of the County Town, has been to us, since its first opening, a subject of much interest. The system was at once commenced on sound reformatory principles, under an active and efficient Board of Superintendence. They have been fortunate in having the aid of a most intelligent and valuable Local Inspector, who justly possesses the entire confidence of the County. The Grand Jury have liberally made the presentments necessary to the introduction of the best principles of discipline; and the Gaol now exhibits a scene of order and industry which is not surpassed in any other County. The building having been erected prior to the introduction of the system of Separate Confinement now so universally recommended, the system adopted in this County has necessarily been that which is denominated the "*Silent System*," the leading features of which are,—*separate sleeping cells, congregated classes by day both at work and meals, with a rule of silence.* The Gaol does provide a separate sleeping cell for each male criminal, with an average number of committals; but the system of inspection by day is not by any means effective for accomplishing the very difficult object of enforcing, with any degree of strictness, a rule of silence. This rule is essential to the production of any reformatory effect from the

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SOUTH DISTRICT  
King's County Gaol  
at Tullamore.

imprisonment of congregated classes; and we have therefore, in our General Report, (and in an extract therefrom, which has been circulated in the different Gaols,) pointed out several practical aids to the Silent System, which we consider as calculated to produce good effect, and we have called the particular attention of the Board to that subject. Among these aids is a regulation that the Prisoners shall be placed in their respective cells during meals, and the erection of stone-breaking sheds, divided into separate stalls for each person. These sheds to be built in one yard, into which the stone-breakers from the different classes can be brought, and the superintendence taken by the Turnkeys in turn.

At the last Assizes, we submitted to the Grand Jury a plan for the enlargement of the Female Prison, which was not adopted. This we do not regret, as much light has been thrown upon the subject of Prison discipline within the last year, and the advantages of the principle of total separation of Prisoners from each other by night and day so clearly proved, that we should regret the outlay of any sum of money in building, except in furtherance of that principle, and on the plan of the Model Gaol near London, for which a Parliamentary grant has been made. On the day of inspection, I examined carefully one of the double buildings, with a view to ascertain how far it would be practicable to render it available for the "Separate System;" and the result was, that I can report that, by alterations of not a very expensive nature, that building, which now affords 32 small cells, could be made to afford 54 cells of a size sufficient for the "Separate System." It is proposed to submit a plan for this purpose to the Grand Jury at the Spring Assizes. This arrangement of one of the rays of the radial plan would enable the Board of Superintendence to make provision for the Female class, now most inconveniently crowded.

The workshops of Tullamore Gaol are a very gratifying sight; clothing, blanketing, &c. &c. are manufactured in the Prison, and all promising cases of new hands are instructed in a trade. The state of work on the day of inspection was as follows:—

At useful trades, - - - - -	44
At stone-breaking, &c., - - - - -	53
Debtors, Sick, Wardsmen, &c. &c., - - - - -	21
	-----
	118
At spinning and plain work, - - - - -	20
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Total confined, - - - - -	138

The Turnkeys are dressed in uniform, and the Prisoners all clothed.

*Parsonstown Bridewell.*

This District Bridewell is kept in good order, and contains the accommodation required by Law for a Bridewell of an ordinary kind. The County have withdrawn the salary of a Local Inspector, and the County Gaol being fully adequate to the wants of the County, we can see no reason for its being continued as a District Bridewell; on the contrary, it is not suited to that object, and we should recommend an application for a withdrawal of the warrant.

Parsonstown Bridewell.

*County of Limerick Gaol.*

THIS County Gaol is one of the best in the kingdom: efforts have been made by the Governor to introduce every improvement that is suggested, from the experience and practice of other Prisons abroad or at home. The Board of Superintendence give their aid and support to establish the best system of discipline, and the Grand Jury have liberally supplied funds for the purpose. I know of no County Gaol better prepared with Officers to make the important experiment of the Separate System, were the cells heated by pipes with hot air or water, as already executed in Derry and Belfast Lunatic Asylums with effect, at an expense of about 400l.; by this, all the expense of fires in the day-rooms would be saved; a trial might be made with advantage of one or two corridors thus heated, as the Medical Officer considers the Gaol damp, and on this account doubted the propriety of the classes even now eating their meals in their cells. I throw out the subject, however, for the consideration of the Board; and as this Report would not admit of introducing all the arguments in favour of the separate system, and preventing all communication amongst Prisoners, I would recommend the perusal of the Third Report to Parliament of the English Inspectors' General of Prisons for the Home or London District, and shall only state, that it is in force for some years in Glasgow, and lately in the Middlesex Bridewell, or House of Correction in London.

County of Limerick Gaol.

It is satisfactory to report to Government and the Grand Jury, the details of the present excellent system pursued in the County of Limerick Gaol: there are eight Male classes, and three Female, exclusive of Debtors, with ten Turnkeys for class inspection, which enables the Governor to preserve constant work, regularity, and silence, every period in the day, except during the Turnkeys' meals, and at a suggestion of mine, he will be probably

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SOUTH DISTRICT.  
County of Limerick  
Gaol.

able to correct this. The Turnkeys are clothed in uniform, and several of them are tradesmen: they appear, with very little exception, to be well chosen and qualified Officers; and if their selection or approval is left to the responsibility of the Governor, much good will arise; as without efficient Turnkeys, every evil will creep in, notwithstanding the vigilance of the best Governors.

The Prisoners are all employed from leaving their cells to their return to them at night; constant inspection is preserved; a very large proportion of young men have left the Gaol within the year instructed, and made useful in various trades, and the accounts of their after conduct in life is very favourable; and if the daily attention of zealous Chaplains could be obtained by increased salaries, to confirm moral impressions, I think there would be exhibited in this Prison a scene of moral government, calculated to lessen crime, and produce reformation. Every Prisoner has a separate cell at night: without this the benefits of a day of industry would be lost in a night of evil communication and corruption. The tried Prisoners are all clothed in a Prison dress, manufactured in the Gaol at a very trifling expense. There are sufficient day-rooms for all the purposes of the present system of classification; and the intelligent Governor has allocated work-rooms, and invented machinery for trades and profitable labour in various parts of the Gaol, which are far from being convenient even for inspection, and not properly applicable for the purpose. There are sufficient yards and day-rooms, with 117 single cells and 13 larger bed-rooms, 5 solitary cells, and a good Chapel. The steam apparatus in the public Kitchen is out of order; the Hospital has only two rooms, and is not a good one either in situation or accommodation, and the Laundry requires an alteration, which the Governor states would only cost about three pounds.

The Females are divided into three classes, under a competent Matron and an assistant; they are employed, clothed and instructed; but it must not be forgotten, that the discipline recommended for Males, as to silence or separation and constant inspection, is equally necessary for Females where it can be accomplished, and the Female department is in this respect defective in almost every Gaol in Ireland.

A good School is established for the Male Prisoners; there is a Tread Wheel for hard labour sentences; the Chaplains attend to the legal duties; the Sick are carefully attended by the Medical Officer; By-laws are made; the Registries and Accounts are correctly kept, and the Diet is economically provided for.

The Board of Superintendence meet constantly, and have kindly given us every support in the execution of our duty.

Three additional Turnkeys have been appointed by the Board, and the trades taught are—Carpenters, Sawyers, Shoemakers, Smiths, Tailors, Weavers, scutching Flax and hackling; and the Governor has it in contemplation to use hair and cocoa-nut strasses, instead of straw, as a great saving.

*Bridewells of the County of Limerick.*

County of Limerick  
Bridewells.

There are six small Prisons for temporary confinement, previous to transmission to the County Gaol, containing only 4 or 5 cells each. They are repaired and provided with furniture by the orders of the Board of Superintendence, and the Governor of the County Gaol inspects them occasionally by the same order—consequently, no abuse exists; but those in Bruff, Newcastle, and Rathkeale, are old and inconvenient Prisons, and should be rebuilt; those in Glynn, Kilfinnan, and Croom, are modern buildings, and sufficient for the few Prisoners confined.

*Bruff* is kept in good order by a qualified and steady Keeper, and has only 4 cells.

*Kilfinnan* I found not as clean and regular as usual, ditto.

*Newcastle*, an old imperfect Prison, but a careful Keeper, ditto.

*Rathkeale* is a centre town where many Prisoners pass. It has only 6 cells, which are quite inefficient, and some of them under the level of the street: it is a dark and unventilated kind of dungeon, and should be rebuilt on a better site, and with more accommodation; the Keeper is a good Officer, and quite underpaid for his trouble at £20 a-year.

*Glynn* is a new Bridewell, with 6 cells; it is kept in clean and regular order by the Keeper, and inspected constantly by the neighbouring Magistrates.

*District Lunatic Asylum at Limerick.*

Limerick Lunatic  
Asylum.

This valuable Asylum for the Lunatic Poor of a few Counties, continues to be conducted on the very best principles by the Manager and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson; and gives the highest evidence of the value of constant inspection, moral treatment, and employment of Lunatic cases. It is one of our best establishments of this kind, and the respectable Medical Officer who superintends it, agrees with me as to the value of the Manager and his wife, and the usefulness of the Institution as at present conducted.

In the Appendix to this Report will be found the details of all the expenditures, &c., and the state of the Asylum was as follows at my inspection, 21st December, 1839:

In Asylum 1st January,	1839,	-	-	306	Patients.
Admitted in year	1839,	-	-	113	"
Discharged cured and relieved,	1839,	-	-	56	"
Died,	1839,	-	-	21	"
In Asylum 21st December,	1839,	-	-	342	"

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The average expense of each Patient for the year, including every expense, is £15 15s. 3d., and cost of mere food per day 5d. The Asylum was originally built for 150 Patients, additions are made for 148 more, and the Manager has, without expense, made arrangements for an additional 50, all of which is not sufficient to supply the demands of the District.

The clothing is all manufactured in the establishment; some tradesmen are employed; the ground is made available by the work of the Patients; and mattresses are now making of cocoa-nut fibre, which the Manager calculates will eventually save all the expense of straw.

Any of the convalescent Patients capable of it are sent on Sunday to worship, in the Parish Church or Chapel.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Limerick Lunatic  
Asylum.

#### *City of Limerick Gaol.*

I FULLY concur in Major Woodward's opinion, expressed in his Report of 1838, that had this City Prison continued to adopt the separation of all Criminals in a large cell, with work by day there, exercise in a yard for an hour, with constant inspection by good Turnkeys and Prison Officers, a great improvement would have been manifested in this Gaol, and it would have been amongst the first in Ireland to follow the example of Glasgow Bridewell, the extensive House of Correction in London, and the American Prisons, in this salutary discipline, as it was amongst the first, on our appointment in 1820, to abandon the sad abuses of former times. The sanction of Judge Perrin had been obtained, and I believe, of the Court, to the system of separation; the English Prison Act has since legalized it, and if conducted in wholesome and ventilated cells, and under proper inspection of good Officers, we have no hesitation in saying we fully approve of it, and consider it peculiarly applicable to a large city, where the frequent recommitments and short sentences (under congregated labour and classification) is little better as a punishment than the absence of freedom, softened down as it necessarily is here, in their opinion, by much social intercourse amongst the Prisoners, and no steady profitable industry.

City of Limerick  
Gaol.

The Local Inspector informed me that a succeeding Judge had expressed some doubt as to the propriety of the Separate System, and that it was consequently abandoned for the present. I can readily believe that at the commencement of so strict a principle of discipline many mistakes or misconceptions may have arisen in the execution of it, and thus caused a just remark against it. I must also report, that the present Turnkeys, in many instances, are totally unqualified to carry it into execution, and without a change in the mode of choosing these important Officers, and having them trained and certified for in other Prisons, I quite approve of abandoning the Separate System, or any attempt at a moral government through the medium of such Turnkeys, whom I could scarcely distinguish from the Prisoners, and one of whom I knew to be a dismissed Officer from a neighbouring Gaol.

It is painful to make these remarks, but it is my duty to inform the Grand Jury of the great evil, which strikes at the root of all discipline; and when I consider the kind and zealous support we have always received from the Board of Superintendence and the Local Inspector since the reformation commenced in this and other Prisons for some years, I feel considerable confidence that this one evil will be removed.

There is sufficient accommodation in this Gaol, with 82 single cells, for the purposes of discipline; the Prisoners are employed at picking oakum and stone breaking, but no trades are taught. There is but little schooling; as most of the Turnkeys are not qualified to teach. There is a Tread Wheel only occasionally to execute the hard labour sentences; there is also a good Chapel, and two rooms are allocated for an Hospital. The Books and Registries are carefully kept, and the Diet is economically provided for under the management of the Local Inspector, whose attention to this and every thing under his peculiar control in the management of the Prison, has always been marked with zeal and intelligence, and received the approbation of the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury, and I have no reason to doubt the attention of the Chaplains to their duties under the Prison Act.

There is no Prison dress allowed, and no By-laws. I would submit these subjects to the consideration of the Board.

The Female Prisoners are divided into two classes, under the care of a Matron and Assistant, and this department has been considerably improved. They require clothing. The whole Prison is kept remarkably clean, and the Governor is a correct and zealous Officer so far as his power extends. The Prisoners eat their meals in their cells.

The Sick are attended to by the Medical Officer, but the medicines are contracted for, which is an unusual, and I consider a bad practice.

Five of the Turnkeys sleep out of the Gaol at night, which is not done in any other Irish Gaol. Independent of other good reasons, this is an abandonment of all security for those hours, and I submit for the consideration of the High Sheriff and Board that it should be at once altered.

#### *Lunatic Wards in House of Industry.*

This Public Charity for the Poor of Limerick has always appeared to us to be maintained with much economy and good order as far as the limited funds will admit, and very creditable to the Directors who take an interest in it, and also to the resident Officers. There are always a few Lunatics and idiot or epileptic cases kept here to avoid crowding the District Lunatic Asylum. They are fed, clothed, and attended to with such accommodation as the Poor House affords; but I have always considered an addition to the District Asylum should provide for them, where the comforts of these poor creatures could be more liberally supplied, and their particular case more minutely attended to.

House of Industry.

*County of Mayo Gaol at Castlebar.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
County of Mayo Gaol  
at Castlebar.

ONE year has now elapsed since various circumstances (including the Judge's Report of this County Gaol to Government in Spring Assizes, 1838, and the severe indisposition of the late Governor) induced the Grand Jury to resolve upon a change of Officers, and of the entire system pursued in this Prison, with the approbation of the then High Sheriff. Some new Officers were selected by Government; and it is now my duty to report upon the progress that has been made in framing a good system of discipline and order in consequence of these appointments.

The late Governor, Mr. Rogers, retained his office till his decease, early in 1839, (in consequence of the respect he was held in by the County as an old and faithful Officer, and having met his death from an injury received on duty,) when the Deputy-Governor, Mr. Gallogly, succeeded to the office. I record these facts on our first inspection, to prevent any misconception hereafter as to the reasons that caused these changes.

Mr. Gallogly was selected from another County Gaol, where he had shown much activity and intelligence; and Mrs. Kendelling, the Matron, was recommended by the Matron of the extensive Female Prison in Dublin.

It was obvious, that on these two Officers would devolve the chief duty of new modelling the Prison on an improved system, in their *distinct* departments, aided by competent Sub-Officers appointed at the same time. It is gratifying now to report, after one year's trial, that the result has been what the County had a right to expect. A total reform in the system was at once obvious to every one, and in a few months the Gaol exhibited a system of classification, full employment for every Prisoner, silence, with a cessation of all evil intercourse between the Criminals, a good system of School instruction, with a conviction on the mind of each Prisoner, that he was suffering the just privations which the sentence of the Law was intended to inflict.

The Governor is an active, intelligent, and zealous Officer, and has rapidly instructed himself and others in all the improved views of Prison discipline; and should he continue with firmness, yet with kindness and good temper, and an absence of all prejudice, to control the Officers and Prisoners placed under his care, his appointment will prove a public benefit to this great establishment. The art of ruling our fellow-creatures with judgment and effect is, perhaps, the most difficult lesson to learn in life; and I put forward those opinions with a view to be of use to all in authority in our Irish Prisons.

The Female department in this Gaol has a Matron and Assistant, and is conducted, in my opinion, with great judgment and attention, proving that the Matron has been well chosen. I need scarcely state this to those who witnessed, for years back, the total want of a good system in these classes. The system of governing Female Prisoners solely by Female Officers was unknown, and could not be acted upon; and it may be well here to state it as our opinion, that the responsibility of the discipline, work, and instruction of Female Prisoners rests with the Matron and not with the Governor, otherwise a Matron would be almost useless. The appointment of such an Officer originated in the propriety of relieving the Governor from a duty he could not properly perform. It is true, he has a general oversight over all his Prison, as to safety, cleanliness, and attention to prescribed duties, each under the proper authorities, but he is not to direct the duty of a Matron. He should necessarily occasionally see the department, and if he discovers a want of apparent attention to established rules of cleanliness, or a disposition to cruelty, he should report it to the Board, when his responsibility ceases, unless he can, by advice or other aid, remove a difficulty or injudicious treatment. It is in this, good sense and good government will best show itself.

There are 6 Male and 3 Female classes, (independent of Debtors,) with day and work rooms, and yards to each, with 140 cells and 5 solitary, which is sufficient accommodation for the present average wants of the County; and should the separation of certain individuals by day and night be decided upon, there are a number of cells large enough to answer this purpose. All the Prisoners are employed at some profitable work, and some of the younger ones are taught to be handy at various trades, which may benefit them hereafter. There is a good Day and Sunday School established, and considerable silence practised, so as to preclude evil communication amongst the Prisoners. Great cleanliness is observed throughout, and the Tread Wheel is used for hard labour sentences, but it is out of order and requires repair.

The Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Medical Officer, are attentive to their peculiar duties. The Sick are carefully attended to in separate Hospitals. There is a well divided Chapel. The Books and Registries are neatly kept; and the Diet is economically provided for and served.

A code of By-laws has been legally established; and the Board of Superintendence meet to control the working of the entire establishment. I would submit, for their favourable consideration, the advantage of, as well as the legal right of a Prisoner to, a Prison dress. It is provided for in all our good Gaols, and is far from expensive. It could be manufactured in the Gaol. Many persons were nearly naked.

I would also submit, that the Turnkeys should be paid monthly, as in most Gaols; and as the salary is very small, viz., £30, I would recommend a Prisoner's allowance to be made to each. The County could not finally lose by encouraging an educated and good grade of men to seek such employment.

*Bridewell at Ballinrobe.*

This is the only minor Prison in the County of Mayo. It contains 2 day-rooms, 3 cells, and 2 yards. It is only used as a temporary place of confinement. It is not kept as neat and regular as many of our good Bridewells in other Counties, but is improved. One cell is improperly used by the Keeper. The pump is out of order; and four pair of blankets are wanted. The last supply has been worn out much too soon.

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
Ballinrobe Bridewell.

*Queen's County Gaol at Maryborough.*

A REPORT on the inspection of this County Gaol is for the most part a repetition of our good opinion of the system and discipline carried on for some years under the superintendence of Mr. Wilson, the Governor. The management in the Male department is fully equal to that of our best Gaols, and any deficiency that I may remark upon is not attributable to any want of zeal on his part; a good moral tone appears to pervade the whole internal establishment, and without this, the ultimate objects of Prison discipline will fail, however valuable in other respects a strict obedience to legal enactments may be. The character of any person professing to rule his fellow-men will have much influence for good or evil, and is readily perceived, and valued accordingly by those under his control.

Queen's County Gaol  
at Maryborough.

There is sufficient accommodation in this Prison from the liberality of the Grand Jury for all the purposes of sound discipline, and it is taken advantage of in every practicable way. There are 6 yards, 6 day-rooms, 5 work-rooms, 8 solitary cells, with 95 sleeping cells, for an average of 112 Prisoners, including Debtors, consequently there is a cell for every Prisoner at night, except in cases of great crowding. Without this separation at night the good of a day of work, silence, and moral instruction would be much diminished from evil communication amongst the Prisoners. There is also a separate Hospital for Males and Females, where the Medicines are compounded; a well divided Chapel, and steam-cooking Kitchen, with appropriate Governor's, Matron's, and Turnkeys' apartments.

The Criminals are all clothed in a Prison dress, manufactured chiefly in the Gaol; the Male Prisoners are all employed, chiefly at profitable industry; and a very unusual number of young men have left the Gaol within the last year, improved and instructed in trades, whereby they may earn their bread in a higher grade of society than formerly, at home or abroad; and should these persons be followed to their homes by the few who disapprove of such treatment in Prisons, I do believe they would change their minds, and support us in such a system. There is also daily instruction by the Turnkeys at School, a Tread Wheel for hard labour sentences, and a considerable degree of absence of communication amongst the Prisoners caused by the inspection of Turnkeys; but from the difficulties in removing this evil, I almost despair of full success, till the Criminals, as in some Gaols, eat their meals in their cells, or are totally separated from each other, as in America and in a few Gaols in England; and these arrangements have been decided upon as legal and useful by the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Medical Officer, I have every reason to believe, attend to their various duties under the Prison Act, and the Governor reports the Turnkeys as obedient and useful Officers. By-laws are made.

The Board of Superintendence take a warm interest in this County Establishment, and were it not for their kind attention and support, it would not manifest so high a state of good order. I submit for their favourable consideration the details of this Report.

I beg to refer to Major Woodward's Report of last year, as to the Female classes, in which I fully concur. This department of the Queen's County Gaol is far from creditable; nor could it be so under present circumstances. The Matron, however valuable in character, and deserving of consideration from length of service, is unqualified to conduct a system which calls for much tact and intelligence: surely such an Officer might be superannuated under the Grand Jury Act, and in the meantime a qualified assistant appointed, who, if approved of on trial, could succeed to the office. The Females are divided into two classes, are clothed, and occasionally instructed in work and reading, so far as the Matron is capable of doing so.

I would recommend the School to be attended to in the Chapel in classes, when each Turnkey would be under the inspection of the Governor and occasional visits from the Chaplains and visitors.

Many Prisoners support themselves in this Gaol, and it is under such good regulation that it does not interfere with good order and regularity.

The Books and Accounts are correctly kept, and the Diet is economically provided for; and the day-rooms are aired by a stove, which is a saving of fuel, and prevents the unseemly and idle assembly of a class round a fire.

