

1916  
182  
(1916)

NEW JERSEY  
STATE PRISON



ANNUAL REPORT

1916

TRENTON, N. J.

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON**

---

**EMBRACING THE REPORT OF THE**

**INSPECTORS**

**FISCAL AGENT**

**KEEPER**

**PAROLE AGENT**

**PHYSICIAN**

**INSTRUCTOR**

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## INSPECTORS' REPORT



NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, TRENTON, OCT. 31st. 1916.

*Hon. James F. Fielder, Governor of the State of New Jersey:*

SIR — In accordance with the provisions of the law, we present herewith our report regarding the management of this institution for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1916.

The past year has witnessed the active operation of the knitting plant under the State Use System with not as satisfactory results as we had hoped for or believe that the legislature expected when the appropriation for the knitting plant was made. The difficulty has been due largely to the inability or lack of willingness of the various State Institutions to absorb the product of the knitting plant.

In the early part of the fiscal year, an average of 25 operators were employed in this plant. In a few months we found that we were storing a large surplus product which not only was difficult for us to properly store but, in addition, was using up our capital account and creating a shortage of funds. The fluctuating condition of the yarn market made the problem more difficult and the action

of the Prison Labor Commission in establishing a price for the goods below the actual cost of production, confronted us with a deficit before the close of the fiscal year.

Our Board remonstrated against the prices established by the Prison Labor Commission, but due to the powers of that body, our remonstrances were overridden. While we feel that the knitting plant should not be expected to be operated at a loss, we could adjust ourselves to this condition by appeals to the Legislature for any necessary appropriation to make good the deficit created by our cost of production and the lower sale price established by the Prison Labor Commission. But we are facing an insurmountable object when the manufactured goods are permitted to pile up on us and deprive us of the necessary working capital. If the State Use System is to be developed along the lines anticipated, some means must be found for creating a more active market so that the product may be readily consumed and our capital rapidly turned over.

During the past fiscal year we manufactured the following amount of hosiery and underwear:

Mens' Half Hose, Style No. 100.....	4208 doz. prs.
“ “ “ “ “ 101.....	48 “ “
“ “ “ “ “ 102.....	324 “ “
Womens' Stockings “ “ 103.....	525 “ “
“ “ “ “ “ 104.....	97 “ “
“ “ “ “ “ 105.....	1257 “ “
“ Stocking feet “ “ 106.....	91 “ “
Mens' Underwear “ “ 200.....	935½ doz.
“ “ “ “ 201.....	164 “
“ “ “ “ 210.....	253 “
Womens' “ “ “ 300.....	401½ “
“ “ “ “ 302.....	411 “
Childrens' “ “ “ 400.....	54¼ “
“ “ “ “ 401.....	9 “
“ “ “ “ 11.....	3 “
Wash Clothes.....	36 “

We append herewith the balance sheet showing our operating cost including receipts and disbursements:

Amount of appropriation was.....	\$25,000.00
Cash receipts credited to Prison Labor Account.....	5,173.10
Total applicable to Prison Labor Account.....	<u>\$30,173.10</u>
Expenditures charged to Prison Labor Account.....	
Belting.....	11.86
Appliances.....	250.21
Yarn.....	6345.93
Needles.....	94.98
Oil and Sundries.....	661.27
Wages.....	2455.17
Amount Requisitioned for Prisoners'... pay-roll.....	1740.00
Packing and Transportation.....	391.18
Light and Power.....	108.11
Balance in Prison Labor Account.....	<u>\$18,114.39</u>

Owing to the operation of the law, the State Use System is very seriously over-burdened by the fact that the earnings of those prisoners employed in productive labor, such as the knitting plant, road camps and farm, is chargeable with the total cost of maintenance of the Prison and the net earnings must be prorated amongst all the prisoners. The result is that out of an average daily population for the past fiscal year of 1,229, only an average of 244 prisoners were daily employed under the State Use System.

Of course, it is essential that those who are employed in the very necessary domestic work of the Prison should be afforded an opportunity to earn compensation because their duties, while not productive in the sense of creating a saleable article, are just as important in the management of the institution as the work of those engaged in productive labor.

This condition will not be remedied until the greater percentage of prisoners may be productively employed, which can only be done at enormous expense to the State, if the present policy of the State Use System is continued.

The Board believes that the difficulties which at present confront the State in the matter of the employment of prisoners ; productive labor might easily be obviated by changes in the present plan of contract labor. Chapter 372, Laws of 1911, laid down the policy of the State for the abandonment of contract labor as existing at that time. The object sought was to prohibit the exploitation of prison labor and secure a compensation to the prisoner for his work. Under the contract system, labor was sold to the highest bidder under a piece price system. Moneys derived from the contractors for the work of the prisoners reverted to the State Treasury. With the installation of the knitting plant, as the first manufactory under the State Use System, the difficulties of marketing the product soon became apparent and as previously stated, an undue surplus of finished goods accumulated. This has resulted in a reduction of the working force in the knitting plant, thus depriving a number of prisoners of employment, in addition to the financial loss to the State through practical idleness of the knitting plant.