The trades in use are—Weaving, Tailors, Shoemakers, Sawyers, and Smith-work, including Nail-making, and Carpenters.

I would recommend to the Board of Superintendence, dividing the yards in Stradbally and Borris Bridewells, and erecting a second day-room at Abbeyleix, as explained in detail to Mr. Wilson.

BRIDEWELLS OF THE QUEEN'S COUNTY.

*Abbeyleix, Stradbally, and Borris-in-Ossory.*

**SOUTH DISTRICT.**  
Bridewells of the Queen's County.

These three small Prisons, containing only day-rooms and 4 small cells each, as a temporary confinement till removal to the County Gaol, are kept in very clean and regular order by the Keepers, since they have been inspected periodically by the Governor of the County Gaol, under the orders of the Board of Superintendence. The legal furniture and all repairs are provided on his recommendation. The pumps in each require repair; the large yards in Stradbally and Borris should be divided, and a second day-room is required in Abbeyleix.

*District Lunatic Asylum at Maryborough.*

District Lunatic Asylum at Maryborough.

This District Asylum for the Lunatic Poor continues to merit our favourable report on its good management in the care and cure of the Patients, under the superintendence of Doctor Jacob, and the Manager and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott. The cleanliness, good order, and kind treatment of the Patients are highly creditable to any person concerned in these details; all that are capable of employment are engaged in agriculture or other useful and healthy work, and the Accounts and Registries are accurately kept.

There were 153 Patients in the Asylum on the day of my inspection, and room has been made within the last year for 20 more; and, if necessary, an increase could be provided for 30, by converting the work-shops into dormitories, without expense.

The land attached to the Institution, viz., 14 acres, has been much improved, and become profitable by the work of the Patients; and a few are engaged as Weavers, Tailors, and Shoemakers, exclusive of Female employments. For an account of the work performed by the inmates, the expense of the establishment, &c. &c., see Appendix to this Report.

It appears to me quite necessary to reappoint the office of Clerk, which is allowed in all the other Asylums.

I would also recommend for consideration to the Board of Directors, the subject of introducing Gas-light, and heating the corridors and cells by pipes with heated air, as practised with advantage in Belfast and Derry Asylums.

An experiment is under trial by the Directors as to introducing Chaplains on Sunday for Divine service; it is not practised in any other Lunatic Asylum, but the few Patients sufficiently convalescent, or capable of understanding, are sent to worship under care of a Keeper. I doubt much the expediency and usefulness of such a measure as appointing Chaplains, and having consulted some Managers of other Asylums, they seemed to think it might often prove injurious.

*County of Tipperary House of Correction, Clonmel.*

County of Tipperary House of Correction, Clonmel.

THIS branch of the Gaol of Clonmel is placed under a Governor, distinct from the Governor of the Sheriff's Gaol, by whom, however, the extensive system of works by which this establishment is distinguished is not conducted; it being placed under a Master of Works, appointed under the 106th Section of the Prison Act. This arrangement has been in operation for some years, and has succeeded in the most satisfactory manner; and on no occasion have we been more gratified by the state of the workshops, and every branch of the system, than on the inspection of the present year. We consider the Officer in charge of the works as entitled to the entire confidence of the Board of Superintendence, and he is supported by the Governor of the House. The trades of Carpenters, Coopers, Tailors, Shoemakers, Nailors, Sawyers, Smiths, and Weavers, are extensively carried on on the Male side of the Prison, which contains 100 Prisoners, and the profits of the works for the last year have been as follows:

Receipts for Works sold as consumed,	-	-	£1,203	3	7½
Outlay on ditto,	-	-	911	1	1½
Profit,	-	-	£292	2	6
On the Female side, Receipts,	-	-	£148	13	8½
Outlay,	-	-	96	19	8
Profit,	-	-	£51	14	0½
Total Profit,	-	-	£343	16	6½
Paid to the Prisoners,	-	-	98	7	2½
To the Credit of the County,	-	-	£245	9	4

The Females are employed in knitting, plain work, and washing. The Laundry is so well conducted that the whole of the labour is required to meet the demand for private

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washing out of doors, and no washing for the Gaol is done in the Female Prison. That work is done on the Male side, and on the day of inspection there were 11 Men employed in scouring blankets, &c. &c.

We have before reported that this Prison is not built for the Separate System. The Silent System is therefore adopted, with a separate cell for each Prisoner at night, and the system of congregated labour in the workshops by day, with a rule of silence. This rule is but imperfectly carried into effect, and we have recommended, that the different classes should be placed in their cells during the time of breakfast and dinner. This arrangement is a valuable aid to the Silent System. We also submit to the Board, that Prison dresses should be made, and, if possible, manufactured in the Gaol for the Male Prisoners, and paid for from the profit of the work. It is clearly the legal right of the Prisoner (particularly when always at work), and quite a necessary part of so creditable a system as that which is now established in this House of Correction.

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
County of Tipperary  
House of Correction,  
Clonmel.

#### *Old House of Correction.*

This branch of the Prison at Clonmel is under the care of the Governor of the House of Correction. It is a distinct building, connected with the old Gaol, consisting of two wings, with 18 cells and 3 day-rooms, with one yard to each. In one yard is the Tread Wheel. In this yard were 100 Prisoners confined, some employed on the Tread Mill, and the remainder brought by day to the House of Correction to break stones.

Old House of Cor-  
rection.

#### *Sheriff's Gaol.*

It is painful to report, that this Gaol, which, on the day of inspection, contained 160 Male Criminals, is the only instance, now remaining in our inspection of a County Gaol which has not made a movement towards improvement since our first acquaintance with the Prison department, and, in the increase and encouragement of crime, it cannot fail to counterbalance any good that may result from the reformatory system established in the new House of Correction.

Sheriff's Gaol.

We cannot in any degree justify or defend this state of things on the ground of the defects or want of room in this Prison, and cannot hesitate to say, that although the minor branches of the Penitentiary system cannot be carried on to advantage in this department, and, until the completion of Nenagh Gaol, the great object of separation by night cannot be effected, a much improved system ought to be immediately commenced. There is now no employment for the Prisoners, and the Officers of the Gaol are not distributed in a way to be of any use. The only idea of Prison discipline which seems to be understood is to inclose a number of Criminals in a day-room and yard, to corrupt each other and to form plans of mischief. There are 4 Officers at the entrance gate actually doing nothing. We should recommend to the Board immediately to relieve the Master of Works and Officers of the new House of Correction from the reception of stone-breakers from the old Gaol, to take the whole strength of Turnkeys in the old Gaol, including the 4 Watchmen, and to allot them (with the exception of one for the entrance gate) to separate parts of the old House of Correction and Sheriff's Gaol—two being enough for the former—each Turnkey to have a certain fixed portion of the Gaol in his sole and exclusive charge; sheds for stone-breaking to be erected in the yards, divided into separate stalls for each Prisoner, and the whole of the inmates to be at work in their own yards, each class being under the constant superintendence of its own Turnkey; no interchange of duty to be permitted. It should form a part of the arrangement that School instruction (which is totally neglected) should be actively and efficiently introduced, each Turnkey being the instructor of his own class, and each keeping the form of School Book, which can be had from the Inspectors General; and it would be found an advantage to form a connexion with the National Board. It must be obvious to any one, that if an intelligent Governor was to commence a zealous system of reform, founded on these hints, although he might not be able to exhibit a scene of manufactures, or to effect the moral good of a complete Penitentiary system, a change would be at once wrought which would alter the whole character of the Officers and inmates of the Gaol, and, compared with the revolting scene which the Gaol now presents, would be gratifying to the County to witness.

The salaries of the Turnkeys being now about to be raised, we submit, that a part of that increase should be stopped for an Uniform dress—a blue frock with red collar, blue waistcoat and trowsers, and a Gaol button. No Officer ought ever to be permitted to wear any other dress.

We beg to submit to the attention of the Board the accompanying extract from our 18th Report, and particularly the aids of the Silent System therein contained and mode of warming certain corridors for the reception of Prisoners under sentence of solitary confinement.

#### **BRIDEWELLS OF TIPPERARY.**

We have frequently submitted to the Board of Superintendence the importance of their taking into their own hands the regulation and supplies of the County Bridewells, which, by the 2nd Section of the Prison Act, are as much committed to their care as is the Gaol of the County. A circumstance has this year occurred which renders this a measure not only (as before) of expediency, but one of indispensable necessity, as the Excise department, from which advances have been made for the amount of the Quarterly Returns,

Bridewells of Tippe-  
rary.

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**SOUTH DISTRICT.**  
**Bridewells of Tipperary.**

(7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, sect. 95.) have recently decided, that the charges for expenditure contained in such Returns shall in future be limited to the cost of the Dietary, with the allowance prescribed by the Act, of 30s. (in each quarter) for fuel and straw, and shall not extend to the trifling repairs and incident charges which have heretofore been included in them. It will, in consequence of this decision, become necessary to provide in some way for upholding the Buildings and furnishing the supplies required by Law; and there is no way in which such expenses can be provided for, but that in which similar expenses are defrayed in the County Gaol, by presentment to the Board of Superintendence. This system has been adopted for many years in the County of Cork, in which the mode of managing the numerous Bridewells is a model for the guidance of other Counties. The details and forms connected with this department in Cork are to be submitted to the Board of the County of Tipperary at their request. At the same time, they are to be furnished with an account of the new buildings, alterations, and repairs which are called for before any system can work according to Law.

The Prisons of this class are—

**SOUTH DIVISION.**

*Tipperary.*

Tipperary Bridewell. A new Bridewell indispensably necessary.

*New Birmingham.*

New Birmingham Bridewell. The same. These two Prisons are deficient in every requisite, and quite insecure.

*Cashel.*

Cashel Bridewell. Requires an entire new arrangement of the accommodation and yards.

*Cahir.*

Cahir Bridewell. The same. These two Prisons are very badly kept.

*Clogheen and Carrick-on-Suir,*

Clogheen and Carrick-on-Suir Bridewells. Are new buildings, on a good plan, and in good order. It is unnecessary to enter into an account of the bad state in which these Prisons are, generally speaking, kept, the total unfitness of some of the Keepers, &c., as every thing is laid in detail before the Board, who have undertaken to reform the branch of the Prison discipline of the County.

**NORTH DIVISION.**

*Bridewell at Nenagh.*

Nenagh Bridewell. This Bridewell contains 13 cells. In consequence of Assizes being now held in this town, the Bridewell must be, at particular seasons, very much crowded; and I, therefore, under the provisions of the Prison Act, Section 87, ordered a supply of bedding to the full extent of the accommodation. The Keeper is an attentive Officer, but the duty of the Prison appears to be more than can be performed by one person; and as a Board of Superintendence has been appointed under the Prison Act for the Northern Division of the County, I should recommend that one Turnkey should be at once appointed, and that some arrangement should be made for attendance upon the sick.

It will be necessary for the Board to procure a presentment under the second Section of the Prison Act, to meet the incidental expenses of this and other Bridewells which cannot be included in the quarterly returns. At present there is an unpaid demand on this account in Nenagh, amounting to £12 14s. 2d.

*Bridewell at Templemore.*

Templemore Bridewell. This Bridewell is in a complete state of dilapidation, and almost without bedding. The latter want I have taken measures to supply, and have directed that an estimate shall be made of all repairs necessary to be done. There is an unpaid demand for incidents, amounting to £4 11s.

*Gaol at Thurles.*

Thurles Gaol. This large Prison is now supplied with bedding to the extent of 13 beds. The Magistrates of the neighbourhood have expressed a wish that the whole number of cells (22) should be furnished, but without an order from the Board at Nenagh I would not venture to order bedding for that purpose under Section 67.

*Bridewell at Newport.*

Newport Bridewell. This small Bridewell is well kept. The Keeper has contrived to keep down the Dietary to a rate much below that of any of the other Bridewells of Tipperary.

*Borrisokane.*

I have reported to the Board of Superintendence at Nenagh that a new Prison in this town is quite necessary, the present one being neither secure or built with the accommodation required by Law. It is kept clean and regular.

SOUTH DISTRICT:  
Borrisokane Bridewell.

*Roscrea.*

This is an extensive Bridewell, and kept in good order. It requires much repair, and I have laid before the Board at Nenagh an estimate amounting to £52.

Roscrea Bridewell.

*County of Waterford Gaol at Waterford.*

County Gaol at Waterford.

WITHOUT referring to the causes which has created so great a reformation in this County Prison, so well known to the Grand Jury, it is my duty only to report the facts, and that from being decidedly one of the worst managed and constructed County Gaols in Ireland, it has, in the short space of less than three years, become one of the first as to discipline, good order, and industry, and the confined and ill-arranged accommodation so altered, as at least (in a temporary way) to apply to it the regulations and practice of a sound system. I need scarcely say, that the merit of these internal arrangements is due to Mr. Ryan, the new Governor, whose zeal, intelligence, and information on Gaol subjects is manifest in every department; and aided as he has been by the kind support and countenance of a working Board of Superintendence, evincing how much can be done by good Officers in a bad building.

It remains for me to report upon the details of duty and system pursued, first placing on record, for the information of the Grand Jury, that notwithstanding the improvement, the structure and small accommodation of this Gaol is utterly incompetent for the great purposes of Gaol discipline. There is little or no facilities of inspection, not sufficient cells or work-rooms, &c. &c.; and the whole is obviously a hopeless attempt to make available a few small rooms and cells for the best purposes, where there are neither buildings or ground sufficient. A new Gaol must be erected, if permanent good is to be expected; and, as I believe the Grand Jury agree with me in this, I need only, without further remark, submit for their favourable consideration, that plans may be at once advertised for, and the necessary legal steps taken to provide for a new and perfect County Prison. Whatever difficulties may arise, as to choice of a site, it is not for me to determine or give an opinion on them, but I would respectfully urge on the Grand Jury the necessity of a speedy decision.

There are only 3 Male Criminal classes with 63 cells, having three in a cell, and five day-rooms, for an average of 100 Prisoners, leaving it to the intelligence of the Governor to allocate, as he best can, convenient places for Work-rooms, Schooling, Chapel, Kitchen, Laundry, and Hospital, with Solitary Cells and Crown Witnesses-rooms, which he has done with much tact; and so long as he remains Governor, things will go on well, but were there an ignorant or incompetent head, these deficiencies would be the excuse for every evil.

Every Prisoner is employed, and mostly at profitable industry, from rising till lock-up; and far upwards of 100 Prisoners have left the Gaol, within the last six months, with considerable knowledge of various trades. Such a system must eventually lessen crime, and produce a degree of moral reformation in many individuals. When a man knows more than his neighbour, he necessarily rises in the social scale, and probably becomes a better member of society; and if this reform is attainable, it becomes doubly advantageous to the Public, amongst the Criminal inhabitants of a Gaol. The trades taught are chiefly Weaving, Tailoring, Shoemaking, Smith and Nailors, Carpenters and Sawyers, and Pipe-making; but advantage is taken of any tradesmen in Prison, and most of the Turnkeys possess a competent knowledge of some trade. A steady silence is preserved amongst the Prisoners. There is a Tread Wheel for those sentenced to it. The Prisoners are all clothed in a good dress, manufactured in Prison, with a different colour for tried and untried. Some School instruction is given to the Male classes, and the Governor has undertaken to increase it at my suggestion. By-laws are established, the Books and Registries are carefully kept, and the Diet economically and well provided for. The Turnkeys and other resident Officers are reported to me by the Governor as qualified and attentive. The Sick are carefully attended to by the Medical Officer; and I have every reason to be satisfied with the Local Inspector's support of a good system. The Protestant Chaplain only attended 22 days in last six months, whereas it should have been 75 days.

The Female class, in number 26, are attended to, clothed, and instructed under a competent Matron; but when I state they are in one room and one yard, and have only six cells, it will be obvious the want of accommodation precludes a good system.

Stoves are used instead of fire-places in the day-rooms; and when the Prisoners are at exercise in the yards, they are marched by a Turnkey in single files round.

I conclude this Report by repeating my entire approbation of the system pursued, as far as accommodation permits, and making another appeal to the Grand Jury to erect a new and commodious Prison.

*Bridewell at Dungarvan.*

**SOUTH DISTRICT.**  
Dungarvan Bride-  
well.

This is now a well managed minor Prison; the accommodation is only 2 day-rooms, 2 yards, and 10 cells. The Keeper is a Turnkey from the County Prison, and a qualified Officer; and as the County Bridewells are now taken charge of by the Board of Superintendence, and by their orders inspected and provided from the County Gaol manufactory with furniture and blankets by the Governor, no neglect or deficiency is to be apprehended. The Prisoners are removed every week now to the Gaol.

*Lismore Bridewell.*

**Lismore Bridewell.**

There are only 2 cells in this place of confinement. It is merely a lock-up house for temporary purposes, till the Grand Jury shall erect a legal Bridewell, which I again submit for consideration. If this is not considered expedient, it should be abolished under the Prison Act as a Prison, and handed over to the Police as a lock-up house.

*Waterford District Lunatic Asylum.*

**Waterford Lunatic  
Asylum.**

This small Asylum for Lunatic Poor is built to contain 100 Patients, and extends only to the City and County of Waterford, as a similarly sized Asylum at Clonmel (not 30 miles distant) provides only for the County of Tipperary. This must have been some misconception in the Authorities of the two Districts, as, independent of other good reasons for larger Institutions, the heavy expese of two establishments of Officers is incurred where one would have answered. They will become mere receptacles for Idiot, Epileptic, and Incurable cases, unless enlarged.

On inspection, I found the Asylum in very good order, the Patients kindly and carefully attended to by the Manager and Matron, and provided for in every particular. The Books and Accounts correctly kept, and healthy agricultural employment furnished for all those capable of it. The Appendix to this Report gives a full account of the expenditure, profits, &c. The following is the annual state of this Asylum:—

In Asylum 22nd November,	1838,	-	87
Admitted from do. to November,	1839,	-	51
Discharged cured, relieved, and harmless, do.,		-	38
Died,	-	-	do.,
			6

*City of Waterford Gaol.*

**City of Waterford  
Gaol.**

THIS small Town Gaol remains in the same state we have for many years reported it to be in, viz., without having adopted any of the improved discipline or regulations in force in the adjoining County Prison. There were only 14 Criminals and 13 Debtors confined on the day of my inspection, as the Females and hard labour Male Prisoners are all transmitted to a small House of Correction near the city. There are only 14 cells, with a few rooms for Debtors; no work-rooms, no regular Hospital or Chapel, though a room is allocated for those purposes; no Tread Wheel or means of employment or punishment, consequently no silence or reformatory system can be pursued.

Under all these circumstances, with the view I have also taken of the House of Correction near the town, I cannot but recommend to the City Grand Jury, if they do not build a new Gaol, to abandon both those establishments as a matter of economy under the clauses in the Prison Act, permitting a union of a Town and County Gaol, and placing all the Prisoners under one government. This can be done at once, by disposing of the House of Correction, and making over the City Gaol to the County, with such Officers as may be qualified and required, and superannuating such old Officers under the Grand Jury Act as are entitled to it. If no injury is done to the Officers, I cannot discover any objection to my recommendation; but if it is deemed not expedient to adopt it at once, doubtless it should be done, if the new County Gaol is erected in or near Waterford. Some trifling expense would be incurred by making interior alterations in the present City Gaol, but this would be more than repaid by the sale of the House of Correction and the industry of the Prisoners collectively under the Governor of the County Gaol.

Some School instruction is given to the Prisoners by the Turnkeys, and a partial supply of clothing is made to Prisoners in want of it. There are no By-laws; the Registry and Accounts are attended to, and the Diet provided for. The Local Inspector and Medical Officer are zealous in their various departments. The Governor is an attentive Officer to his duty, as far as means are afforded; but neither of the Chaplains appear, from the Signature Book, to have attended the number of times required by Law during the last year.

*House of Correction at Waterford.*

**Waterford House of  
Correction.**

This small Prison for the Female Criminals of the City, and a few Males sentenced to hard labour, contains 41 cells opening to the yard, which causes them to be very cold and often damp. There is a Tread Wheel for the Male Prisoners, and some employment for the Females, under a careful Matron. The Prisoners are all clothed in a Prison dress, and they receive School instruction. There were confined 15 Females and 10 Males; and so

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far as the accommodation and other means admit of, the place is kept in good order by the Officers; but I cannot consider it a safe, well built, or even a wholesome Prison as to the cells; the accommodation is too confined, and much waste room in the front house for Keeper and Officers. There is no regular Chapel, Hospital, or work-rooms, and I do not think a very good system of improved discipline could be carried on in it. I would recommend the City Grand Jury to abandon these scattered places of confinement, and build a good modern Gaol, or to unite the whole of their Prisoners with the County Gaol under one head and one good system.

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
Waterford House of  
Correction.

*House of Industry and Wards for Lunatics.*

This is one of the best pauper establishments I have seen in Ireland as a House of Industry. It is kept remarkably clean and regular, with very confined funds. The present numbers are—

House of Industry.

Lunatics and Idiots,	-	-	-	57
Committed Vagrants,	-	-	-	48
Infirm Poor,	-	-	-	289
Total,	-	-	-	394

There is a Tread Wheel for Female Vagrants. It would be better, from experience, I believe, not to place Females upon it, but the new Poor Law will alter this system. The entire Institution is very creditable to the City, considering the numbers, accommodation, and means. The Officers appear all very well qualified.

*County Gaol at Wexford.*

We have so often been obliged to report on the defective accommodation, and consequently bad regulation of this County Gaol, that it is peculiarly gratifying to be now enabled to state, that the Board of Superintendence, supported by the Grand Jury, have taken up the subject with a zealous anxiety to add to the accommodation, to correct all irregularities, and to follow up the intentions of the Legislature in the Prison Act, and, consequently, any Report here on the present state of things, is only intended to place on record the defects of the Gaol, and thus silence any objections that might arise against the small assessment necessary to make the system legal, as well as useful, and tending to the reduction of crime, and the reformation of many individuals confined within the walls.

County Gaol at  
Wexford.

The money has been presented for to erect the additional buildings. The plans, site, and estimates, have been approved of; and it only remains to obtain the sanction of Government to the plans, in order to advertise for Contractors. The Treasury have also consented to advance the money, free of interest, and to be repaid by instalments, at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, instead of £10, as by a late regulation; under all these circumstances, I expect the new buildings will be in a forward state this summer.

A Master of Works has already been appointed by the Board of Superintendence, in order to prepare for a better system of discipline; and progress has been made by this Officer in the instruction of some of the younger Prisoners in trades, and when sufficient accommodation is provided, I expect to see this County Gaol a source of profitable industry and moral government. Mr. Lamb, the Master of Works, recommended by us at the request of the Board, is an intelligent Officer, well-instructed in his duty, and, in our opinion, qualified to hold any Prison Office with benefit to the public. The trades he has commenced to teach are Shoemakers and Carpenters, and he is putting up some looms; and as the yards all require to be raised and gravelled, he is employing most of the Prisoners in breaking stones for the purpose, and perform this necessary work without more expense to the County than the material. To execute this work with speed and convenience, I would submit to the Board, that a door should be opened between two yards, which Mr. Lamb, or the Governor, will explain, and as there are only three Turnkeys for the entire Gaol duty of six classes, I would recommend the Prisoners being assembled during the hours of work and meals into two classes only, thus securing at least the constant inspection of an Officer, which, if carefully performed, is a far superior classification to six classes without inspection, and when an uninterrupted course of evil communication amongst the Prisoners must take place. A good School is established, and a Schoolmaster is appointed, and the Books are correctly kept. There is also a Tread Wheel, but it is out of order.

The Local Inspector attends to all his duties under the Act, and is zealous for the improvement of the Gaol. The Chaplains visit at the periods required by Law, and the Medical Officers attend to the Sick carefully in a very confined and ill-constructed Hospital. The Governor and his Deputy are attentive Officers, and give Mr. Lamb every aid in establishing an improved system. The defects of this County Gaol are as follows, with respect to accommodation, and without the addition now in progress, little advances can be made in most of the valuable regulations in Gaol discipline:

There are only 46 cells for an average of upwards of 100 Prisoners, and 28 of these only are allocated for Males, consequently, three or four sleep in a cell, instead of one.

There are no work-rooms properly applicable to profitable employment.

*Southern Diseases.*  
County Gaol at  
Wexford.

There is no Chapel, a very bad and ill-constructed Hospital, no Baths, and no Public Kitchen, a shed being now used for the purpose; the Diet is consequently imperfectly cooked and served, and expensive Bread is substituted at breakfast for Oatmeal, (as the Law directs,) and there are no proper Turnkeys' apartments.

The Prisoners are not clothed in a Prison dress, as in other Gaols, and no By-laws are established, and indeed could not be, till means are provided to execute them.

A qualified Matron attends to the Female Class; but want of accommodation and an Assistant precludes many advantages that would arise otherwise.

The Sewers require to be enlarged and improved.

The amount of expenses for Medicine appears unusually large, compared with other Gaols; and I would submit the Medicines should in future be compounded in the Gaol, (under the Prison Act,) and the Apothecary to be paid a salary of £20 per annum for attendance.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and take a warm interest in this establishment. To their zeal we owe the great improvements now in progress.

BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

These minor Prisons are now under the care of the Board of Superintendence, and are carefully kept, and good order secured.

*New Ross.*

*New Ross Bridewell.* This small temporary Sessions Prison contains 2 day-rooms, 2 yards, and 8 cells. It is now remarkably well attended to by the Keeper, the Registry regularly kept, and the pauper Prisoners fed. The Pump requires repair.

*Enniscorthy.*

*Enniscorthy Bridewell.* This Bridewell has legal accommodation for a few days till the Prisoners are removed to the County Gaol. The Keeper is a qualified Officer, and attentive to his duties. There is no Pump.

*Gorey.*

*Gorey Bridewell.* This small Bridewell is also well attended to by the Keeper in every respect. There is no Pump, no fire-place in the Female day-room, and no room for the Keeper. These defects should be provided for.

*Lunatic Wards in House of Industry in Wexford.*

*Wexford Lunatic Asylum.* There are 20 Female, and 16 Male Idiots and Lunatics in this Poor House; accommodation should be provided for them in Carlow District Lunatic Asylum, as a Poor House with very limited funds cannot give the care and comforts required by those helpless creatures. The whole establishment, as a charitable one, appears well managed, and is creditable to the Directors and resident Officers.

*County Gaol at Wicklow.*

County Gaol at  
Wicklow.

No plan has as yet been decided upon for building an addition to this County Gaol. In the Report of last year, we gave as our opinion, that the only way of remedying the various wants which exist in the scale of accommodation which the Act requires, and to do anything that could be considered final, would be by taking additional ground on the east side of the Gaol, and erecting a House of Correction, a Governor's House, Chapel, &c. on that site. Since the period of our last Report, the estimate of the advantage of a system of Separate Confinement over any other principle of Prison discipline has much gained ground, and we have recommended it strongly in our General Report. In that Report we have pointed out the difficulty of extending that system, in consequence of the number of new Gaols built throughout Ireland in which the cells are not large enough to admit of its introduction. The scale of cell contained in the Plan of the Model Prison to be erected in the English Metropolitan District is 13 feet by 7. The cells in Wicklow are 6 feet in width; and the buildings being single, they might be converted into Prisons on the Separate System, by extending the cells to the full breadth of the building, and erecting a corridor according to the Model Plan. If this Plan should be adopted, the number of cells in one building (at present only 10) would be increased to 18, viz., 3 added on the site of the present staircase, and 5 on the ground floor; thus, 16 cells would be gained in the present Male Criminal Gaol, making (with 6 cells in the front building) 42 separate cells for Male Criminals; and, supposing 3 Prisoners to be placed in each cell in the front building, and only one in each of the enlarged cells on the Separate System, would accommodate 54 Male Criminals. This suggestion is submitted to the Board of Superintendence, in order that, if they approve it, they may be enabled to recommend to the Grand Jury that the sum which has been approved at Sessions may be presented at the next Assizes, for the purpose of executing any plan founded upon it which may be laid before them.

In the present state of Wicklow Gaol, it would be wholly impossible to carry on any approved system of discipline, as the rule of Silence can only be effective in keeping order by day, while the moral object on which that rule is founded cannot be accomplished without separation at night.

The Prisoners are employed principally at the Tread Wheel and at net-making, a work well suited to the Separate System. The Board, however, will find in the Schedule (G,) annexed to our Eighteenth Report, a number of occupations for Prisoners which would be found advantageous.

The Female Prison is very much improved, and the inmates are well clothed and employed; the return of their work was satisfactory. Prison dresses are issued to the Male Prisoners; and, on the whole, the regularity, good order, and cleanliness of the Gaol are much to be approved.

We have always had much satisfaction in the exertions of the Local Inspector, and the Governor seems most anxious to carry on a system which will prove beneficial to the Prisoners.

The duties of Chaplains and Medical Officers are well performed, and the Books regular.

*Gaol at Baltinglass.*

This is a Prison in which some step ought to be taken, either to build a superior District Gaol, or to abandon the system, and to reduce it to the common class of Bridewells, for Prisoners in transitu to the County Gaol. There is no employment, and but 10 cells. There is a Matron employed, and the Prison is kept clean and regular.

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
County Gaol at  
Wicklow.

Gaol at Baltinglass.

APPENDIX TO EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF THE

SCHEDULE (A.)

LIST OF PRISONS.

SCHEDULE A.  
List of Prisons.

COUNTY.	SITE.	CLASS OF PRISON.	COUNTY.	SITE.	CLASS OF PRISON.
<b>DUBLIN DISTRICT :</b>			<b>SOUTH DISTRICT—continued.</b>		
Dublin	Kilmainham	county gaol.	Cork	Bantry	bridewell.
	Green-street	newgate.		Castletown	ditto.
	S. Circular-road	house of correction.		Charleville	ditto.
	Grangegorman-lane	ditto (female.)		Clonakilty	ditto.
	Marshal-lane	four courts marshalsea.		Cove	ditto.
	Green-street	sheriff's prison.		Dunmanway	ditto.
	Green-street	city marshalsea.		Fermoy	ditto.
	St. Sepulchre's	manor prison.		Kanturk	ditto.
				Macroom	ditto.
				Mallow	ditto.
<b>NORTH DISTRICT :</b>				Middleton	ditto.
Antrim	Carrickfergus	county gaol.		Mill-street	ditto.
	Belfast	house of correction.		Mitchelstown	ditto.
	Antrim	bridewell.		Roscarberry	ditto.
	Ballymoney	ditto.		Skibbereen	ditto.
	Ballymena	ditto.	Galway	Galway	county gaol.
Armagh	Armagh	county gaol.		Galway	town gaol.
	Ballibot	bridewell.		Ballinasloe	bridewell.
	Lurgan	ditto.		Clifden	ditto.
	Market-hill	ditto.		Eyrecourt	ditto.
Cavan	Cavan	county gaol.		Gort	ditto.
	Bailieborough	bridewell.		Loughrea	ditto.
	Ballyconnell	ditto.		Tuam	ditto.
	Cootehill	ditto.		Woodford	ditto.
Donegal	Lifford	county gaol.	Kerry	Tralee	county gaol.
	Donegal	bridewell.		Cahiriveen	ditto.
	Letterkenny	ditto.		Castle Island	ditto.
Down	Downpatrick	county gaol.		Dingle	ditto.
	Newry	bridewell.		Kenmare	ditto.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen	county gaol.		Killarney	ditto.
	Newtown Butler	bridewell.		Listowel	ditto.
Kildare	Nuas	county gaol.		Milltown	ditto.
	Athy	ditto.		Tarbert	ditto.
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon	ditto.	Kilkenny	Kilkenny	county gaol.
	Ballinamore	bridewell.		Kilkenny	city gaol.
	Manor Hamilton	ditto.		Thomastown	bridewell.
Londonderry	Londonderry	county gaol.	King's Co.	Tullamore	county gaol.
	Coleraine	bridewell.		Parsonstown	bridewell.
	Magherafelt	ditto.	Limerick	Limerick	county gaol.
	Newtownlimavady	ditto.		Limerick	city gaol.
Longford	Longford	county gaol.		Bruff	ditto.
Louth	Dundalk	ditto.		Croome	ditto.
	Drogheda	town gaol.		Glynn	ditto.
	Ardee	bridewell.		Kilfinnan	ditto.
Meath	Trim	county gaol.		Newcastle	ditto.
	Kells	bridewell.		Rathkeale	ditto.
	Navan	ditto.	Mayo	Castlebar	county gaol.
Monaghan	Monaghan	county gaol.		Ballinrobe	bridewell.
	Carrickmacross	bridewell.	Queen's Co.	Maryborough	county gaol.
	Castleblayney	ditto.		Abbeyleix	bridewell.
Roscommon	Roscommon	county gaol.		Borris-in-Oseory	ditto.
	Athlone	bridewell.		Stradbally	ditto.
	Boyle	ditto.	Tipperary	Clonmel	county gaol.
	Castleroa	ditto.		Borrisokane	bridewell.
	Strokestown	ditto.		Cahir	ditto.
Sligo	Sligo	county gaol.		Carrick-on-Suir	ditto.
	Ballymote	bridewell.		Cashel	ditto.
Tyrone	Omagh	county gaol.		Clogheen	ditto.
	Clogher	bridewell.		Nenagh	ditto.
	Dungannon	ditto.		New Birmingham	ditto.
	Strabane	ditto.		Newport	ditto.
Westmeath	Mullingar	county gaol.		Roscrea	ditto.
	Moate	bridewell.		Templemore	ditto.
				Thurles	ditto.
				Tipperary	ditto.
<b>SOUTH DISTRICT :</b>				Waterford	county gaol.
Carlow	Carlow	county gaol.		Waterford	city gaol.
Clare	Ennis	ditto.		Waterford	house of correction.
	Ennistymon	bridewell.		Dungarvan	bridewell.
	Kilrush	ditto.		Lismore	ditto.
	Six-mile Bridge	ditto.	Wexford	Wexford	county gaol.
	Tulla	ditto.		Enniscorthy	bridewell.
Cork	Cork	county gaol.		Gorey	ditto.
	Cork	city ditto.		New Ross	ditto.
	Cork	bridewell.	Wicklow	Wicklow	county gaol.
	Kinsale	corporation gaol.		Baltinglass	bridewell.
	Youghal	ditto.			
	Bandon	bridewell.			

SCHEDULE (B.)

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—STATE OF DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS, on 1st January, 1840.

ASYLUMS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.		10.	11.		12.		13.		14.	15.	16.	17.
									Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	From want of Work.	From Inability.				
Armagh - -	106	-	16	106	123	39	7	5	66	59	Armagh - - Monaghan - - Fermanagh - - Cavan - -	-	40	54	-	21	18 5 7	109 5 11	2,540 4 8	20 6 5	
Belfast - -	104	100	46	96	195	62	-	29	120	97	Antrim - - Down - -	16	74	32	-	48	170 16 4	372 10 4	3,969 16 2	18 16 4	
Londonderry - -	104	-	96	88	188	56	9	30	107	102	Londonderry - - Tyrone - - Donegal - -	14	69	15	-	37	188 18 5	320 19 7	3,278 5 5	15 19 9½	
Richmond - -	236	-	54	198	288	49	7	15	139	150	Dublin City - - Meath - - Louth - - Wicklow - -	12	110	132	-	35	149 1 5	309 3 6	5,467 10 2	16 11 7	
Carlow - -	104	-	63	88	143	25	-	5	83	72	Carlow - - Kilkenny Co. & City Kildare - - Wexford - -	11	59	36	-	32	58 10 6	288 1 9	2,391 4 7	15 10 7	
Maryborough - -	104	-	66	88	148	25	3	17	73	82	Queen's County - - King's County - - Westmeath - - Longford - -	7	50	32	-	39	156 15 5	483 7 4	2,708 4 9	17 7 2	
Ballinasloe - -	152	-	92	124	214	49	5	33	115	91	Galway, Co. & Town Mayo - - Sligo - - Roscommon - - Leitrim - -	7	54	17	-	83	59 15 11	202 15 10	3,765 16 6	15 7 1½	
Limerick - -	150	148	50	156	306	66	-	21	106	173	Limerick - - Limerick City - - Clare - - Kerry - -	14	60	7	-	158	779 14 9	440 0 0	5,212 7 1	15 14 0	
Clonmel - -	60	-	36	20	99	45	-	6	55	41	Tipperary - -	10	25	17	-	31	39 0 2	154 9 6	2,156 6 7	21 17 5	
Waterford - -	100	-	-	24	94	30	8	7	47	54	Waterford - - Waterford City - -	-	29	6	-	39	51 16 0	185 16 4	2,167 7 10	21 13 5½	

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APPENDIX TO EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF THE

SCHEDULE (C.)

RETURN OF TRADES' WORK, HARD LABOUR, and SCHOOLS in the several GAOLS in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1839.

GAOLS.	MALES.													FEMALES.					AMOUNT of Cost of Work.		AMOUNT of Return of Work.		No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: Number of Feet Ascend per Day.	SCHOOLS.		GAOLS.											
	Masons or Stone cutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Other Trades.	Total of Trades.	Stone-breakers.	Treadwheel.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total (CONTINUED).	Needlework.	Knitting and Spinning.	Washing.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total (CONTINUED).	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
																																				Males.	Females.	Males.
Antrim	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	10	105	-	17	30	162	44	24	4	5	9	248	167	12	11	38	18	10	252	5	2	88	19	7	1	1	Antrim.			
Belfast	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	18	85	7	9	2	63	14	6	2	3	6	26	12	6	3	4	1	0	999	14	1	45	3	10	1	1	Belfast.			
Armagh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	23	4	13	2	7	49	5	4	1	3	1	19	113	5	6	46	12	0	196	10	6	75	6	11	26	1	1	Armagh.		
Carlow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	23	4	80	13	9	107	6	23	4	1	2	37	35	0	11	18	7	4	151	14	3	64	3	11	6	1	1	Carlow.		
Cavan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	27	41	9	42	34	100	7	25	9	6	6	30	86	6	0	24	2	7	141	18	3	40	10	3	19	1	1	Cavan.		
Clare	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	9	6	14	12	87	8	8	11	6	6	53	260	17	6	260	17	6	377	16	5	377	16	5	16	1	1	Clare.		
Cork County	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	6	14	12	48	87	8	2	3	2	17	42	207	5	8	7	2	10	270	12	0	81	0	10	-	-	1	1	Cork County.	
Cork City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	82	17	9	13	56	127	5	14	2	4	20	55	258	6	10	80	9	10	342	16	4	112	19	10	12	-	-	1	1	Donegal.
Donegal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	51	1	1	34	100	6	6	7	17	17	45	17	13	6	6	7	2	172	1	5	27	4	11	-	-	1	1	Down.	
Down	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	16	20	10	24	82	6	12	6	3	13	38	85	7	0	6	7	2	288	0	5	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	Dublin.	
Dublin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	11	16	21	10	24	82	9	7	7	4	7	34	98	1	2	-	-	-	288	0	5	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	Fermanagh.	
Fermanagh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	52	26	14	19	116	9	7	7	4	7	34	98	1	2	-	-	-	288	0	5	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	Galway.	
Galway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	52	26	14	19	116	9	7	7	4	7	34	98	1	2	-	-	-	288	0	5	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	Galway Town.	
Galway Town	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	11	61	8	83	2	16	2	3	8	14	2	2	3	1	3	5	2	18	10	2	2	2	-	-	1	1	Kerry.	
Kerry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	20	-	7	3	56	5	7	4	3	2	21	84	14	5	10	4	6	104	17	0	16	10	5	9	-	-	1	1	Kildare, Naas.
Kildare, Naas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	-	3	3	13	2	2	2	2	1	9	91	5	0	23	10	5	165	19	9	35	6	4	5	-	-	1	1	Kildare, Naas.
Ditto, Athy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	45	20	10	4	94	10	5	6	4	2	27	89	3	6	-	-	-	114	3	6	35	3	10	13	-	-	1	1	Kilkenny.
Kilkenny	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	18	-	3	3	24	2	6	2	3	2	15	116	2	6	-	-	-	324	19	6	10	12	6	27	-	-	1	1	Kilkenny City.
Kilkenny City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	37	-	4	7	94	6	8	4	3	5	18	48	14	6	10	3	11	57	10	1	41	6	6	-	-	1	1	King's County.	
King's County	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	25	8	13	18	67	4	3	4	2	5	18	135	8	3	33	17	3	296	17	4	49	10	8	-	-	1	1	Leitrim.	
Leitrim	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	61	9	10	2	3	24	5	4	5	4	14	135	8	3	33	17	3	296	17	4	49	10	8	-	-	1	1	Limerick.	
Limerick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	25	8	13	18	67	4	3	4	2	5	18	48	14	6	10	3	11	57	10	1	41	6	6	-	-	1	1	Limerick City.	
Limerick City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	25	8	13	18	67	4	3	4	2	5	18	135	8	3	33	17	3	296	17	4	49	10	8	-	-	1	1	Londonderry.	
Londonderry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	28	10	2	3	24	6	11	4	3	4	18	310	4	14	3	7	4	658	2	10	6	16	7	5	-	-	1	1	Longford.
Longford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	18	33	13	6	97	2	15	2	2	1	22	60	19	2	1	2	0	84	4	9	5	10	0	6	-	-	1	1	Louth.
Louth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	16	16	10	8	79	10	2	2	8	5	28	67	16	9	-	-	-	102	18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Louth.
Louth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	27	80	17	18	131	8	8	4	3	7	30	82	1	3	2	10	3	146	3	5	7	6	1	19	-	-	1	1	Mayo.
Mayo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	34	26	6	12	96	5	8	3	2	6	24	40	13	4	31	13	2	60	8	2	21	8	0	8	-	-	1	1	Meath.
Meath	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	42	7	12	15	86	6	8	4	4	9	23	47	15	8	-	-	-	84	7	8	68	7	10	57	-	-	1	1	Monaghan.
Monaghan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	17	17	17	14	74	4	16	8	2	3	23	142	1	1	10	18	0	350	13	7	68	7	10	57	-	-	1	1	Queen's County.
Queen's County	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	17	14	74	4	16	8	2	3	23	23	47	15	8	-	-	-	84	7	8	68	7	10	57	-	-	1	1	Roscommon.
Roscommon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	34	10	7	16	81	7	1	4	2	4	18	212	4	4	150	19	0	415	6	8	248	0	7	35	-	-	1	1	Sligo.
Sligo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65	106	17	17	14	81	15	16	16	4	12	63	883	13	7	94	9	7	1151	14	9	148	11	4	40	-	-	1	1	Tipperary.
Tipperary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	22	15	20	28	96	6	4	2	2	11	31	199	13	0	54	15	8	331	15	3	102	11	0	2	-	-	1	1	Tyrone.
Tyrone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57	8	11	10	18	76	4	12	2	2	1	21	1155	7	5	26	6	9	1209	13	8	34	5	8	149	-	-	1	1	Waterford.
Waterford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	-	51	18	58	136	2	6	2	2	17	27	15	7	4	4	13	10	21	16	0	9	0	10	-	-	1	1	Waterford City.	
Waterford City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	26	2	2	2	82	5	7	4	2	6	24	40	0	0	-	-	-	198	8	1	62	8	0	4	-	-	1	1	Westmeath.
Westmeath	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	2	14	4	7	53	8	11	-	2	4	25	40	0	0	-	-	-	6	0	0	62	8	0	4	-	-	1	1	Wexford.
Wexford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	2	14	4	7	53	8	11	-	2	4	25	40	0	0	-	-	-	6	0	0	62	8	0	4	-	-	1	1	Wicklow.

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SCHEDULE (D.)