The investment in the knitting plant is probably less than would be required if the various other industries assigned to the State Prison by the Prison Labor Commission were installed. It seems to the Board that it would be a wise provision for the State if contract labor is to continue that legislation should be provided permitting bids to be opened for the sale of prison labor to outside contractors with the legislative requirement, that after charging against the prisoner the cost of maintenance he should have placed to his credit, against his discharge or for the benefit of his dependents, as he may elect, the balance of moneys received for the sale of his labor. Under this plan the State would not be put to any large investment and would not assume the ordinary risks of business in the marketing of the manufactured goods and what is more essential, would provide active employment for all prison labor, not otherwise engaged in the necessary domestic duties of the Institution or employed at the road camps and farm.

Chapter 366, Laws of 1913, permitted the extension of

prison labor contracts. This extension was due to the fact that the Appropriation Committee had not provided sufficient moneys to abolish contract labor and install the State Use System and under authority of that law, the present contracts are still in effect. Chapter 372, Laws of 1911, which prohibits the making of any new contracts has unquestionably worked to the benefit of the contractors whose contracts are still being carried on under the extension privilege, due to the fact that the price bid which originally secured the contract was lower than labor would have been bid for had the law permitted the making of new contracts during the last two years.

While the character of labor necessary is largely unskilled and therefore would not be as highly bid for as free labor secured from the open market, nevertheless, there is no reason to believe that if this labor was to be bid for today, even after charging the cost of maintenance, the prisoner could not easily receive 50¢ per day, which was the maximum amount established under Chapter 372, Laws of 1911.

The Board believes that the total amount which the Legislature would be required to annually appropriate for the benefit of the State Prison, if such a suggested plan was put in operation would not be as large as the total amount required each year for capital account, revolving fund and maintenance charges of plants.

The Board of Inspectors in its annual report of 1911, called the attention of the Legislature to the advisability of considering a change of location of the State Prison. At that time, the Board stated that in view of the enormous cost which would be involved if the present plant at Trenton was abandoned, it did not feel that it should make any recommendation but considered the matter of sufficient importance to direct the attention of the Legislature to a proper consideration of the problem.

Since that time on various occasions, suggestions have been made by numerous interested citizens, contemplating the abandonment of the Prison at Trenton. You personally, thought there was sufficient merit in the suggestion to call the attention of the Legis-

lature to same through the medium of one of your annual messages.

The Board recognizes that conditions at the Prison are not as favorable for the prisoners as the Board would like to see but physical conditions have prevented the installation of improvements. The Board has been pleased to note the constantly increasing interest on the part of various organizations throughout the state in seeking to provide remedies for the entire penal problem and while it has not been always practical to adopt many of the suggestions offered, due to lack of appropriations and more often because of physical limitations, the Board believes that the interest of the citizens of the State should be encouraged and may eventually bring about either a State Prison which may not be a cause of reproach to the State or at all events, an amelioration of some of the very objectionable conditions now in existence.

In line with the suggestion as to the possible abandonment of the State Prison, the Board would suggest to the Legislature that the following plan would undoubtedly bring the best results:

Secure a tract of at least 2,000 acres somewhere in the centre of the State on a railroad line and yet far removed from any closely built community. If possible, secure property which would have on same, deposits of sharp sand and stone available for quarry. The labor of the Prison could then be employed in building a new Prison laid out on the most advanced lines in this character of an institution, obtaining the greater part of building material from the ground.

The cultivation of the soil would eventually lessen the cost of maintenance in addition to providing outside employment. With the ultimate establishment of such a prison, the State could still employ prisoners on roads if still considered advisable. Probably the Farm now located at Leesburg, which by the time such a new prison is established would be entirely cleared land, could be sold by the State or used for other purposes as better results would be secured through the concentration of the State Prison in one unit and not by its separation into smaller divisions.

Considerable work has been done on the interior of the Prison at Trenton which adds materially to the comfort of the inmates. Both the south and shop halls, which were among the oldest buildings in the Prison, have been whitewashed inside and skylights placed in the roofs of same. This has changed cheerless corridors into brightly lighted hallways and has greatly added to the proper ventilation of same. Boilers have been overhauled and rebuilt and blower attached with force draft so that buckwheat coal may be used resulting in an average saving to the institution of \$2.00 per ton.