RETURN of ACCOMMODATION in the several COUNTY GAOLS, 1839.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Average Number Confined	Highest Number	Number of Cells.	Other Rooms with Beds.	Number of Beds in the Rooms.	Total Confined in the Year, Debtors included	NUMBER OF RECOMMITTALS.				
							Once.	Twice	Thrice	Four Times.	Total.
Antrim	178	280	44	8	13	994	152	74	32	35	293
Belfast	125	146	38	1	12	1,494	103	63	15	142	313
Armagh	124	152	7	30	78	1,047	43	1	8	2	54
Carlow	79	113	62	10	10	546	15	3	1	-	19
Cavan	133	173	68	7	21	728	10	5	4	5	24
Clare	104	180	65	4	44	1,017	25	3	-	1	29
Cork	226	259	171	68	204	1,423	66	20	1	43	130
Cork City	136	209	108	13	25	1,230	49	24	9	19	101
Donegal	78½	114	85	10	22	473	51	10	3	3	67
Down	116	177	166	4	8	659	41	6	6	4	57
Dublin	152	188	68	9	16	1,716	173	39	21	8	241
Fermanagh	114	149	32	12	23	986	40	13	3	13	69
Galway	170	209	84	15	42	878	-	-	-	-	75
Galway Town	35	58	34	6	8	651	120	70	48	51	289
Kerry	152	187	79	4	-	930	49	22	23	29	123
Kildare	99½	147	93	6	8	979	27	21	12	8	68
Kilkenny	118	163	48	12	47	490	25	8	6	4	43
Kilkenny City	35	62	-	18	38	198	4	2	-	-	6
King's County	132½	156	124	-	-	1,000	80	31	11	62	184
Leitrim	80½	100	81	14	34	574	12	3	1	1	17
Limerick	131	175	96	17	51	896	25	1	5	-	31
Limerick City	101½	132	84	6	18	1,257	96	72	32	18	218
Londonderry	103	137	168	7	21	762	3	7	5	1	16
Longford	152	226	69	6	14	1,311	7	1	4	1	13
Louth	90	107	31	10	15	800	11	9	5	7	32
Drogheda	27½	52	16	2	7	139	7	3	-	2	12
Mayo	194½	265	128	20	60	1,315	11	15	16	28	70
Meath	108	143	88	24	60	851	12	9	-	-	15
Managhan	113	148	75	9	33	529	6	10	6	1	23
Queen's County	112	141	75	28	80	746	52	14	9	6	81
Roscommon	104	141	64	16	32	525	6	6	-	-	12
Sligo	93½	128	79	3	6	540	39	13	7	17	76
Tipperary	393	477	219	10	-	2,219	80	20	3	19	122
Tyrone	97½	114	66	19	14	551	22	10	7	12	51
Waterford	93	110	59	12	26	396	15	-	1	-	16
Waterford City	16	42	14	1	2	623	12	9	1	-	22
Westmeath	141	175	97	13	30	1,034	25	0	4	-	38
Wexford	115	151	39	7	16	676	43	15	7	6	71
Wicklow	69	91	33	6	6	768	30	15	7	3	55

SCHEDULE D.  
Accommodation in the County Gaols.

SCHEDULE (E.)

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1839.

(Continued on page 69.)

SALARY OF															
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
GAOLS.	Nature of Fuel.	Number of Fires in the Gaol.	Nature of Dietary.	Rate of Diet per Head.	Total Cost of Diet in the Year.	Local Inspector.	Medical Officers.	Chaplains.	Governors.	Turnkeys.	Other Officers.	Schoolmaster.	Matron.	Clerk.	
				d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	coal	25	mixed	3½	1,342 0 3	92 6 2	74 0 0	110 15 6	276 18 6	245 0 0	54 10 2	27 13 10	35 0 0	45 0 0	
Belfast,	coal	17	mixed	3	592 5 10½	55 7 8	361 8 6	110 15 6	120 0 0	180 4 0	-	-	48 0 0	-	
Armagh,	c. and t.	17	mixed	2½	497 9 5	80 0 0	20 0 0	120 0 0	144 0 0	65 0 0	106 6 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	-	
Carlow,	c. and t.	29	mixed	3½	439 3 11	36 18 4	-	55 7 8	200 0 0	160 0 0	-	-	50 0 0	20 0 0	
Cavan,	turf	25	mixed	3¼	648 9 8	80 0 0	-	90 0 0	168 9 2	230 15 6	20 0 0	18 9 2	40 0 0	-	
Clare,	c. and t.	30	mixed	3	569 11 4	-	74 0 0	92 6 2	300 0 0	329 0 0	50 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	
Cork,	coal	63	bread	5½	1976 12 3	150 0 0	95 13 4	88 9 2	468 0 0	550 13 9	138 16 8	-	50 0 0	60 0 0	
City,	coal	42	bread	4½	812 2 3	75 0 0	60 0 0	92 6 2	200 0 0	351 0 0	73 2 0	-	40 0 0	-	
Donegal,	coal	36	mixed	3½	487 15 1	95 16 8	15 0 0	90 0 0	150 0 0	140 0 0	12 4 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	-	
Down,	coal	54	mixed	3¼	718 13 6½	300 0 0	27 13 10	90 0 0	100 0 0	325 0 0	7 9 11	40 0 0	52 10 0	12 0 0	
Dublin,	c. and t.	36	bread	5	1404 6 5	120 0 0	110 15 4	166 3 0	276 18 4	286 6 2	143 10 0	44 0 0	52 10 0	73 17 0	
Fermanagh,	turf	34	mixed	4	418 6 7	100 0 0	-	90 0 0	111 0 0	150 0 0	9 6 0	13 18 5	30 0 0	30 0 0	
Galway,	c. and t.	35	mixed	4½	903 16 8	73 16 11	74 0 0	92 6 2	375 7 8	270 0 0	65 0 0	-	30 0 0	40 0 0	
Town,	turf	21	bread	6½	353 15 4	36 18 6	55 7 8	55 7 8	138 9 2	98 0 0	-	-	20 0 0	-	
Kerry,	turf	21	potato	4½	978 3 10	100 0 0	73 16 11	92 6 2	240 0 0	365 0 0	140 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	-	
Kildare,Naas,	turf	36	mixed	4½	475 14 4	36 18 5	86 3 0	55 7 8	200 0 0	150 0 0	7 14 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	-	
Athy,	turf	14	mixed	3¼	168 4 10	27 13 8	18 9 2	55 7 8	100 6 0	75 0 0	6 0 0	-	20 0 0	-	
Kilkenny,	c. and t.	32	mixed	4½	708 15 7	80 0 0	-	92 6 0	240 0 0	137 0 0	5 14 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	-	
City,	coal	10	bread	5½	292 15 2½	30 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	85 0 0	92 15 8½	-	-	15 0 0	-	
King's Co.,	c. and t.	65	potato	3	630 18 2½	100 0 0	65 0 0	80 0 0	184 12 2	265 0 0	18 4 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	-	
Leitrim,	c. and t.	36	mixed	3½	413 13 6½	100 0 0	65 0 0	60 0 0	215 0 0	165 0 0	69 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	-	
Limerick,	coal	28	mixed	4	845 11 8	-	80 0 0	100 0 0	300 0 0	389 13 0	25 0 0	49 0 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	
City,	coal	14	mixed	3½	579 5 4	150 0 0	56 0 0	60 0 0	130 0 0	240 10 0	22 10 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	-	
Londonderry,	coal	26	mixed	4½	504 1 2½	90 0 0	94 0 0	138 9 3	130 0 0	193 2 0	5 15 4	30 0 0	30 0 0	-	
Longford,	c. and t.	25	mixed	4½	743 0 11½	46 3 1	25 0 0	110 15 6	150 0 0	212 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	40 0 0	-	
Louth,	coal	27	mixed	3½	342 14 0	73 16 10	112 6 2	110 15 6	176 15 6	160 0 0	-	30 0 0	30 0 0	-	
Drogheda,	coal	12	mixed	3½	153 8 4	27 13 10	-	90 0 0	73 16 11	20 0 0	-	-	6	-	
Mayo,	c. and t.	66	mixed	3½	897 0 1½	75 0 0	-	102 13 10	300 0 0	380 0 0	61 0 0	-	40 0 0	-	
Meath,	c. and t.	25	potato	4½	670 1 9½	60 0 0	73 16 0	100 0 0	276 18 6	283 8 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	
Monaghan,	coal	28	mixed	3½	559 2 3	92 6 2	73 16 10	90 0 0	138 9 2	174 15 10	-	25 0 0	24 16 0	-	
Queen's Co.,	c. and t.	36	mixed	2½	361 7 10½	40 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	250 0 0	317 10 0	16 0 0	-	35 0 0	60 0 0	
Roscommon,	turf	36	mixed	3½	690 16 4	92 6 2	-	92 6 2	200 0 0	270 0 0	134 8 0	20 0 0	32 6 1	48 0 0	
Sligo,	coal	44	mixed	3½	621 14 8½	92 6 2	86 0 0	90 0 0	250 0 0	184 10 0	44 16 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	
Tipperary,	coal	-	bread	3½	2,476 14 8	100 0 0	74 0 0	100 0 0	300 0 0	478 15 0	150 0 0	140 0 0	55 0 0	25 0 0	
Tyrone,	turf	56	mixed	3½	743 19 10	80 0 0	-	90 0 0	150 0 0	127 2 0	-	18 0 0	25 0 0	40 0 0	
Waterford,	coal	33	mixed	3½	419 9 6	80 0 0	65 0 0	80 0 0	200 0 0	210 0 0	10 0 0	-	30 0 0	40 0 0	
City,	coal	11	mixed	3½	100 18 2	60 0 0	28 0 0	80 0 0	120 0 0	100 0 0	-	-	40 0 0	-	
Westmeath,	c. and t.	39	mixed	3½	619 3 7	50 0 0	42 0 0	138 9 0	276 18 4	292 18 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	-	
Wexford,	coal	29	mixed	6½	937 18 4	50 0 0	-	100 0 0	160 0 0	200 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	45 0 0	-	
Wicklow,	coal	12	mixed	4	434 18 7	46 3 1	65 0 0	73 16 9	100 0 0	175 0 0	20 0 0	-	30	-	

INSPECTORS GENERAL OF PRISONS, &c., IRELAND.

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The preceding Account of Expenditure—continued.

16. Fuel.		17. Soap and Candles.		18. Straw.		19. Medicines.		20. Stationery.		21. Male Clothing.		22. Female Clothing.		23. Furniture and Bedding.		24. Repairs of the Gaol.		25. Sundries.		26. Conveyance of Convicts and Prisoners.		27. Average Number of Prisoners.		28. Total Expense of the Gaol.		29. Total Cost of each Prisoner in the Year.		30. GAOLS.				
£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.	£	d.					
90	0	0	0	21	16	9	52	9	1	12	10	7	12	2	4	66	0	2	59	16	6	67	1	4	2,864	16	9	12	13	6	Antrim.	
71	6	0	7	15	8	7	22	13	8	11	19	2	22	5	4	23	2	6	40	17	10	-	-	125	1,487	10	0	11	18	0	Belfast.	
112	19	11	0	10	0	0	62	14	7	14	7	11	3	7	3	73	3	7	60	7	6	5	9	124	1,499	6	4	12	1	10	Armagh.	
165	3	3	2	13	19	7	26	13	9	12	6	0	8	15	0	32	5	2	56	5	11	26	7	79	1,384	16	9	17	10	7	Carlow.	
153	13	10	2	11	2	3	24	3	4	20	2	7	20	10	0	34	16	4	48	4	0	-	-	133	1,746	3	6	13	2	6	Cavan.	
109	1	0	27	18	4	11	53	11	3	20	2	7	15	5	8	69	10	10	112	2	0	25	6	134	2,076	3	2	15	9	10	Clare.	
214	14	2	55	16	0	24	156	8	0	53	3	6	73	1	8	73	1	8	282	7	4	13	5	262	4,817	15	11	18	7	9	Cork.	
215	15	10	47	15	6	16	39	16	11	12	18	0	-	-	71	13	7	117	9	4	58	7	6	136	2,507	4	9	18	8	8	City.	
160	14	10	26	7	6	22	8	4	1	18	15	2	-	-	123	13	1	375	19	3	-	-	93	1,835	17	5	19	14	9	Donegal.		
159	10	5	28	7	7	11	7	16	4	70	16	0	24	12	6	52	0	2	132	17	8	46	19	2	2,391	1	4	15	18	9	Down.	
146	15	5	24	0	9	24	26	14	4	92	8	8	45	19	5	120	9	6	229	14	7	54	6	4	3,483	0	6	18	16	6	Dublin.	
144	5	5	24	5	0	11	51	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	32	4	10	64	2	10	-	-	114	1,315	3	11	11	10	8	Fermanagh.		
195	19	7	19	18	2	14	15	2	4	152	15	2	35	0	0	5	17	10	82	10	0	-	-	170	2,445	16	8	7	12	3	Galway.	
82	8	9	4	15	3	4	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	0	-	-	35	876	11	8	25	0	10	Town.	
207	0	0	21	9	9	15	6	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	19	1	2	178	16	1	14	13	6	152	2,596	11	1	17	1	7	Kerry.	
171	10	7	15	17	4	17	11	0	6	14	10	0	6	3	11	44	4	1	44	0	8	36	8	0	76	1,438	11	1	21	9	5	Kildare, Naas.
55	16	8	17	6	2	4	4	7	6	15	4	1	4	7	6	34	9	0	51	19	7	8	7	29	683	5	3	23	3	3	Athy.	
197	10	5	16	5	0	45	40	5	2	42	7	9	14	12	4	87	18	1	19	8	0	-	-	111	1,814	1	11	15	7	5	Kilkenny.	
44	0	0	10	13	6	4	22	0	0	24	0	0	12	0	0	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	35	732	15	5	20	18	8	City.	
99	19	4	19	9	5	8	22	10	9	7	3	4	8	16	6	126	9	11	6	18	0	-	-	132	843	17	6	14	0	2	King's County.	
146	7	0	16	0	0	6	40	17	10	38	3	0	21	0	6	332	3	0	43	10	1	7	18	80	1,920	0	9	23	18	2	Leitrim.	
89	0	10	22	1	5	4	13	14	11	13	14	11	-	-	7	10	0	9	59	8	11	11	1	139	2,210	1	8	15	17	11	Limerick.	
81	10	9	16	17	10	21	20	0	0	16	19	8	-	-	61	14	0	35	15	6	6	6	6	101	1,603	11	9	15	15	5	City.	
156	15	9	32	7	2	9	34	10	10	24	0	7	-	-	64	11	3	112	9	10	24	16	6	103	1,928	7	11	18	14	5	Londonberry.	
92	8	6	18	2	6	12	25	0	0	3	1	5	0	12	8	19	16	10	86	14	10	19	15	0	1,741	2	2	11	9	1	Longford.	
98	19	11	15	14	3	12	36	3	6	15	15	2	-	-	34	12	6	43	14	3	136	2	10	90	1,440	1	11	16	0	10	Louth.	
50	5	4	10	6	10	4	8	0	0	24	11	8	12	5	10	-	-	6	19	6	5	7	15	27	487	1	8	17	14	3	Drogheda.	
386	18	1	41	8	0	32	44	2	6	30	17	0	-	-	22	15	0	-	156	18	0	-	-	194	2,697	5	9	13	19	0	Mayo.	
100	14	0	22	8	6	14	66	18	6	20	6	9	4	19	7	132	15	10	26	0	1	37	9	108	2,089	2	7	28	12	0	Meath.	
130	10	3	18	0	0	15	31	6	11	26	14	10	17	13	1	92	19	6	-	-	-	-	-	112	1,632	2	3	14	8	10	Monaghan.	
135	18	1	18	6	6	8	32	3	0	69	4	9	20	19	4	38	6	10	104	16	7	10	15	0	1,663	19	0	14	2	4	Queen's Co.	
251	10	0	78	11	0	28	79	5	4	34	15	6	38	6	10	105	6	11	68	15	1	10	15	0	2,387	10	8	19	5	1	Roscommon.	
173	14	0	23	6	3	15	48	5	1	107	2	3	6	10	3	108	14	8	6	14	6	2	18	3	2,079	6	3	19	5	0	Sligo.	
258	7	2	75	12	6	32	79	5	4	46	16	5	-	-	120	2	5	212	4	7	61	4	11	-	393	4,800	13	6	12	4	3	Tipperary.
212	5	0	41	14	4	7	30	16	9	108	15	9	6	6	4	85	18	9	316	2	2	27	15	6	1,469	2	8	15	15	11	Tyrone.	
81	16	6	33	9	9	10	26	11	1	22	3	5	17	15	8	113	7	0	6	4	3	4	6	93	1,469	2	8	15	15	11	Waterford.	
32	16	6	7	7	6	4	10	9	7	7	10	0	9	7	10	17	10	3	3	6	7	-	-	16	632	4	7	39	10	3	City.	
130	17	8	28	9	2	33	-	-	-	8	4	3	-	-	29	17	10	106	19	9	8	3	0	141	1,975	17	0	5	8	3	Westmeath.	
136	15	10	31	7	0	23	44	14	2	21	7	4	0	17	4	74	4	2	38	12	2	13	0	115	2,070	15	7	18	0	1	Wexford.	
28	10	0	26	3	4	6	14	3	6	71	1	2	21	3	8	46	4	6	52	3	1	3	3	69	1,264	18	0	18	6	7	Wicklow.	

Total expense of the several County Gaols in Ireland, £76,143 10s. 11d.

(Continued from page 68.)

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APPENDIX TO EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF THE

SCHEDULE (F.)

COST OF SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, and INCIDENTS in BRIDEWELLS within the Year 1839.

SCHEDULE F.  
Cost of Subsistence,  
Fuel, and Incidents  
in Bridewells within  
the Year 1839.

COUNTY.	BRIDEWELL.	Charge for each Bridewell.	Total Charge to the County.	COUNTY.	BRIDEWELL.	Charge for each Bridewell.	Total Charge to the County.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Antrim	Antrim	17 15 8	94 7 6½	Leitrim	Ballinamore	29 14 9	40 15 7½		
	Ballymena	51 19 8			Manor-Hamilton	10 0 10½			
	Ballymoney	24 12 2½		Limerick	Bruff	45 18 5			
Armagh	Ballybot	49 8 11	Croom		29 6 9				
	Lurgan	24 8 3	Glynn		10 14 7				
	Market Hill	19 14 1	Kilfinnan		26 7 0½				
Cavan	Ballyborough	42 5 6	Londonderry	Newcastle	24 6 2½	179 7 6			
	Ballyconnell	16 13 4		Rathkeale	42 4 6				
Clare	Cootehill	32 3 5½	91 2 3½	Coleraine	35 14 0½	69 17 6½			
	Ennistymon	10 17 0½		Magherafelt	16 8 10				
	Kilrush	13 3 10		Newtownlimavady	17 13 8				
	Six-mile-Bridge	10 16 11	Louth	Ardee	16 14 0½	16 14 0½			
Tulla	23 1 3½	57 19 1		Mayo	Ballinrobe		82 14 11	82 14 11	
Cork	Bandon	27 14 11	519 6 7½		Monaghan	Carrickmacross	32 3 3		81 11 1
	Bantry	45 11 0½		Castleblayney		49 7 10			
	Castletown	13 19 0½		Queen's Co.	Abbeyleix	16 5 3½	41 12 2		
	Charleville	13 17 5			Borris-in-Ossory	9 19 6			
	Clonakilty	18 10 0			Stradbally	15 7 4½			
	Cove	24 19 9		Roscommon	Athlone	12 3 1½	81 7 0½		
	Dunmanway	10 10 4½			Boyle	27 15 9			
	Fermoy	51 8 7			Castlerea	18 6 7			
	Kanturk	48 10 2			Strokestown	23 1 7			
	Macroom	30 18 8½			Sligo	Ballymote		19 15 0	19 15 0
	Mallow	58 0 6½				Tipperary		Borrisokane	
	Middleton	48 15 9		Cahir	46 0 4				
	Millstreet	18 4 10		Carrick-on-Suir	25 15 7				
	Mitchelstown	32 16 1		Cashel	158 9 11				
Roscarberry	13 4 2	Clogheen	13 4 8						
Skibbereen	42 6 2½	Nenagh	216 9 2½						
Donegal	Donegal	13 11 6	38 3 2	New Birmingham	67 3 2				
	Letterkenny	24 11 8		Newport	29 9 1				
Down	Newry	89 12 7½	89 12 7½	Roscrea	50 1 0				
	Galway	Ballinasloe		36 1 2	Templemore	75 19 6			
Clifden		64 15 9	Thurles	123 3 0					
Eyre-court		31 7 2½	Tipperary	76 6 2	935 1 2½				
Gort		66 9 10½	Tyrone	Clogher		33 2 6½			
Loughrea		160 16 2		Strabane	31 5 0½	64 7 7			
Tuam		34 14 0	Waterford	Dungarvan	48 8 11				
Woodford		11 6 3		Lismore	18 14 8	67 3 7			
Kerry	405 10 5	Cahiriveen	35 19 2	Westmeath	Moate		44 18 0	44 18 0	
		Castle Island	25 5 7		Wexford	Enniscorthy	17 14 6		
		Dingle	16 6 9½	Gorey		27 9 10			
		Kenmare	28 19 0	New Ross		12 7 4	57 11 8		
		Killarney	40 14 0	236 4 11		14 7 5			
		Listowel	51 12 3½						
Milltown	18 18 2								
Tarbert	18 9 11								
Kilkenny	Thomastown	14 7 5	14 7 5						

SCHEDULE (G.)

A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, SMALL TRADES, and other WORKS which could be introduced with advantage into all GAOLS in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline; pointing out the WORKS most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different Periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, as soon as he learns his Trade.

INSPECTORS GENERAL OF PRISONS, &c., IRELAND.

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One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.		Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.		Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Six, and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.		Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Nine, and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.		Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.		Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	
	Months.	Weeks.			Months.	Weeks.			Months.	Weeks.			Months.	Weeks.			Months.	Weeks.		Months.
Ink-making	-	-	1 0 6	Wire-lattice making	1	-	1 0 6	Coopering	2	-	1 0 6	Collar-making	3	-	1 0 6	Cabinet-maker	12	-	4 0	
Blacking-making	-	-	1 0 0	Sack-cloth weaving	1	-	1 0 0	Bellows-making	2	-	1 0 0	Tackling-making	3	-	1 0 6	Carpenter	12	-	3 0	
Leath-splitting	-	-	1 0 0	Nail-making	1	-	1 0 0	Horse-shoeing	3	-	1 0 0	Shoe-making for Farmers.	3	-	1 0 6	Stone-cutter	12	-	3 0	
Putty-making for glazing.	-	-	1 0 0	Turner's Work for Kitchen use.	1	-	1 0 0	Trunk-making	1	-	1 0 0	Shoe-maker	3	-	2 0 0	White-smith	12	-	3 0	
Putty-making for plastering.	-	-	1 0 0	Glue-boiling	1	-	1 0 0	Cap-making	1	-	1 0 0	Candle-maker	2	-	1 0 6	Harness-maker	12	-	3 0	
Pegwood for Shoe-makers.	-	-	1 0 0	Varnish-making	1	-	1 0 0	Fisher of Hides	1	-	1 0 0	Sailcloth-maker	1	-	1 0 6	(Coach)	6	-	3 0	
Flething Skins	-	-	1 0 0	Baking (Bread)	1	-	1 0 0	Brush-maker	1	-	1 0 0	Currier	2	-	1 0 6	Tailoring	6	-	3 0	
Basil Skin-straining	-	-	1 0 0	Flax-dresser	1	-	1 0 0	Brogue-maker	1	-	1 0 0	Cart, Plough, and Harrow-maker	3	-	1 0 6	Hating	3	-	3 0	
Cord-making (Twine)	-	-	1 0 6	Sieve-making	1	-	1 0 0	Glue-boiler	1	-	1 0 0	Comb-maker	1	-	1 0 6	Cutter	3	-	3 0	
Size-making	-	-	1 0 0	Spinner of Cotton	1	-	1 0 0	Pump-borer	1	-	1 0 0	Cart and Wagon-making.	3	-	1 0 6	Cart and Wagon-making.	6	-	1 0 6	
Mop-making	-	-	1 0 0	Straw Plat for Bonnets.	1	-	1 0 0	Reed-maker	1	-	1 0 0	Whitemith(House-smith).	3	-	1 0 6	Plough-making	3	-	1 0 6	
Oakum-cordding	-	-	0 0 6	Whip-making	1	-	1 0 0	Sailcloth-maker	1	-	1 0 0	Glass-cutter	3	-	1 0 6	Block-making for Ships.	2	-	1 0 6	
Paint-grinding	-	-	1 0 6	Toy-making	1	-	1 0 0	Turner	2	-	1 0 0	Harness-maker(Car)	3	-	1 0 6	Engraving	12	-	3 0	
Paint-mixing	-	-	1 0 6	Bird-cage making	1	-	1 0 0	Rope-maker	1	-	1 0 0	Saddler	3	-	1 0 6	Printing	12	-	3 0	
Lime-burning	-	-	1 0 0	Blacking-making for Shoes.	1	-	1 0 0	Patien and Clog-maker.	1	-	1 0 0	Shuttle-maker	3	-	1 0 6	Turning	2	-	1 0 6	
Wire-drawing	-	-	1 0 6	Paper-staining	1	-	1 0 0	Wheelwright	2	-	1 0 0	Upholsterer	3	-	1 0 6	Wagon-wheel making.	6	-	1 0 0	
Mat-weaving	-	-	1 0 0	Lint-smaking	1	-	1 0 0	Block-maker for Ships.	2	-	1 0 0	Weaver of Cloth	6	-	1 0 6	Wire-worker	6	-	1 0 6	
Wool-scouring	-	-	1 0 6	Starch-making from Bran or Potatoes.	1	-	1 0 0	Block-maker for Dyer.	1	-	1 0 0	Weaver of Cord	3	-	1 0 0	Hair-cloth maker	6	-	1 0 0	
Painting in Oil	-	-	1 0 0	Sail-cloth making	1	-	1 0 0	Stocking-hosier	2	-	1 0 0	Weaver of Damask	6	-	1 0 0	Pocket-book maker	6	-	2 0 0	
Hair-twisting(curled)	-	-	1 0 0	Tape-weaving	1	-	1 0 0	Racket-maker	1	-	1 0 0	Weaver of Linen	6	-	1 0 0	Saddle-tree maker	6	-	2 0 0	
Flax-scutching	-	-	1 0 0	Cork-cutting	1	-	1 0 0	Thread-maker	2	-	1 0 0	Weaver of Muslin	4	-	1 0 0	Pin-maker	6	-	2 0 0	
Light Shoe-making (Lith Canvas).	-	-	1 0 0	Trunk-making	1	-	1 0 0	Cutler	1	-	1 0 0	Weaver of Flannel	2	-	1 0 0	Weaver of Broad Cloth.	6	-	1 0 6	
Tape-weaving	-	-	1 0 0	Wood-cutting	1	-	1 0 0	Wool-scourer	2	-	1 0 0	Weaver of Serge or Stuff.	3	-	1 0 0	Weaver of Cotton Cord.	3	-	1 0 0	
Wax-making (Shoe-makers).	-	-	1 0 0	Down-mapping(Hatters).	1	-	1 0 0													
Sack-making	-	-	1 0 0	Sack-making	1	-	1 0 0													
Beetle-making	-	-	1 0 0	Beetle-making	1	-	1 0 0													
Net-making	-	-	1 0 0	Net-making	1	-	1 0 0													
Esom-making	-	-	1 0 0	Esom-making	1	-	1 0 0													
Brushing Oats	-	-	1 0 0	Brushing Oats	1	-	1 0 0													
Cork-cutting	-	-	1 0 0	Cork-cutting	1	-	1 0 0													
Wick-cutter(Chandlers).	-	-	1 0 0	Wick-cutter(Chandlers).	1	-	1 0 0													
Box-making(for Hatters).	-	-	1 0 0	Box-making(for Hatters).	1	-	1 0 0													
Trunk-covering	-	-	1 0 6	Trunk-covering	1	-	1 0 6													
Fulverizing Bones	-	-	1 0 6	Fulverizing Bones	1	-	1 0 6													

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APPENDIX TO EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF THE  
SCHEDULE (H.)

STATE of Progress of the PENITENTIARY SYSTEM in the several County Gaols in Ireland, 1839.  
N.B. — City and Town Gaols, and Female Departments not included.

County Gaol, or House of Correction:	Separate System by Day and Night.	Cells sufficient for Separation by Night.		Rule of Silence.		Tread Wheel or Stone-breaking.			Prisoners unemployed.	Trades conducted by Local Inspector, Governor, or Master of Works.	General Character of the Establishment.	REMARKS.
		Wholly.	Partially.	Tradesmen employed at their Trades, and Trades taught and well established.	Trades progressing.	Not progressing, but some employed.	No Trades.					
1. Antrim - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	none	- new gaol required	<p>In Antrim and Armagh the law cannot be carried into effect for want of prison accommodation, by which the prisoners are deprived of all the moral benefits of the Penitentiary system. In Belfast work is advanced, notwithstanding the crowded state of the gaol.</p> <p>-- Sufficient encouragement to trades not given.</p> <p>-- New Buildings in progress, which will give full effect to the valuable services of Mr. D'Arcy, the governor, and the good system established.</p> <p>Trades have not kept pace with the other acknowledged merits of these establishments, they are in good progress only in the House of Correction, but are likely now to be extended to the Sheriff's gaol.</p> <p>-- Under the able superintendence of the Rev. E. M. Clarke, local inspector, assisted by an active governor, who acts wholly under his direction, trades are much advanced.</p> <p>-- Down gaol, under its present governor, has taken the first great lead in reformatory discipline, and the system is in every respect complete.</p> <p>-- New governor appointed. An extensive addition to the building wanted.</p> <p>-- An addition much wanted.</p> <p>-- Ditto.</p> <p>-- Mr. Clarke a very effective governor.</p> <p>-- This gaol, the second in a small county, is on a very small scale.</p> <p>A large addition wanted.— Under the consideration of the county.</p> <p>Trades extensively taught.</p> <p>-- A new governor is appointed with better hopes.</p> <p>Mr. Woodburne very effective Trades extended and taught.</p> <p>Trades not extended. Stone-breaking and silence well carried on.</p> <p>Trades in progress.</p> <p>Addition wanted.</p> <p>-- The exertions of the Grand Jury, and efforts of the new governor, have completely succeeded.</p> <p>-- The Board are actively employed in improving the system</p> <p>-- Monaghan needs an entire change of system.</p> <p>Mr. Wilson a very effective governor.</p> <p>-- The Board are reforming this Prison.</p> <p>Trades making great advance</p> <p>-- No means of carrying on any system.</p> <p>A very effective master of works</p> <p>Trades not advancing.</p> <p>Mr. Ryan, the governor, formed the house of correction at Cemel, and was from thence appointed governor of Waterford county gaol, which he has brought to a high state of perfection, the system exhibiting everything that the Act prescribes, and every year improving.</p> <p>Trades not extended, but under consideration.</p> <p>Large addition presented for.</p> <p>Large addition wanted.</p>
2. Belfast, House of Correction - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	governor	- ditto	
3. Armagh - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	none	- ditto	
4. Carlow - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	governor	- improving system.	
5. Cavan - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	master of works	- ditto	
6. Clare - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	governor	- distinguished gaol	
7. Cork - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	none	} distinguished general interior	
8. Ditto, House of Correction.	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	governor		
9. Donegal - -	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	local inspector	- distinguished gaol	
10. Down - -	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	governor	- ditto	
11. Dublin - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	ditto	- no reformatory discipline.	
12. Fermanagh - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	ditto	- ditto	
13. Galway - -	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	ditto	- distinguished gaol	
14. Kerry - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	none	- well regulated interior	
15. Kildare, Naas - -	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	governor	- distinguished gaol	
16. Ditto, Athy - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	ditto	- well regulated prison	
17. Kilkenny - -	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	ditto	- ditto	
18. King's County - -	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	local inspector	- distinguished gaol	
19. Leitrim - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	none	- no reformatory discipline	
20. Limerick - -	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	governor	- distinguished gaol	
21. Londonderry - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	ditto	- distinguished general interior.	
22. Longford - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	ditto	- improving system	
23. Louth - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	ditto	- ditto	
24. Mayo - -	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	- distinguished gaol	
25. Meath - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	ditto	- much advanced	
26. Monaghan - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	none	- no reformatory discipline	
27. Queen's County	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	governor	- distinguished gaol	
28. Roscommon - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	master of works	- improving system	
29. Sligo - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	governor	- ditto	
30. Tipperary - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	none	- no reformatory discipline	
31. Ditto, House of Correction.	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	master of works	- distinguished prison	
32. Tyrone - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	governor	- distinguished general interior	
33. Waterford - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	- distinguished gaol	
34. Westmeath - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	ditto	- improving system	
35. Wexford - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	none	- no reformatory discipline	
36. Wicklow - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	governor	- ditto.	

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CONTAINING

THE CRIMINAL RETURNS FOR 1839.

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### EXPLANATION OF THE FOLLOWING TABLES.

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Column 1, contains the Assizes and Quarter Sessions Cases—corresponding with the County Returns, pursuant to 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, sec. 67.

Column 2, contains the amount of Summary Convictions before Magistrates at Petty Sessions.

Column 3, contains Committals for Drunkenness under 6 and 7 William IV., chap. 38—distinguishing those committed to *County Gaols* and *Bridewells*.

*N.B.*—Two causes may be assigned for an apparent increase of Crime above the year 1838.

1. In 1838, and in all preceding years, the Act had been construed in some Counties as limiting the Returns of the Clerks of the Crown and Peace to cases actually *tried*, and those were omitted in which there were *no Bills found*, or *no Prosecution*. This omission reduced the total apparent amount of Crime in those years.
2. In several Counties, the Local Inspectors of Prisons had failed to procure the Returns of the Quarter Sessions from the Clerks of the Peace, and had framed their Returns from the Records of the Gaols. Thus were excluded the numerous class of Prisoners who were not committed to Gaol, but form part of the Returns under 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, sec. 67.

These errors have been corrected by an Explanatory Order issued by the Chief Secretary; and the *Prison Returns* are now composed of the same materials as the Returns made by the Clerks of the Crown and Peace to the Chief Secretary, under 56 Geo. III., chap. 120.

JAMES PALMER, }  
 B. B. WOODWARD, } *Inspectors General of Prisons.*

## ABSTRACT of CRIME in IRELAND, 1839.

Abstract of Crime  
in 1839.

COUNTIES.	1. Amount of Criminals, Assizes, and Quarter Ses- sions, 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 67.	2. Summary Convic- tions at Petty Sessions, and Cases brought before Magistrates.	3. Number Committed for Drunkenness under 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 38.	
			County Gaols.	Bridewells.
ANTRIM . . . . .	819	82	32	447
ARMAGH . . . . .	635	120	236	229
CARLOW . . . . .	355	191	662	„
CAYAN . . . . .	671	169	125	185
CLARE . . . . .	816	235	139	376
CORK . . . . .	1,210	588	18	2,864
— City . . . . .	722	225	1	„
DONEGAL . . . . .	455	207	28	81
DOWN . . . . .	555	130	148	232
DUBLIN . . . . .	597	703	601	„
— City . . . . .	3,901	*7,436	14,020	„
FERMANAGH . . . . .	405	203	256	41
GALWAY . . . . .	1,160	431	21	914
— Town . . . . .	131	129	285	„
KERRY . . . . .	1,070	181	72	877
KILDARE (Athy and Naas) . . . . .	256	326	428	„
KILKENNY . . . . .	321	76	94	147
— City . . . . .	99	115	761	„
KING'S COUNTY . . . . .	705	441	210	286
LEITRIM . . . . .	488	97	66	281
LIMERICK . . . . .	829	346	42	535
— City . . . . .	360	291	584	„
LONDONDERRY . . . . .	324	164	343	345
LONGFORD . . . . .	388	821	246	„
LOUTH . . . . .	422	91	482	130
— Drogheda . . . . .	61	25	200	„
MAYO . . . . .	984	640	123	103
MEATH . . . . .	502	240	217	481
MONAGHAN . . . . .	526	121	113	340
QUEEN'S COUNTY . . . . .	642	226	215	473
ROSCOMMON . . . . .	865	241	90	475
SLIGO . . . . .	578	148	34	61
TIPPERARY . . . . .	2,110	583	808	3,881
TYRONE . . . . .	558	73	121	70
WATERFORD . . . . .	364	66	21	485
— City . . . . .	191	95	365	„
WESTMEATH . . . . .	458	243	427	335
WEXFORD . . . . .	409	189	273	762
WICKLOW . . . . .	450	124	274	61
TOTAL . . . . .	26,392	16,812	23,181	15,497
			38,678	

\* City of Dublin never heretofore returned the Cases brought before Magistrates, &amp;c.







TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE. State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

Table with columns for OFFENCES, TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS (Male/Female), Age groups (12-60+ years), and Instruction status (Read and Write, Read only, Neither, Instruction not ascertained).

Vertical text on the left margin: No. 1. Offences against the Person. No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence. No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence. No. 4. Malignant Offences against Property. No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency. No. 6. Other Offences, and included in the above Classes.

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TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		AGED										AGE		READ AND WRITE.		NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.		INSTRUCTION COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.				
	Males.	Females.	12 Years and under.	16 Years and above 12.	21 Years and above 16.	30 Years and above 21.	40 Years and above 30.	50 Years and above 40.	60 Years and above 50.	above 60 Years.	Age could not be ascertained.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither Read nor Write.	Instruction could not be ascertained.								
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
Murder	5	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Shooting, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Assault, with intent to Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Solicitation to Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Conspiracy to Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Manlaughter	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Attempt to procure Misceriage of Women	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Concealing Birth of Infants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Sodomy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Rape and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Abduction	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Bigamy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Child Stealing	43	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Assaults	43	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	43	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
TOTAL of No. 1.	108	7	-	-	13	17	6	16	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	38	1	40	1	30	5		
Sacrilege	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Burglary	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Housebreaking	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Robbery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Mail Robbery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Robbery of Arms	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stealing menial Letters to extort Money	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Taking and holding forcible Possession	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL of No. 2.	8	3	-	-	1	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	4	2		
Cattle Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Horse Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Sheep Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Pig Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Larceny, from Shop	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Larceny, to the Value of £5 in Dwelling-Houses	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Larceny, from the Person	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Larceny, by Servants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Larceny, Simple	57	28	-	-	4	5	1	6	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stealing from Bleach Green	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Do. Fixtures, Tools, Shovels, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Embezzlement	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Receiving Stolen Goods	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL of No. 3.	96	54	-	-	4	3	11	10	42	30	28	6	8	3	3	2	-	24	8	41	16	31	30
Arson (Capital)	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other malicious Offences	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL of No. 4.	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Having in possession Implements for Coining	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Uttering and having in possession do.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL of No. 5.	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Assembling Armed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Returning from Transportation before time	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Rescuing Prisoners	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	13	8	-	-	3	6	2	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	16	-	-	-	5	5	8	2	1														

COUNTY OF CAVAN. [APPENDIX No. 2:—CRIMINAL

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

Table with columns: OFFENCES, CONVICTED (Life, 14 Years, 7 Years, Other Periods, Imprisonment), INSANE to be detained, ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED (Not Guilty on Trial, No Bill Found, No Prosecution, Bailed and not tried), EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge, and COMMUTATION. Rows include various crimes like Murder, Rape, Burglary, etc., and summary rows for each category (No. 1 to No. 6) and a GRAND TOTAL.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions 169 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. IV., Chap. 88. 123

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		AGE										INSTRUCTION			
	Males.	Females.	12 Years and under.	16 Years and above 12.	21 Years and above 16.	30 Years and above 21.	40 Years and above 30.	50 Years and above 40.	60 Years and above 50.	Age could not be ascertained.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither Read nor Write.	Instruction could not be ascertained.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	15	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	23	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	
Assault, with intent to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bribery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assaults	165	20	-	-	7	-	42	-	13	-	3	-	1	97	18	
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 1.	226	20	-	-	16	-	61	-	19	-	5	-	3	121	18	
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Burglary	11	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbery	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbery of Arms	11	-	-	-	5	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	53	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	
Taking and holding forcible possession	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 2.	79	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	6	-	3	-	4	48	12	
Cattle Stealing	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	
Horse Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sheep Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pig Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, from Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, from the Person	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, by Servants	96	77	-	-	10	-	13	-	14	-	15	-	11	42	33	
Larceny, Simple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plundering Wrecks of Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing from Bread's Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants	9	21	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 3.	125	98	-	-	4	-	13	-	16	-	24	-	19	17	15	
Arson (Capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipts of Dividends	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uttering other Forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Having in Possession Forged Bank Notes	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Having in possession Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uttering and having in possession do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 5.	8	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	4	2	
Assembling Armed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rescuing Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	48	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	47	-	
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Indecently Exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	9	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	3	-	
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 6.	107	8	-	-	1	-	10	-	6	-	2	-	6	81	3	
GRAND TOTAL	545	126	-	-	4	-	40	-	17	-	108	-	20	50	19	



RETURNS FOR 1839.] COUNTY OF CLARE.

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE. State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		AGE												INSTRUCTION											
	Males.	Females.	12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Man-slaughter	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bribery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	158	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 1.	204	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession	76	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 2.	80	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle Stealing	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pig Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from Shop	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from the Person	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, by Servants	71	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, Simple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 3.	95	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson (Capital)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 4.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering other Forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession Forged Bank Notes																										





COUNTY OF THE CITY OF CORK. [APPENDIX No. 2:—CRIMINAL

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV. Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.						INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.	EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.				
		DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.		IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.		TOTAL.							
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.					3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months and under.	Whipping only.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.														
Murder	1													
Shooting at, Slabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	1													
Assault, with intent to Murder	1													
Solicitation to Murder	1													
Conspiracy to Murder	1													
Manlaughter	1													
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1													
Concealing Birth of Infants	1													
Sodomy	1													
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	1													
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1													
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1													
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1													
Abduction	1													
Rigamy	1													
Child Stealing	1													
Assaults	9													
Do, on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	9													
TOTAL of No. 1.	124		2		1	41	5	36	83	35	3	1	39	
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.														
Sacrilege	1													
Burglary	1													
Housebreaking	1													
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1													
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1													
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1													
Robbery	1													
Mail Robbery	1													
Robbery of Arms	1													
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	7													
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	26													
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	26													
Taking and holding forcible Possession	26													
TOTAL of No. 2.	36					2	6	2	7	17	15	2	19	
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.														
Cattle Stealing	1													
Horse Stealing	1													
Sheep Stealing	1													
Pig Stealing	1													
Larceny, from Shop	1													
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1													
Larceny, from the Person	56													
Larceny, by Servants	1													
Larceny, Simple	311													
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1													
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	1													
Stealing from Bleach Green	1													
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1													
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	1													
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	2													
Embezzlement	2													
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants	13													
Receiving Stolen Goods	13													
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	13													
TOTAL of No. 3.	424					10	218		2	309	84	13	17	115
No. 4. Malignant Offences against Property.														
Arson (Capital)	1													
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1													
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1													
Blot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1													
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1													
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1													
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	2													
Other malicious Offences	2													
TOTAL of No. 4.	8													
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.														
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1													
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	1													
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1													
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1													
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	1													
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	1													
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1													
Uttering and having in possession do.	1													
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1													
TOTAL of No. 5.	7													
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classifications.														
Assaulting Armed	1													
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	1													
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	10													
Returning from Transportation before time	1													
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	1													
Rescuing Prisoners	1													
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1													
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1													
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	10													
Blot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	69													
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	20													
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1													
Vagrancy	1													
Indecently Exposing the Person	1													
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1													
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations	26													
TOTAL of No. 6.	183					1	42	7	7	30	87	43	1	48
GRAND TOTAL	722		81			14	307	14	7	75	498	180	19	224

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. IV., Chap. 88.

RETURNS FOR 1839.] COUNTY OF THE CITY OF CORK.

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE. State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 15 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.	Neither Read nor Write.	Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.					
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Murder	1																				
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	1																				
Assault, with intent to Murder	3																				
Solicitation to Murder	1																				
Conspiracy to Murder	1																				
Manslaughter	2																				
Attempts to procure Miscarriage of Women	1																				
Concealing Birth of Infants	1																				
Sodomy	1																				
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	1																				
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1																				
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1																				
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1																				
Abduction	1																				
Bribery	1																				
Child Stealing	1																				
Assaults	77	28		7	3	23	3	13	27	6	12	5	8	1				44	9	23	19
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	9							4													
TOTAL of No. 1.	95	29		7	3	31	13	33	7	15	5	9	1					55	10	40	19
Sacrilege	2																				
Burglary	2																				
Housebreaking	1																				
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1																				
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1																				
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1																				
Robbery	1																				
Hall Robbery	1																				
Robbery of Arms	1																				
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	7					3		3													
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1																				
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1																				
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1																				
Taking and holding forcible Possession	23	3				5		7	2	8	1	3						10		13	3
TOTAL of No. 2.	33	3				9		12	2	9	1	3						13		20	3
Cattle Stealing	1																				
Horse Stealing	1																				
Sheep Stealing	5	1			1		2		2	1										4	1
Pig Stealing	1																				
Larceny, from Shop	1																				
Larceny, to the Value of £5 in Dwelling-Houses	27	25			11	17	8	14												15	22
Larceny, from the Person	189	122	48	17	52	23	35	51	28	13	20	11	6	5				64	35	125	87
Larceny, by Servants	1																				
Larceny, Simple	189	122	48	17	52	23	35	51	28	13	20	11	6	5				64	35	125	87
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1																				
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	1																				
Stealing from Bleach Green	1																				
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1																				
Do. Flatures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	1																				
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1																				
Embezzlement	1																				
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants	1																				
Receiving Stolen Goods	5	18						11	3											2	12
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	11	2				3		7	2	1										3	1
TOTAL of No. 3.	230	185	48	17	57	28	54	79	48	37	26	17	6	5				88	50	151	125
Arson (Capital)	1																				
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1																				
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1																				
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1																				
Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1																				
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1																				
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1																				
Other malicious Offences	1																				
TOTAL of No. 4.	1	2						1		2										1	1
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1																				
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	1																				
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1																				
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1																				
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	1																				
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	1																				
Having in possession Implements for Coining	1																				
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1																				
Uttering and having in possession do.	1																				
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1																				
TOTAL of No. 5.	1																				
Assembling Armed	1																				
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	1																				
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1																				
Retaining from Transportation before time	1																				
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	1																				
Rescuing Prisoners	1																				
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1																				
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1																				
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	10							4	1	3								9		1	5
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Fomenting Breach	54							12	2	28	1	19								48	6
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	15	5						4	2	5	3	6								6	4
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1																				
Vagrancy	1																				
Indecently Exposing the Person	1																				
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	31	5	4	1																	

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

[APPENDIX No. 2:—CRIMINAL

TABLE showing the NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> George IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.										INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.		EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES or COMMUTATION of PARDONS recommended by the Judge.			
		DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.				Total.	Found Insane on Acquittal as being Insane.		No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not tried.	COMMUTATION.		
			14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Yr. & above 6 Months.	6 Months and Whipping only.							5 Years or less, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence remitted.	Transported for 14 Years.
<b>No. 1. Offences against the Person.</b>																		
Murder	1																	
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	1																	
Solicitation to Murder	1																	
Conspiracy to Murder	1																	
Manslaughter	1																	
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1																	
Concealing Birth of Infants	1																	
Sodomy	1																	
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	1																	
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1																	
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1																	
Abduction	1																	
Bigamy	1																	
Child Stealing	173																	
Assaults	5																	
D.O. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	5																	
<b>TOTAL of No. 1.</b>	<b>191</b>																	
<b>No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.</b>																		
Sacrilege	1																	
Burglary	1																	
Housebreaking	1																	
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1																	
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1																	
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1																	
Robbery	1																	
Mail Robbery	1																	
Robbery of Arms	1																	
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property, with Menaces	1																	
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1																	
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1																	
Taking and holding forcible Possession	1																	
<b>TOTAL of No. 2.</b>	<b>13</b>																	
<b>No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.</b>																		
Cattle Stealing	8																	
Horse Stealing	1																	
Sheep Stealing	1																	
Pig Stealing	1																	
Larceny, from Shop	1																	
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1																	
Larceny, from the Person	1																	
Larceny, by Servants	86																	
Larceny, Simple	1																	
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1																	
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	1																	
Stealing from Bleach Green	1																	
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1																	
D.O. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	1																	
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1																	
Embezzlement	1																	
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servant	1																	
Receiving Stolen Goods	1																	
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1																	
<b>TOTAL of No. 3.</b>	<b>109</b>																	
<b>No. 4. Malignant Offences against Property.</b>																		
Arson (Capital)	1																	
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1																	
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1																	
Blot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1																	
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1																	
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1																	
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1																	
Other Malignant Offences	1																	
<b>TOTAL of No. 4.</b>	<b>13</b>																	
<b>No. 5. Forgery, &amp; Offences against the Currency.</b>																		
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1																	
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	1																	
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1																	
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1																	
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	1																	
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	1																	
Having in possession Implements for Coining	1																	
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1																	
Uttering and having in possession do.	1																	
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1																	
<b>TOTAL of No. 5.</b>	<b>1</b>																	
<b>No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.</b>																		
Assembling Armed	1																	
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	1																	
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1																	
Returning from Transportation before time	1																	
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	1																	
Rescuing Prisoners	1																	
Perjury, and Subornation of Perjury	1																	
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1																	
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	1																	
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Point Breach	1																	
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1																	
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1																	
Vagrancy	1																	
Indecently Exposing the Person	1																	
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1																	
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations	1																	
<b>TOTAL of No. 6.</b>	<b>128</b>																	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>455</b>																	

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions; 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., Chap. 38.

RETURNS FOR 1839.] COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE State of INSTRUCTION when Committed. OFFENCES. Males. Females. Aged 12 Years and under. Aged 16 Years and above 12. Aged 21 Years and above 16. Aged 30 Years and above 21. Aged 40 Years and above 30. Aged 50 Years and above 40. Aged 60 Years and above 50. Aged above 60 Years. Age could not be ascertained. Read and Write. Read only. Neither Read nor Write. Instruction could not be ascertained.

E. M. Clarke, Local Inspector.



TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

Table with columns for OFFENCES, TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS, AGE (12 Years and under, 16 Years above 12, 21 Years above 16, 30 Years above 21, 40 Years above 30, 50 Years above 40, 60 Years above 50, Aged above 60 Years, Age could not be ascertained), and INSTRUCTION (Read and Write, Read only, Neither Read nor Write, Instruction could not be ascertained). Rows include various offenses like Murder, Assault, Burglary, etc.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN. [APPENDIX No. 2:—CRIMINAL

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

Table with columns for OFFENCES, CONVICTED (including TRANSPORTATION, IMPRISONMENT, FINE ONLY, etc.), ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED, and EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES or COMMUTATION or PARDON. Rows are categorized by offense type (e.g., No. 1. Offences against the Person, No. 2. Offences against Property, etc.).

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. IV., Chap. 38.

RETURNS FOR 1839.] COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE. State of INSTRUCTION when Committed. OFFENCES. TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS. Aged 12 Years and under. Aged 16 Years above 12. Aged 21 Years above 16. Aged 30 Years above 21. Aged 40 Years above 30. Aged 50 Years above 40. Aged 60 Years above 50. Aged above 60 Years. Age could not be ascertained. Read and Write. Read only. Neither Read nor Write. Instruction could not be ascertained.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN. [APPENDIX No. 2:—CRIMINAL

TABLE showing the NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV. Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

Table with columns: OFFENCES, TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS, DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, IMPRISONMENT, ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED, INSANE to be Detained, EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge, COMMUTATION. Rows include various crimes like Murder, Burglary, Theft, etc., categorized into No. 1 to No. 6.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. IV., Chap. 38, 14,820









TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE. State of INSTRUCTIONS when Committed.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	AGE										State of INSTRUCTIONS when Committed.								
		12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Age could not be ascertained.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither Read nor Write.	Instruction could not be ascertained.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
Murder	11																			
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with Intent to Murder																				
Assault, with Intent to Murder																				
Solicitation to Murder																				
Conspiracy to Murder																				
Manslaughter	18	1																		14
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																				
Concealing Birth of Infants																				1
Sodomy																				
Rape and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	17																			17
Assault, with Intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3																			2
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																				
Assault, with Intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																				
Abduction																				
Bigamy																				
Child Stealing																				
Assaults	288	73																		250
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																				73
<b>TOTAL of No. 1.</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>75</b>																		<b>294</b>
Sacrilege																				
Burglary	4																			4
Housebreaking																				
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																				
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																				
Misdemeanors, with Intent to commit the above Offences																				
Robbery																				
Mail Robbery																				
Robbery of Arms																				
Assaults, with Intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	7	3																		7
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																				
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																				
Taking and holding forcible Possession	69	11																		69
<b>TOTAL of No. 2.</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>14</b>																		<b>81</b>
Cattle Stealing	3																			2
Horse Stealing	8																			7
Sheep Stealing	15	5																		12
Pig Stealing	1																			
Larceny, from Shop																				
Larceny, to the Value of 5s in Dwelling-Houses																				
Larceny, from the Person	1	2																		1
Larceny, by Servants																				
Larceny, Simple	14	5																		137
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																				83
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																				
Stealing from Bleach Green																				
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																				
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.																				
Misdemeanors, with Intent to Steal																				
Embezzlement	1																			1
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants																				
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	5																		4
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud																				
<b>TOTAL of No. 3.</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>98</b>																		<b>161</b>
Arson (Capital)	3																			3
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																				
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																				
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																				
Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1																			1
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1																			1
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																				
Other malicious Offences																				
<b>TOTAL of No. 4.</b>	<b>5</b>																			<b>5</b>
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																				
Forgery of Stamps and uttering																				
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																				
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1																			1
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																				
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																				
Having in possession Implements for Coining	1																			1
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																				
Uttering and having in possession do.																				
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper	1																			1
<b>TOTAL of No. 5.</b>	<b>3</b>																			<b>3</b>
Assembling Armed																				
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																				
Offences connected with Illicit Distillation	6	3																		6
Returning from Transportation before time																				
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	2																			2
Rescuing Prisoners	1																			1
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																				
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1																			1
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																				
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	159	10																		158
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	116	41																		113
Keeping Disorderly Houses																				
Vagrancy																				
Indecently Exposing the Person																				
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	27	6																		27
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations																				6
<b>TOTAL of No. 6.</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>61</b>																		<b>307</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>248</b>																		<b>851</b>





COUNTY OF KERRY.

[APPENDIX No. 2.—CRIMINAL

TABLE showing the NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.	CONVICTED.						INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.	EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.								
		TRANSPORTATION.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.		Other Periods.		Discharged on Surrender, or Sentence not passed.			Found Insane on Arraignment.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL.	Executed.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 7 Years, 5 Yrs. and above 1, Impr. 1 Yr. and under.	Commutation of Sentence on Pardons.
<b>No. 1. Offences against the Person.</b>	11																	
Murder	11																	
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder																		
Assault, with intent to Murder																		
Solicitation to Murder																		
Conspiracy to Murder																		
Manslaughter																		
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																		
Concealing Birth of Infants																		
Sodomy																		
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	32																	
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																		
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																		
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																		
Abduction																		
Riots																		
Child Stealing																		
Assaults																		
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																		
<b>TOTAL of No. 1.</b>	<b>278</b>																	
<b>No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence.</b>																		
Sacrilege																		
Burglary																		
Housebreaking																		
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																		
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																		
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																		
Robbery																		
Mail Robbery																		
Robbery of Arms																		
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																		
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																		
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																		
Taking and holding forcible possession																		
<b>TOTAL of No. 2.</b>	<b>68</b>																	
<b>No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence.</b>																		
Cattle Stealing	11																	
Horse Stealing	1																	
Sheep Stealing	11																	
Pig Stealing																		
Larceny, from Shop																		
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																		
Larceny, from the Person																		
Larceny, by Servants																		
Larceny, Simple																		
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																		
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																		
Stealing from Beach Green																		
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																		
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.																		
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																		
Embezzlement																		
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants																		
Receiving Stolen Goods																		
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud																		
<b>TOTAL of No. 3.</b>	<b>262</b>																	
<b>No. 4. Malignant Offences against Property.</b>																		
Arson (Capital)	2																	
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																		
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																		
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																		
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																		
Killing and Maiming Cattle																		
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																		
Other malicious Offences																		
<b>TOTAL of No. 4.</b>	<b>4</b>																	
<b>No. 5. Forgery, &amp; Offences against the Currency.</b>																		
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																		
Forgery of Stamps and uttering																		
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																		
Uttering other Forged Instruments																		
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																		
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																		
Having in possession Implements for Coining																		
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																		
Uttering and having in possession do.																		
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper																		
<b>TOTAL of No. 5.</b>	<b>6</b>																	
<b>No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.</b>																		
Assembling Armed																		
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																		
Offences connected with illicit Distillation																		
Returning from Transportation before time																		
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons																		
Rescuing Prisoners																		
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																		
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																		
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																		
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pounding Preach	282																	
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	77																	
Keeping Disorderly Houses	4																	
Vagrancy	4																	
Indecently Exposing the Person	1																	
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1																	
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations	89																	
<b>TOTAL of No. 6.</b>	<b>455</b>																	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1070</b>																	

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions 181 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. IV., Chap. 88. 72

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TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE. State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		AGE										Read and Write.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.			
	12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.	21 Years and above 16.	30 Years and above 21.	40 Years and above 30.	50 Years and above 40.	60 Years and above 50.	Age could not be ascertained.	Read and Write.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Murder	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manlaughter	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. as Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	159	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	22
TOTAL of No. 1.	251	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	22
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing manacled Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession	53	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	3
TOTAL of No. 2.	63	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	4
Cattle Stealing	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Horse Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sheep Stealing	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Pig Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Larceny, from Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, Simple	119	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	51
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do, Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office by Servants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 3.	149	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	51
Arson (Capital)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 4.	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Uttering other Forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in Possession Forged Bank Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in possession Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Uttering and having in possession do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 5.	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Assembling Armed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescuing Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	242	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	35
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	22	5</																		

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.	CONVICTED.						INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.	EXPECTATION OF CAPITAL RESTITUTION, or COMMUTATION of PARDON recommended by the Judge.	
		TRANSPORTATION.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.								Total.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Whipping only.				
<b>No. 1. Offences against the Person.</b>											
Murder	1										
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder											
Assault, with intent to Murder											
Solicitation to Murder											
Conspiracy to Murder											
Manslaughter											
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women											
Concealing Birth of Infants											
Sodomy											
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age											
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse											
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years											
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years											
Abduction											
Bigamy											
Child Stealing											
Assault											
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty											
<b>TOTAL of No. 1.</b>	43										
<b>No. 2. Offences against Property, committed in Houses.</b>											
Serfage											
Burglary											
Housebreaking											
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing											
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing											
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences											
Robbery											
Mail Robbery											
Robbery of Arms											
Assault, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces											
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear											
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money											
Taking and holding forcible Possession											
<b>TOTAL of No. 2.</b>	10	1	2								
<b>No. 3. Offences against Property, committed in the Fields.</b>											
Cattle Stealing											
Horse Stealing											
Sheep Stealing											
Pig Stealing											
Larceny, from Shop											
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses											
Larceny, from the Person											
Larceny, by Servants											
Larceny, Simple											
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.											
Flourishing Wrecked Ships, &c.											
Stealing from Bleach Green											
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture											
Do. Fattens, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.											
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal											
Embezzlement											
Stealing Letters from Genl. Post Office, by Servants											
Receiving Stolen Goods											
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud											
<b>TOTAL of No. 3.</b>	48	6									
<b>No. 4. Misdemeanors against Property, committed in the Fields.</b>											
Arson (Capital)											
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.											
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.											
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.											
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.											
Killing and Maiming Cattle											
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.											
Other Misdemeanors											
<b>TOTAL of No. 4.</b>	1										
<b>No. 5. Forgery, &amp; Offences against the Currency.</b>											
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends											
Forgery of Stamps and uttering											
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering											
Uttering other Forged Instruments											
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes											
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin											
Having in possession Implements for Coining											
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin											
Uttering and having in possession do.											
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin											
<b>TOTAL of No. 5.</b>											
<b>No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.</b>											
Assembling Armed											
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers											
Offences connected with illicit Distillation											
Returning from Transportation before time											
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons											
Rescuing Prisoners											
Perjury, and Subornation of Perjury											
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths											
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages											
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach											
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers											
Keeping Disorderly Houses											
Vagrancy											
Indecently Exposing the Person											
Felonies, not included in the above denominations											
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations											
<b>TOTAL of No. 6.</b>	3										
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	103	1	8								

Not Included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, and 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., Chap. 38. 141







COUNTY OF KILKENNY. [APPENDIX No. 2.—CRIMINAL

TABLE showing the NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GAZETTE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.								INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION of PARDON recommended by the Judge.			
		TRANSPORTATION.		IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.		Other Periods.	Plea only.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.		No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	COMMUTATION.			Total.		
		Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Above 3 Years.								3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Yr. and above 6 Months and under 12 Months.		Whipping only.	Not Guilty on Trial.
<b>No. 1. Offences against the Person.</b>																		
Murder	5																	
Shooting at, Slabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	3																	
Assault, with intent to Murder	1																	
Solicitation to Murder	1																	
Conspiracy to Murder	1																	
Manlaughter	1																	
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1																	
Concealing Birth of Infants	1																	
Sodomy	1																	
Rape and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	1																	
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1																	
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1																	
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1																	
Abduction	1																	
Bigamy	1																	
Child Stealing	1																	
Assaults	20																	
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	1																	
<b>TOTAL of No. 1.</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.</b>																		
Sacrilege	1																	
Burglary	1																	
Housebreaking	1																	
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1																	
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1																	
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1																	
Robbery	1																	
Mail Robbery	1																	
Robbery of Arms	1																	
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menace	1																	
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1																	
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1																	
Taking and holding forcible Possession	1																	
<b>TOTAL of No. 2.</b>	<b>6</b>								<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>6</b>				
<b>No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.</b>																		
Cattle Stealing	4																	
Horse Stealing	2																	
Sheep Stealing	1																	
Pig Stealing	1																	
Larceny, from Shop	1																	
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1																	
Larceny, from the Person	1																	
Larceny, by Servants	85																	
Larceny, Simple	13																	
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	8																	
Flundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	19																	
Stealing from Bleach Green	1																	
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1																	
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	1																	
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1																	
Embezzlement	1																	
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants	1																	
Receiving Stolen Goods	2																	
Receiving Stolen Goods	4																	
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1																	
<b>TOTAL of No. 3.</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>			<b>54</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>85</b>				
<b>No. 4. Malignant Offences against Property.</b>																		
Arson (Capital)	1																	
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heaths, &c.	1																	
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1																	
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1																	
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1																	
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1																	
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1																	
Other Malignant Offences	1																	
<b>TOTAL of No. 4.</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>6</b>				
<b>No. 5. Forgeries, &amp; Offences against the Currency.</b>																		
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1																	
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	1																	
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1																	
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1																	
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	1																	
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	1																	
Having in possession Implements for Coining	1																	
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1																	
Uttering and having in possession do.	1																	
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1																	
<b>TOTAL of No. 5.</b>	<b>3</b>								<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>				<b>2</b>				
<b>No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above denominations.</b>																		
Assembling Armed	1																	
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	1																	
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1																	
Returning from Transportation before time	1																	
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	1																	
Rescuing Prisoners	12																	
Perjury, and Subornation of Perjury	1																	
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1																	
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	1																	
Riots, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	34																	
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	3																	
Keeping Disorderly Houses	3																	
Vagrancy	1																	
Indecently Exposing the Person	1																	
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	25																	
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations	1																	
<b>TOTAL of No. 6.</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions 75 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. IV., Chap. 35. 54

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE. State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

Table with columns for OFFENCES, TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS, Age (12 to 60+ years), Sex (Males/Females), and State of INSTRUCTION when Committed (Read and Write, Read only, Neither Read nor Write, Instruction could not be ascertained).

Richard Graves, Local Inspector.





















COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY. [APPENDIX No. 2.—CRIMINAL

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaol—and the Result of the Proceedings.

Table with columns for OFFENCES, CONVICTED (DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, IMPRISONMENT, etc.), ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED, and EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES or COMMUTATION of FARDON recommended by the Judge. Includes sub-sections for various crime categories like No. 1. Offences against the Person, No. 2. Offences against Property, etc.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total. 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions. 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., Chap. 26.

RETURNS FOR 1839.] COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE. State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		AGE										STATE OF INSTRUCTION WHEN COMMITTED.			
	Males.	Females.	12 Years and under.	16 Years and above 12.	21 Years and above 16.	30 Years and above 21.	40 Years and above 30.	50 Years and above 40.	60 Years and above 50.	Age above 60 Years.	Age could not be ascertained.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither Read nor Write.	Instruction could not be ascertained.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	1															
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	1															
Assault with intent to Murder																
Solicitation to Murder																
Conspiracy to Murder																
Manuslaughter																
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																
Concealing Birth of Infants																
Sodomy																
Rapes and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age																
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																
Abduction																
Bigamy																
Child Stealing	88	20			1	1	29	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	17	
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																
TOTAL of No. 1.	100	20		1	14	1	29	9	6	3	1	2	37	17	29	
Sacrilege																
Burglary																
Housebreaking																
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																
Robbery	4				1	2					1	1	1	1		
Mail Robbery																
Robbery of Arms																
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2										2				2	
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1										1				1	
Taking and holding forcible possession																
TOTAL of No. 2.	9			1	3	1					4	2	2	1	4	
Cattle Stealing	5	1				1	1	1	1				1	1	3	
Horse Stealing	1														1	
Sheep Stealing																
Pig Stealing																
Larceny, from Shop																
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																
Larceny, from the Person																
Larceny, by Servants																
Larceny, Simple	101	37	6	8	2	17	5	18	10	14	8	14	7	1	1	
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																
Stealing from Bleach Green																
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.																
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																
Embezzlement																
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants	3	1									1		1	2	1	
Receiving Stolen Goods	2															
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud																
TOTAL of No. 3.	113	43	6	9	2	17	5	21	15	16	8	15	8	2	1	
Arson (Capital)																
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																
Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																
Killing and Maiming Cattle																
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																
Other malicious Offences																
TOTAL of No. 4.																
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipts of Dividends																
Forgery of Stamps and uttering																
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																
Uttering other Forged Instruments																
Having in Possession Forged Bank Notes																
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																
Having in possession Implements for Coining																
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																
Uttering and having in possession do.																
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	4	1	1			1	1	1	1				1	3	1	
TOTAL of No. 5.	4	1	1			1	1	1	1				1	3	1	
Assembling Armed																
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																
Offences connected with illicit Distillation																
Returning from Transportation before time																
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons																
Rescuing Prisoners																
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1										1				1	
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Foment Breach	13	3			1	2				1	1		1	1	5	
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers											9	2	2	1	1	
Keeping Disorderly Houses																
Vagrancy																
Indecently Exposing the Person																
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	7				4	2	1									
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations																
TOTAL of No. 6.	58	6			5	4	3	1		1	1		17	2	4	
GRAND TOTAL	254	70	6	1	10	2	37	6	18	24	8	12	9	7	1	

Alexander Skipton, Local Inspector.



TABLE showing the AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE. State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

Table with columns for OFFENCES, TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS, and various age groups (12 Years and under, 16 Years and above, etc.) and sex (Males, Females). Includes sub-totals for No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6, and a GRAND TOTAL at the bottom.



TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Murder	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, Slabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with Intent to Murder	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with Intent to Murder	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solicitation to Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Birth of Infants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with Intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with Intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	17	19	8	4	18	2	14	2	17	8	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 1.	102	21	8	4	20	4	23	2	20	9	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacrilege	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with Intent to commit the above Offences	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mail Robbery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery of Arms	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with Intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 2.	31	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle Stealing	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pig Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from Shop	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, to the Value of £3, in Dwelling-Houses	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from the Person	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, by Servants	66	44	5	5	10	5	10	11	17	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Larceny, Simple	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Bleach Green	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with Intent to Steal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 3.	105	57	6	2	6	5	10	13	31	21	16	14	3	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson (Capital)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	-	-	-	-	-																							

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA. [APPENDIX No. 2:—CRIMINAL

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS.	CONVICTED.						INMATE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.
		DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.			TOTAL.			
				Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.				
<p><b>No. 1. Offences against the Person.</b></p> <p>Murder . . . . . 1</p> <p>Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &amp;c. with intent to Murder . . . . . 1</p> <p>Assault, with intent to Murder . . . . . 1</p> <p>Solicitation to Murder . . . . . 1</p> <p>Conspiracy to Murder . . . . . 1</p> <p>Manslaughter . . . . . 1</p> <p>Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women . . . . . 1</p> <p>Concealing Birth of Infants . . . . . 1</p> <p>Solomy . . . . . 1</p> <p>Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age . . . . . 1</p> <p>Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse . . . . . 1</p> <p>Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years . . . . . 1</p> <p>Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years . . . . . 1</p> <p>Abduction . . . . . 1</p> <p>Bigamy . . . . . 1</p> <p>Child Stealing . . . . . 1</p> <p>Assaults . . . . . 1</p> <p>Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty . . . . . 1</p> <p>TOTAL of No. 1. . . . . 10</p>										
<p><b>No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.</b></p> <p>Sacrilege . . . . . 1</p> <p>Burglary . . . . . 1</p> <p>Housebreaking . . . . . 1</p> <p>Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing . . . . . 1</p> <p>Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing . . . . . 1</p> <p>Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences . . . . . 1</p> <p>Robbery . . . . . 1</p> <p>Mail Robbery . . . . . 1</p> <p>Robbery of Arms . . . . . 1</p> <p>Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces . . . . . 1</p> <p>Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear . . . . . 1</p> <p>Sending menacing Letters to extort Money . . . . . 1</p> <p>Taking and holding forcible possession . . . . . 1</p> <p>TOTAL of No. 2. . . . . 4</p>										
<p><b>No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.</b></p> <p>Cattle Stealing . . . . . 1</p> <p>Horse Stealing . . . . . 1</p> <p>Sheep Stealing . . . . . 1</p> <p>Pig Stealing . . . . . 1</p> <p>Larceny, from Shop . . . . . 1</p> <p>Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses . . . . . 1</p> <p>Larceny, from the Person . . . . . 1</p> <p>Larceny, by Servants . . . . . 1</p> <p>Larceny, Simple . . . . . 1</p> <p>Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &amp;c. . . . . 1</p> <p>Plundering Wrecked Ships, &amp;c. . . . . 1</p> <p>Stealing from Bleach Green . . . . . 1</p> <p>Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture . . . . . 1</p> <p>Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &amp;c. . . . . 1</p> <p>Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal . . . . . 1</p> <p>Embezzlement . . . . . 1</p> <p>Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants . . . . . 1</p> <p>Receiving Stolen Goods . . . . . 1</p> <p>Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud . . . . . 1</p> <p>TOTAL of No. 3. . . . . 47</p>										
<p><b>No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.</b></p> <p>Arson (Capital) . . . . . 1</p> <p>Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &amp;c. . . . . 1</p> <p>Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &amp;c. . . . . 1</p> <p>Riot, and seditiously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &amp;c. . . . . 1</p> <p>Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &amp;c. . . . . 1</p> <p>Killing and Maiming Cattle . . . . . 1</p> <p>Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &amp;c. . . . . 1</p> <p>Other malicious Offences . . . . . 1</p> <p>TOTAL of No. 4. . . . . 1</p>										
<p><b>No. 5. Forgery, &amp; Offences against the Currency.</b></p> <p>Forging &amp; uttering Forged Wills &amp; Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends . . . . . 1</p> <p>Forgery of Stamps and uttering . . . . . 1</p> <p>Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering . . . . . 1</p> <p>Uttering other Forged Instruments . . . . . 1</p> <p>Having in possession Forged Bank Notes . . . . . 1</p> <p>Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin . . . . . 1</p> <p>Having in possession Implements for Coining . . . . . 1</p> <p>Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin . . . . . 1</p> <p>Entering and having in possession do. . . . . 1</p> <p>Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin . . . . . 1</p> <p>TOTAL of No. 5. . . . . 1</p>										
<p><b>No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.</b></p> <p>Assembling Armed . . . . . 1</p> <p>Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers . . . . . 1</p> <p>Offences connected with illicit Distillation . . . . . 1</p> <p>Returning from Transportation before time . . . . . 1</p> <p>Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Prisoners . . . . . 1</p> <p>Rescuing Prisoners . . . . . 1</p> <p>Perjury and Subornation of Perjury . . . . . 1</p> <p>Administering and taking unlawful Oaths . . . . . 1</p> <p>Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages . . . . . 1</p> <p>Riot, Breach of Peace, and Fomenting Breach . . . . . 1</p> <p>Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers . . . . . 1</p> <p>Keeping Disorderly Houses . . . . . 1</p> <p>Vagrancy . . . . . 1</p> <p>Indecently Exposing the Person . . . . . 1</p> <p>Felonies, not included in the above denominations . . . . . 1</p> <p>Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations . . . . . 1</p> <p>TOTAL of No. 6. . . . . 1</p>										
<p><b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . . 61</b></p>										

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions; 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. IV., Chap. 36. . . . . 25

















TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE. State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

Table with columns for OFFENCES, TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS (Males/Females), and age groups (12 Years and under, 16 Years and above 12, 21 Years and above 16, 30 Years and above 21, 40 Years and above 30, 50 Years and above 40, 60 Years and above 50, 69 Years and above 60, Age could not be ascertained). Rows include various crimes like Murder, Rape, Burglary, Theft, etc.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON. [APPENDIX No. 2.—CRIMINAL

TABLE showing the NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.										ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.			EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.			
		TRANSPORTATION.										INSANE to be detained.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Total.	COMMUTATION.		
		14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fines, &c.	Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Whipping only.	Fine only.	Total.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Not Guilty on Trial.					Bailed and not Tried.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.
<b>No. 1. Offences against the Person.</b>																		
Murder	1																	
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	1																	
Assault, with intent to Murder	1																	
Solicitation to Murder	1																	
Conspiracy to Murder	1																	
Manslaughter	1																	
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1																	
Concealing Birth of Infants	1																	
Sodomy	1																	
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	1																	
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1																	
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1																	
Abduction	1																	
Rigby	1																	
Child Stealing	1																	
Assaults	184																	
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	2																	
<b>Total of No. 1.</b>	<b>228</b>																	
<b>No. 2. Offences against Property.</b>																		
Sacrilege	1																	
Burglary	1																	
Housebreaking	1																	
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1																	
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1																	
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1																	
Robbery	1																	
Mail Robbery	1																	
Hobbery of Arms	1																	
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1																	
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1																	
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1																	
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1																	
Taking and holding forcible Possession	1																	
<b>Total of No. 2.</b>	<b>34</b>																	
<b>No. 3. Offences against Property.</b>																		
Cattle Stealing	1																	
Horse Stealing	1																	
Sheep Stealing	1																	
Pig Stealing	1																	
Larceny, from Shop	1																	
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1																	
Larceny, from the Person	1																	
Larceny, by Servants	1																	
Larceny, Simple	1																	
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1																	
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	1																	
Stealing from Bleach Green	1																	
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1																	
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	1																	
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1																	
Embezzlement	1																	
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office, by Servants	1																	
Receiving Stolen Goods	1																	
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1																	
<b>Total of No. 3.</b>	<b>200</b>																	
<b>No. 4. Misdemeanors.</b>																		
Arson (Capital)	1																	
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1																	
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1																	
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1																	
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1																	
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1																	
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1																	
Other Misdemeanors	1																	
<b>Total of No. 4.</b>	<b>9</b>																	
<b>No. 5. Forgery, &amp; Offences against Property.</b>																		
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipts of Dividends	1																	
Forging of Stamps and uttering	1																	
Forging of Bank Notes and uttering	1																	
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1																	
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	1																	
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	1																	
Having in possession Implements for Coining	1																	
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1																	
Uttering and having in possession do.	1																	
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1																	
<b>Total of No. 5.</b>	<b>4</b>																	
<b>No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above denominations.</b>																		
Assembling Armed	1																	
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	1																	
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1																	
Returning from Transportation before time	1																	
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	1																	
Rescuing Prisoners	1																	
Perjury, and Subornation of Perjury	1																	
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1																	
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	1																	
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	294																	
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1																	
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1																	
Vagrancy	1																	
Indecently Exposing the Person	1																	
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1																	
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations	1																	
<b>Total of No. 6.</b>	<b>300</b>																	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>865</b>																	

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions; 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., Chap. 38. 241

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE. State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	Age										Age could not be ascertained.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither Read nor Write.	Instruction could not be ascertained.												
		12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.							50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.									
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
<b>No. 1. Offences against the Person.</b>																												
Murder	5																											
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with Intent to Murder	1																											
Assault, with Intent to Murder	1																											
Solicitation to Murder	1																											
Conspiracy to Murder	1																											
Manlaughter	19																											
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1																											
Concealing Birth of Infants	1																											
Sodomy	1																											
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	2																											
Assault, with Intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1																											
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1																											
Assault, with Intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1																											
Abduction	1																											
Riots	1																											
Child Stealing	17																											
Assaults	10																											
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	3																											
<b>TOTAL of No. 1.</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>			<b>153</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>5</b>								
<b>No. 2. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.</b>																												
Sacrilege	1																											
Burglary	1																											
Housebreaking	1																											
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1																											
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1																											
Misdemeanors, with Intent to commit the above Offences	13																											
Robbery	13																											
Mail Robbery	1																											
Robbery of Arms	1																											
Assaults, with Intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1																											
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1																											
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	18																											
Taking and holding forcible possession	1																											
<b>TOTAL of No. 2.</b>	<b>34</b>																											
<b>No. 3. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.</b>																												
Cattle Stealing	3																											
Horse Stealing	1																											
Sheep Stealing	10																											
Pig Stealing	1																											
Larceny, from Shop	1																											
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1																											
Larceny, from the Person	1																											
Larceny, by Servants	1																											
Larceny, Simple	128	47				5	40	20		20			68	22	10	5	35		30	10	63	32						
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1																											
Fluencing Wrecked Ships, &c.	1																											
Stealing from Bleach Green	1																											
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1																											
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	1																											
Misdemeanors, with Intent to Steal	1																											
Embezzlement	1																											
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants	1																											
Receiving Stolen Goods	2																											
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1																											
<b>TOTAL of No. 3.</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>52</b>				<b>5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>32</b>						
<b>No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.</b>																												
Arson (Capital)	1																											
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1																											
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1																											
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1																											
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1																											
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1																											
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1																											
Other malicious Offences	1																											
<b>TOTAL of No. 4.</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>								<b>5</b>												<b>1</b>						
<b>No. 5. Forgery, &amp; Offences against the Currency.</b>																												
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1																											
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	1																											
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1																											
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1																											
Having in Possession Forged Bank Notes	1																											
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	1																											
Having in possession Implements for Coining	1																											
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1																											
Uttering and having in possession do.	1																											
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1																											
<b>TOTAL of No. 5.</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>																				<b>2</b>						
<b>No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Denominations.</b>																												
Assembling Armed	1																											
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	1																											
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1																											
Returning from Transportation before time	1																											
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	1																											
Rescuing Prisoners	1																											
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1																											
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1																											
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	1																											
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	270	24																										
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1																											
Keeping Disorderly Houses	4	2																										
Vagrancy	1																											
Indecently Exposing the Person	1																											
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1																											
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations	70	16																										
<b>TOTAL of No. 6.</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>46</b>																										
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>112</b>				<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5</b>					<b>516</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>76</b>

TABLE showing the NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV. Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

Table with columns for OFFENCES, CONVICTED (including Imprisonment, Death, etc.), INSANE to be detained, ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED, and EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Rows include various crimes like Murder, Burglary, Theft, etc., with sub-totals for each category and a GRAND TOTAL at the bottom.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions; 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. IV., Chap. 36. 148









TABLE showing the AGE and SEX OF PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE. State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Age										Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.						
	Males.	Females.	12 Years and under.	16 Years and above 12.	21 Years and above 16.	30 Years and above 21.	40 Years and above 30.	50 Years and above 40.	60 Years and above 50.	60 Years.	Age above 60 Years.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Murder	1	1																							
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	1																								
Assault, with intent to Murder	24																								
Solicitation to Murder																									
Conspiracy to Murder																									
Manlaughter																									
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																									
Concealing Birth of Infants																									
Sodomy																									
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	4																								
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	5																								
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	2																								
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	2																								
Abduction	2																								
Bigamy	2																								
Child Stealing	2																								
Assaults	106	22																							
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																									
<b>TOTAL of No. 1.</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>29</b>		2	10	4	22	4	13	3	2	1	2	1		91	16	21	8	3	9	7	104	19	
Sacrilege	6	2																							
Burglary	1																								
Housebreaking	1																								
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1																								
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1																								
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1																								
Robbery	1																								
Mail robbery	1																								
Robbery of Arms	1																								
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1																								
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1																								
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1																								
Taking and holding forcible possession	27																								
<b>TOTAL of No. 2.</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>			1	1	1	1	1	1						29	1	1	1	2		29	1		
Cattle Stealing	10	1			1	3	2	2	2	1						1	2	1	1	2	3	1	2		
Horse Stealing	12	2			1	3	2	2	2	1						4	1	3	2	2	5	7	4		
Sheep Stealing	5	4			4	3	1	1	1							1	1	2	2	2	4	1			
Tig Stealing	2																								
Larceny, from Shop	1																								
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1																								
Larceny, from the Person	10				1	2	1	5	1	1						1	3	1	2	2	4				
Larceny, by Servants	1																								
Larceny, Simple	80	21		7	4	6	5	12	11	6	1	3	2	1	1	53	27	10	6	8	2	13	16	58	
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1																								
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	1																								
Stealing from Bleach Green	1																								
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1																								
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	1																								
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1																								
Embezzlement	1																								
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants	1																								
Receiving Stolen Goods	5	8			1	2	1									4	6	3	1	1	1	1	4	6	
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1																								
<b>TOTAL of No. 3.</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>69</b>		7	5	18	7	20	12	14	1	9	2	4	1	60	41	23	7	13	2	29	19	80	41
Arson (Capital)	1																								
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1																								
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1																								
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1				1																				
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1																								
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1																								
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	4																								
Other malicious Offences	1				2																				
<b>TOTAL of No. 4.</b>	<b>6</b>				3																				
Forgery & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1																								
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	1																								
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1																								
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1																								
Having in Possession Forged Bank Notes	1																								
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	1																								
Having in possession Implements for Coining	1																								
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1																								
Uttering and having in possession do.	1																								
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1																								
<b>TOTAL of No. 5.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>														1	1	2			1	1		1	
Assembling Armed	1																								
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	1																								
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	10																								
Returning from Transportation before time	1																								
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	1																								
Rescuing Prisoners	1																								
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1																								
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1																								
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	65																								
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	21	5			2	1	1	1	1	1															



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RETURNS FOR 1899.] COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 15 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 50 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Murder																													
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder																													
Assault, with intent to Murder																													
Solicitation to Murder																													
Conspiracy to Murder																													
Manlaughter																													
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																													
Concealing Birth of Infants																													
Sodomy																													
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age																													
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																													
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																													
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																													
Abduction																													
Bribery																													
Bleamy																													
Child Stealing	85	4							43	3	14	3							14	1	20	8	1	10	2		29	16	
Assault on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	23				4				12		3																	4	
TOTAL OF No. 1.	116	8					9		58	5	19	6		5				19	2	30	1	12	1	53	4	21	2		
Sacrilege																													
Burglary																													
Housebreaking																													
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																													
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																													
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																													
Robbery																													
Mail Robbery																													
Robbery of Arms																													
Assault, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																													
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1								1											1									
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																													
Taking and holding forcible possession	7	1							1	3		1		1					1		5		1				2		
TOTAL OF No. 2.	9	1							3	1	3		1					1		6		1	1				2		
Cattle Stealing																													
Horse Stealing																													
Sheep Stealing																													
Pig Stealing																													
Larceny, from Shop																													
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																													
Larceny, from the Person																													
Larceny, by Servants																													
Larceny, Simple	52	51	1		4	1	12	5	16	19	6	8	3	2	3	1	1		6	10	7	1	8	2	29	28	8	10	
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																													
Flourishing Wrecks, &c.																													
Stealing from Bleach Green																													
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																													
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.																													
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																													
Embezzlement																													
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants																													
Receiving Stolen Goods	6	4																											
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud																													
TOTAL OF No. 3.	68	55	1		4	1	14	5	18	21	8	9	9	7	7	1	1	6	10	9	1	11	3	28	38	10	13		
Arson (Capital)																													
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																													
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																													
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																													
Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																													
Killing and Maiming Cattle																													
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1																												
Other malicious Offences																													
TOTAL OF No. 4.	1																												
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																													
Forgery of Stamps and uttering																													
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																													
Uttering other Forged Instruments																													
Having in Possession Forged Bank Notes																													
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																													
Having in possession Implements for Coining																													
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																													
Uttering and having in possession do.																													
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin																													
TOTAL OF No. 5.	1																												
Assembling Armed																													
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																													
Offences connected with illicit Distillation																													
Returning from Transportation before time																													
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons																													
Rescuing Prisoners																													
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																													
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1																												
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																													
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Found Breach	35																												

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. [APPENDIX No. 2:—CRIMINAL

TABLE showing the NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV. Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.										INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.						
		DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.			Not Guilty on Trial.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.				Total.	Executed.	Commutation.			
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	2 Yrs. & above 1 Yr. and above 6 Months and Whipping only.										1 Yr. and above 6 Months and Whipping only.	Less than 6 Months or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.
<b>No. 1. Offences against the Person.</b>																				
Murder	1																			
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	1																			
Assault, with intent to Murder	1																			
Solicitation to Murder	1																			
Conspiracy to Murder	1																			
Man-slaughter	1																			
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1																			
Concealing Birth of Infants	1																			
Sodomy	1																			
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	1																			
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1																			
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1																			
Abduction	1																			
Bribery	1																			
Child Stealing	1																			
Assaults	42																			
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	10																			
<b>TOTAL of No. 1.</b>	<b>53</b>																			
<b>No. 2. Offences against Property.</b>																				
Sacrilege	1																			
Burglary	1																			
Housebreaking	1																			
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1																			
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1																			
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1																			
Robbery	1																			
Mail Robbery	1																			
Robbery of Arms	1																			
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2																			
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1																			
Stealing menacing Letters to extort Money	1																			
Taking and holding forcible Possession	3																			
<b>TOTAL of No. 2.</b>	<b>5</b>																			
<b>No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.</b>																				
Cattle Stealing	1																			
Horse Stealing	1																			
Sheep Stealing	1																			
Pig Stealing	1																			
Larceny, from Shop	19																			
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1																			
Larceny, from the Person	7																			
Larceny, by Servants	1																			
Larceny, Simple	60																			
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	3																			
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	1																			
Stealing from Beach Green	1																			
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1																			
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	1																			
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1																			
Embezzlement	1																			
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants	1																			
Receiving Stolen Goods	1																			
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1																			
<b>TOTAL of No. 3.</b>	<b>97</b>																			
<b>No. 4. Malignant Offences against Property.</b>																				
Arson (Capital)	1																			
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1																			
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1																			
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1																			
Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1																			
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1																			
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1																			
Other malicious Offences	1																			
<b>TOTAL of No. 4.</b>	<b>7</b>																			
<b>No. 5. Forgery, &amp; Offences against the Currency.</b>																				
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1																			
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	1																			
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1																			
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1																			
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	1																			
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	1																			
Having in possession Implements for Coining	1																			
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1																			
Uttering and having in possession do.	1																			
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1																			
<b>TOTAL of No. 5.</b>	<b>8</b>																			
<b>No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above denominations.</b>																				
Assembling Armed	1																			
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	1																			
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1																			
Returning from Transportation before time	1																			
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	1																			
Rescuing Prisoners	1																			
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1																			
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1																			
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	1																			
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	1																			
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1																			
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1																			
Vagrancy	1																			
Indecently Exposing the Person	1																			
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1																			
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations	1																			
<b>TOTAL of No. 6.</b>	<b>33</b>																			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>191</b>																			

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, is 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, and 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. IV., Chap. 25. 53

RETURNS FOR 1839.] COUNTY OF CITY OF WATERFORD.

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		AGE										INSTRUCTION				
	Males.	Females.	12 Years and under.	16 Years and above 12.	21 Years and above 16.	30 Years and above 21.	40 Years and above 30.	50 Years and above 40.	60 Years and above 50.	Age could not be ascertained.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither Read nor Write.	Instruction could not be ascertained.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Murder																	
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder																	
Assault, with intent to Murder																	
Solicitation to Murder																	
Conspiracy to Murder																	
Manslaughter																	
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																	
Concealing Birth of Infants																	
Seduction																	
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age																	
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																	
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																	
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																	
Abduction																	
Bribery																	
Child Stealing																	
Assaults	39	3	1	1	4	8	2	3	1							14	1
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	9	1														6	1
TOTAL of No. 1.	49	4		1	4	10	2	5							29	2	20
Sacrilege																	
Burglary																	
Housebreaking																	
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																	
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																	
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																	
Robbery																	
Mail Robbery																	
Robbery of Arms																	
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																	
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																	
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																	
Taking and holding forcible Possession																	
TOTAL of No. 2.	3	2			3		1								1	3	1
Cattle Stealing																	
Horse Stealing																	
Sheep Stealing																	
Pig Stealing																	
Larceny, from Shop	8	11	1		1	2	4	1	4								
Larceny, to the Value of £5 in Dwelling-Houses																	
Larceny, from the Person	25	31	2		9	4	9	14	1	8	4				8	4	6
Larceny, by Servants																	
Larceny, Simple																	
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																	
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																	
Stealing from Beach Green																	
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																	
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.																	
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																	
Embezzlement																	
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants																	
Receiving Stolen Goods																	
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud																	
TOTAL of No. 3.	47	50	3		10	6	16	15	21	2	9	8	1	1	2	1	13
Arson (Capital)																	
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																	
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																	
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																	
Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																	
Killing and Maiming Cattle																	
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																	
Other malicious Offences																	
TOTAL of No. 4.																	
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																	
Forgery of Stamps and uttering																	
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																	
Uttering other Forged Instruments																	
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																	
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																	
Having in possession Implements for Coining																	
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																	
Uttering and having in possession do.																	
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin																	
TOTAL of No. 5.																	
Assembling Armed																	
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																	
Offences connected with illicit Distillation																	
Returning from Transportation before time																	
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons																	
Rescuing Prisoners																	
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																	
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																	
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																	
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Found Breach																	
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers																	
Keeping Disorderly Houses																	
Vagrancy																	
Indecently Exposing the Person																	
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	26	7			7	3	7	3	2		1	1	1		9	11	3
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations																	
TOTAL of No. 6.	26	7			7	3	7	3	2		1	1	1		9	11	3
GRAND TOTAL	128	63	3		11	20	19	24	27	9	9	9	2	2	40	4	49

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

Table with columns for Offences, Convicted (Transportation, Imprisonment, etc.), Insane to be detained, Acquitted and Discharged, and Execution of Capital Sentences or Commutation of Fardon. Rows include categories like No. 1. Offences against the Person, No. 2. Offences against Property, etc.

Not Included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total; 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions; 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6 & 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. IV., Chap. 36.





TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.					
			Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
<b>No. 1. Offences against the Person.</b>																														
Murder	8																													
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with Intent to Murder	1																													
Assault, with Intent to Murder	1																													
Solicitation to Murder	1																													
Conspiracy to Murder	1																													
Man-slaughter	1																													
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1																													
Concealing Birth of Infants	1																													
Sodomy	1																													
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	2																													
Assault, with Intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1																													
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1																													
Assault, with Intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1																													
Abduction	1																													
Bigamy	1																													
Child Stealing	1																													
Assaults	55	5																												
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	20																													
TOTAL OF No. 1.	103	9																												
<b>No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.</b>																														
Sacrilege	1																													
Burglary	3																													
Housebreaking	1																													
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1																													
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1																													
Misdemeanors, with Intent to commit the above	1																													
Offences	1																													
Robbery	1																													
Mail Robbery	1																													
Robbery of Arms	1																													
Assaults, with Intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1																													
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1																													
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	24	4																												
Taking and holding forcible possession	4																													
TOTAL OF No. 2.	28	4																												
<b>No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.</b>																														
Cattle Stealing	1																													
Horse Stealing	1																													
Sheep Stealing	1																													
Pig Stealing	1																													
Larceny, from Shop	1																													
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1																													
Larceny, from the Person	1																													
Larceny, by Servants	1																													
Larceny, Simple	52	38	1	2	10	5	9	10	4	2	4	4																		
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1																													
Flundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	1																													
Stealing from Elms Green	1																													
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1																													
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	1																													
Misdemeanors, with Intent to Steal	1																													
Embezzlement	1																													
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants	2																													
Receiving Stolen Goods	2																													
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2																													
TOTAL OF No. 3.	93	60	1	7	3	16	9	16	15	6	6	11	6	2	1	1	35	20	13	3	10	44	30	35	20					
<b>No. 4. Misdemeanors Offences against Property.</b>																														
Arson (Capital)	1																													
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1																													
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1																													
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1																													
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1																													
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1																													
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1																													
Other malicious Offences	1																													
TOTAL OF No. 4.	1																													
<b>No. 5. Forgery, &amp; Offences against the Currency.</b>																														
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1																													
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	1																													
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1																													
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1																													
Having in Possession Forged Bank Notes	1																													
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	1																													
Having in possession Implements for Coining	1																													

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

[APPENDIX No. 2.—CRIMINAL

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

Table with columns for OFFENCES, TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS, DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, IMPRISONMENT, INSANE to be detained, ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED, and EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. Rows include categories like No. 1. Offences against the Person, No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence, No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence, No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property, No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency, and No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Petty Sessions 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. IV., Chap. 26, 136 274

RETURNS FOR 1839.] COUNTY OF WICKLOW. 155

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE. State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
<b>No. 1. Offences against the Person.</b>																														
Murder	1	1																												
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder																														
Assault, with intent to Murder																														
Solicitation to Murder																														
Conspiracy to Murder																														
Manslaughter																														
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																														
Concealing Birth of Infants																														
Sodomy																														
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age																														
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																														
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																														
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																														
Abduction																														
Bigamy																														
Child Stealing																														
Assault																														
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																														
<b>TOTAL of No. 1.</b>	191	12																												
<b>No. 2. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.</b>																														
Sacrilege																														
Burglary																														
Housebreaking																														
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																														
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																														
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																														
Robbery																														
Mail Robbery																														
Robbery of Arms																														
Assaults with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																														
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																														
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																														
Taking and holding forcible possession																														
<b>TOTAL of No. 2.</b>	33	2																												
<b>No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.</b>																														
Cattle Stealing																														
Horse Stealing																														
Sheep Stealing																														
Pig Stealing																														
Larceny, from Shop																														
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																														
Larceny, from the Person																														
Larceny, by Servants																														
Larceny, Simple																														
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																														
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																														
Stealing from Bleach Green																														
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																														
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.																														
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																														
Embezzlement																														
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants																														
Receiving Stolen Goods																														
Fraud, and Attempts to Defraud																														
<b>TOTAL of No. 3.</b>	51	67	1	6	11	11	19	16	12	6	1	1	2	2	11	2	4	1	7	7	20	30	41	30						
<b>No. 4. Malignant Offences against Property.</b>																														
Arson (Capital)																														
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																														
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																														
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																														
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																														
Killing and Maiming Cattle																														
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																														
Other malignant Offences																														
<b>TOTAL of No. 4.</b>	10																													
<b>No. 5. Forgery, &amp; Offences against Currency.</b>																														
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																														
Forgery of Stamps and uttering																														
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																														
Uttering other Forged Instruments																														
Having in Possession Forged Bank Notes																														
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																														
Having in possession Implements for Coining																														
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coins																														



TABLE showing the AGE and SEX OF PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

Table with columns for OFFENCES, AGE (12 Years, 16 Years, 21 Years, 30 Years, 40 Years, 50 Years, 60 Years, above 60 Years), SEX (Males, Females), and INSTRUCTION (Read and Write, Read only, Neither, Instruction could not be ascertained).



COUNTIES.	TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.														State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.													
	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
ANTRIM . . .	532	287	14	6	52	32	118	47	151	85	126	64	47	33	18	16	6	4	-	-	268	41	209	103	55	58	-	-
ARMAGH . . .	514	121	3	-	26	6	53	10	57	22	21	13	14	9	8	-	2	3	330	58	73	9	25	16	86	38	330	58
CARLOW . . .	270	85	-	-	7	3	38	13	147	50	57	13	14	4	7	2	-	-	-	-	89	13	100	24	80	48	1	-
CAVAN . . .	545	126	-	-	4	4	40	17	108	30	50	19	27	4	9	-	8	2	259	60	95	3	43	18	100	45	307	60
CLARE . . .	681	135	-	-	2	3	29	14	97	9	47	9	29	8	8	4	2	-	467	88	297	11	28	9	120	34	236	81
CORK . . .	922	288	2	-	4	9	79	42	146	43	57	16	32	7	16	3	5	5	581	163	169	19	48	18	132	90	574	161
(City) . . .	488	234	52	18	78	31	113	58	133	49	78	30	34	6	-	-	-	-	201	63	-	-	-	-	287	171	-	-
DONEGAL . . .	375	80	1	-	3	-	21	6	72	10	21	7	12	2	6	4	6	-	233	51	55	1	20	7	67	21	233	51
DOWN . . .	418	137	7	-	16	6	41	16	101	33	52	20	21	11	4	9	4	6	172	36	145	10	41	49	60	42	172	36
DUBLIN . . .	477	120	7	3	27	19	84	24	100	33	67	14	14	5	5	2	3	-	170	20	62	30	89	39	156	41	170	20
(City) . . .	2,284	1,617	133	15	463	83	602	409	565	678	216	208	103	115	44	44	14	24	144	39	1,069	400	237	388	834	790	144	39
FERMANAGH . . .	347	58	5	-	28	6	61	13	72	19	48	13	16	5	6	-	1	1	110	1	36	-	60	12	46	44	208	2
GALWAY . . .	912	248	-	-	4	-	72	15	109	28	60	19	25	9	10	2	4	1	628	174	42	-	19	3	-	-	651	245
(Town) . . .	91	40	-	-	5	3	10	1	18	11	16	10	3	2	6	3	1	-	32	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	40
KERRY . . .	856	214	-	1	4	2	23	15	127	36	53	15	19	5	8	1	1	1	621	138	131	7	13	8	91	61	621	138
KILDARE . . .	186	70	1	-	6	2	18	14	57	23	22	13	20	9	7	1	4	-	51	8	44	8	33	15	38	31	71	16
KILKENNY . . .	256	65	-	1	1	1	39	9	62	20	19	7	11	7	8	4	2	1	114	15	54	1	31	10	57	39	114	15
(City) . . .	64	35	-	-	-	-	6	2	26	20	16	6	6	-	1	-	-	-	9	7	24	6	7	5	24	17	9	7
KING'S COUNTY . . .	565	149	8	-	37	16	137	42	201	45	57	15	24	5	6	1	2	-	93	16	214	35	198	51	60	28	93	16
LEITRIM . . .	382	106	-	-	4	-	23	9	42	9	14	3	13	7	8	1	5	-	273	77	42	-	17	-	48	27	275	79
LIMERICK . . .	736	103	-	-	7	-	113	16	198	18	56	12	21	2	9	2	1	230	52	113	-	57	-	236	51	320	52	
(City) . . .	292	158	5	-	1	4	24	32	72	37	37	21	12	6	5	1	-	-	46	57	79	4	12	7	65	90	46	57
LONDONDERRY . . .	254	70	6	1	10	2	37	6	58	18	28	8	22	9	7	1	3	2	83	23	48	4	73	19	50	24	83	23
LONGFORD . . .	327	61	1	2	8	3	56	4	93	16	28	10	10	1	2	2	-	-	129	23	96	1	27	11	75	26	129	23
LOUTH . . .	337	85	6	2	18	12	60	17	97	27	40	14	32	4	27	-	1	-	56	9	82	14	85	24	73	33	97	14
(DROGHEDA) . . .	38	23	1	-	3	-	12	4	10	14	3	2	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	13	4	3	3	19	14	3	2
MAYO . . .	837	147	3	1	11	4	102	30	189	38	81	11	20	-	1	-	-	-	430	63	55	5	114	13	238	66	430	63
MEATH . . .	396	106	1	-	6	-	52	11	84	26	47	14	17	6	1	2	2	-	186	47	70	-	38	10	102	49	186	47
MONAGHAN . . .	369	157	1	-	1	1	27	10	78	26	30	11	18	8	6	4	2	1	206	96	80	1	42	27	40	35	207	94
QUEEN'S COUNTY . . .	501	141	1	-	13	1	90	34	157	33	53	13	11	5	5	3	-	-	171	52	65	3	115	36	79	40	241	62
ROSCOMMON . . .	753	112	-	-	5	-	21	5	136	35	27	1	48	5	-	-	-	-	516	66	60	6	34	1	143	29	516	76
SLIGO . . .	478	100	1	2	5	1	24	5	73	10	21	7	8	2	4	-	1	-	341	73	48	2	11	2	78	23	341	73
TIPPERARY . . .	1,815	295	-	2	16	3	206	35	360	39	83	22	37	7	13	2	9	2	1,091	183	317	13	109	18	296	81	1,093	183
TYRONE . . .	431	127	2	-	10	5	43	17	78	21	38	9	17	3	8	2	4	-	231	70	65	7	36	12	52	34	278	74
WATERFORD . . .	284	80	1	-	5	1	30	5	104	38	49	10	19	8	17	3	1	1	58	14	69	3	26	5	119	53	70	19
(City) . . .	138	63	3	-	11	4	20	19	34	27	9	9	9	2	2	2	-	-	40	4	49	8	12	8	27	43	30	4
WESTMEATH . . .	373	85	-	-	8	2	46	6	184	35	51	11	16	6	2	1	-	-	66	24	174	5	49	28	12	18	137	34
WEXFORD . . .	324	85	1	1	8	3	24	9	53	33	20	6	17	6	7	-	1	-	193	37	33	-	13	14	85	34	198	37
WICKLOW . . .	356	94	1	-	7	-	26	12	70	30	22	10	3	2	4	2	3	-	220	48	59	-	27	10	57	37	220	47
TOTAL . . .	20,094	6,298	267	55	924	970	2,620	1,063	4,519	1,744	1,820	715	827	338	308	136	55	55	8,710	1,952	4,680	727	2,101	1,073	4,197	2,450	9,116	2,048

TABLE showing in each COUNTY the NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	COUNTIES																		
		ANTRIM.	ARMAGH.	CARLOW.	CAVAN.	CLARE.	CORK.	CORK (CITY).	DONEGAL.	DOWN.	DUBLIN.	DUBLIN (CITY).	FERRANAGH.	GALWAY.	GALWAY (TOWNS).	KERRY.	KILDARE (N.A.S. & ARMY).	KILKENNY.	KILKENNY (CITY).	KING'S COUNTY.
<b>No. 1. Offences against the Person.</b>																				
Murder	286	2	2	5	15	4	19	-	-	-	1	6	7	11	-	11	4	9	-	14
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder	85	2	-	3	5	4	2	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
Assault, with intent to Murder	132	1	-	-	23	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solicitation to Murder	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to Murder	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manlaughter	363	5	4	6	7	31	22	2	2	7	9	19	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Birth of Infants	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	254	2	6	6	2	15	7	1	1	2	11	1	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	2
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Induction	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rigamy	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	15	20	4	15	18	1	25	105	173	176	130	299	74	261	84	223	64	7	18	246
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	212	-	-	45	-	-	-	12	9	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
<b>TOTAL of No. 1.</b>	<b>7,457</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>312</b>
<b>No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence.</b>																				
Sacrilege	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking	34	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	154	-	-	-	4	2	3	1	1	3	4	-	-	1	-	5	11	1	1	8
Mail Robbery	40	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery of Arms	34	-	3	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menace	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	811	3	-	6	53	81	43	25	9	-	1	1	-	80	-	56	8	5	7	3
Taking and holding forcible Possession	1,235	7	4	11	79	85	50	36	13	11	22	25	2	95	1	68	24	6	8	27
<b>TOTAL of No. 2.</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence.</b>																				
Cattle Stealing	222	15	7	1	10	10	8	-	8	8	6	11	6	3	-	11	9	4	-	4
Horse Stealing	92	3	8	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	5	6	3	8	-	1	3	4	-	1
Sheep Stealing	259	3	4	3	1	5	39	6	7	1	7	6	3	21	-	11	5	9	-	4
Pig Stealing	292	1	1	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from Shop	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	403	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	5	13	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from the Person	114	-	-	-	-	-	66	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, by Servants	8,420	422	192	85	173	126	327	311	86	182	358	3,437	119	227	10	232	110	85	19	164
Larceny, Simple	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Bleach Green	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	608	138	6	6	30	-	7	23	2	16	6	109	4	6	-	1	2	4	2	25
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office, by Servants	154	4	12	11	2	-	10	13	-	4	4	47	-	-	-	9	1	2	4	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	1,143	592	230	150	223	155	401	424	109	220	405	3,457	143	270	64	362	145	160	51	202
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	306	1	11	7	-	6	14	3	13	4	1	-	3	5	-	4	1	8	1	9
<b>TOTAL of No. 3.</b>	<b>11,143</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.</b>																				
Arson (Capital)	80	1	9	3	-	2	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	1
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	137	-	-	-	4	9	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	7	-	5
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing and Maiming Cattle	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to Burn Houses, &c.	22	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious Offences	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL of No. 4.</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>No. 5. Forgery &amp; Offences against the Currency.</b>																				
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	11	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering other Forged Instruments	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in possession Implements for Coining	84	4	9	2	2	4	3	-	2	2	20	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
Buying, procuring, and putting off, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering and having in possession do.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	179	8	10	3	8	6	4	-	1	2	3	27	4	3	-	6	-	3	2	6
<b>TOTAL of No. 5.</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>No. 6. Other Offences and included in the above Classes.</b>																				
Assembling Armed	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returning from Transportation before time	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescuing Prisoners	89	-	1	3	4	-	8	-	-	-	9	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	13
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Administering and taking Unlawful Oaths	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the Rate of Wages	3,499	55	115	31	45	217	178	69	54	43	11	-								

599  
11

Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the RECORDS of the GAOLS—charged with each Description of OFFENCE.

LEITRIM.	LIMERICK.	LIMERICK (CITY).	LONDONDERRY.	LONGFORD.	LOUTH.	DROGHEDA (Loth).	MAYO.	MEATH.	MONAGHAN.	QUEEN'S COUNTY.	ROSCOMMON.	SLIGO.	TIPPERARY.	TYRONE.	WATERFORD.	WATERFORD (CITY).	WESTMEATH.	WEXFORD.	WICKLOW.	OFFENCES.	
1	25	-	-	23	5	-	12	2	4	5	5	4	81	-	-	-	-	9	8	Murder.	
7	1	-	1	16	3	1	7	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	{ Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c.	
-	3	-	-	1	2	1	15	1	10	1	1	2	45	24	-	-	-	-	-	{ with intent to Murder.	
8	29	8	1	7	2	2	27	5	5	15	15	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault, with intent to Murder.	
51	50	8	1	1	1	1	17	1	5	11	11	11	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	Solicitation to Murder.	
1	1	24	5	5	2	1	1	1	5	2	1	7	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	Conspiracy to Murder.	
2	1	-	-	6	2	-	9	4	-	3	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manslaughter.	
108	258	82	118	46	96	-	314	61	115	197	184	3	297	128	80	42	212	64	196	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	115	197	184	3	297	128	80	42	212	64	196	Concealing Birth of Infants.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sodomy.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rapes, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abduction.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bigamy.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Child Stealing.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
132	323	55	130	110	123	10	414	85	141	236	228	329	579	171	124	53	230	112	203	TOTAL OF No. 1.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sacrilege.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Burglary.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Housebreaking.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mail Robbery.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery of Arms.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sending Menacing Letters to extort Money.
52	52	14	1	9	11	-	59	24	-	14	18	28	54	27	8	3	11	28	15	Taking and holding forcible possession.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
53	64	14	9	49	34	4	68	38	10	28	34	41	108	35	10	5	20	32	25	TOTAL OF No. 2.	
12	5	-	6	2	3	-	9	7	6	6	3	7	13	11	-	-	7	-	4	Cattle Stealing.	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Horse Stealing.	
1	16	3	-	-	4	-	21	15	-	3	10	5	13	9	-	15	1	10	10	Sheep Stealing.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fig Stealing.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Larceny, from Shop.	
1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses.	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Larceny, from the Person.	
104	168	164	138	58	110	44	153	154	178	101	175	70	474	140	103	60	59	91	130	Larceny, by Servants.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Larceny, Simple.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stealing from Bleach Green.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Embezzlement.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office, by Servants.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Receiving Stolen Goods.
3	2	6	4	1	17	1	5	5	4	5	7	24	19	17	10	4	9	51	5	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
128	191	213	196	67	162	47	241	186	200	172	200	109	566	214	123	97	146	155	158	TOTAL OF No. 3.	
1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arson (Capital).
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.
4	22	-	-	5	-	-	18	-	4	-	8	14	20	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Killing and Maiming Cattle.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other malicious Offences.
5	33	-	-	30	-	-	-	57	1	5	5	9	21	25	6	1	-	6	1	10	TOTAL OF No. 4.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Forging & uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Forgery of Stamps and uttering.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uttering other Forged Instruments.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Having in possession Implements for Coining.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uttering and having in possession do.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin.
3	2	4	5	4	4	-	9	1	9	1	4	9	15	6	1	-	2	1	3	TOTAL OF No. 5.	
14	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	15	16	-	-	-	6	-	-	Assembling Armed.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Offences connected with illicit Distillation.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Returning from Transportation before time.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rescuing Prisoners.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach.
106	128	21	111	63	-	38	107	99	63	294	16	685	68	33	-	37	32	14	-	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers.	
44	49	1	16	-	-	138	34	16	60	-	-	79	26	56	-	29	21	-	-	-	Keeping Disorderly Houses.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vagrancy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indecently Exposing the Person.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Felonies, not included in the above denominations.
-	-	-																			

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FROM THE STEAM PRESS OF ALEXANDER THOM, ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.