Skylights and proper ventilating system have been placed in the womens' hospital, adding much to the comfort of those unfortunates who have been obliged to be received into the sick ward. During a heavy storm last summer, lightning struck the tall chimney on the institution, materially damaging same. Estimates for the repair of same proved so costly that your Board was at a loss to finance the cost. Fortunately, two prisoners who were skilled in this character of work were found and, at considerable personal danger to themselves, repaired the chimney at an exceedingly nominal cost; the only money expended being for the purchase of some brick and necessary iron to place as a band around the top of the chimney. The work reflects very favorable credit on the two prisoners engaged on same, as does also all the other work in making the aforementioned improvements which was done entirely by prison labor.

A large amount of new electric work has been installed, replacing old wiring and adding to the electrical equipment of the institution. An X-ray machine has been installed in the hospital and has been of great assistance in the work of the doctors engaged in that part of the Institution.

A number of roadways inside the Institution have been re-laid with Belgian Block set in concrete. The wagon gates have been rehung with roller bearings. The prison print shop has continued to prove its usefulness and has been the means of a very large saving in printed stationery and supplies. This report is printed in the

Institution and we believe will compare favorably with any other similar line of work. The finger-print and photograph department has been kept up to date and a new dark-room installed without expense to the State by means of prison labor.

During the past year, through the opportunity afforded by outdoor employment on the farm and road camps, there have been a number of prisoners who have taken advantage of the opportunity offered by escaping. While it is regrettable that the action of a few should jeopardize the continuance of the favorable consideration shown by the Legislature in affording a prisoner an opportunity to earn an early discharge, nevertheless, a careful analysis of the escapes does not warrant any discontinuance of the present plan of outdoor work. There were employed during the past fiscal year 223 men on the Farm, 86 men at Camp No. 1, 101 men at Camp No. 2, 77 men at Camp No. 3, making a total of 487 men employed on outdoor work. Of this number twenty-one escaped from the Prison Farm, one from Camp No. 1, two from Camp No. 2, and three from Camp No. 3, making a total of twenty-seven or about six per cent. of the number of men engaged in outdoor work. Of this number twelve were recaptured, making about four per cent. who were at large at the close of the fiscal year.

There were two escapes from the prison proper. One of these was recaptured and the other has been located in Sing Sing Prison, New York. Two men who escaped from Camp No. 1 in 1915 were recaptured in 1916, and one who escaped from Camp No. 2 in 1915, was recaptured in 1916, and one man who escaped from the Prison Farm in 1915, was recaptured in 1916. In addition, one of the ten men who escaped during 1916 from the Prison Farm, voluntarily returned to the Farm.

For the work done at the Road Camps, we refer you to the report of the State Road Commissioner who employed the labor of these prisoners.

During the past year work at the prison farm has progressed satisfactorily and in addition to the clearing of new land

a drainage ditch has been dug to a depth of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft., 8 ft wide and 7700 ft. in length. About 60 acres of land have also been under-drained by the laying of 3750 lineal feet of terra-cotta pipe. Little, if any, more ditching and drainage will be necessary at the farm and the Board hopes to be able to give more time to clearing and preparing the land for farming next year. To clear a forest and prepare the land for tilling is quite an undertaking and removing the timber is only a small part of it. Fifteen to eighteen convicts and a team of mules under the supervision of a guard will only clear five to six acres a month after the timber has been cut off.

The farm was handicapped the past year owing to a lack of fertilizing materials. All the late potatoes were planted in new ground with only a minimum amount of fertilizer in the rows, whereas in potato growing districts, to land already in a high state of cultivation one half ton to one ton of high grade fertilizer per acre is applied each year and the average cost to plant this crop is \$75.00 to \$90.00 per acre. However, notwithstanding the shortage of fertilizer and the extremely unfavorable weather which resulted in short crops the country over, 1800 bushels of prime potatoes and 730 bushels of second size potatoes were produced on the farm, also 22 barrels of sweet potatoes, 690 bushels of corn and various items of garden truck, the latter being consumed there, to the undoubted physical advantage of the prisoners. An itemized account of the products of the farm, the valuation being based on the market prices for same in Cumberland County, appears in the report of the Fiscal Agent.

The prison farm was not established to make money for the state and it cannot reasonably be excepted to do so; but considering the greatly enhanced value of the land that is being reclaimed there is no doubt that this will become a valuable asset of the state, and meantime the moral and physical stamina of the convicts sent there is so much improved that the cost seems fully warranted.

Religious services are held regularly, with the assistance of visiting clergymen and laymen, in the new dormitory which was

completed during the past year. This is a fine two story building, 40x100 ft., with an extension 20x30 ft. in the rear and is calculated to accommodate 200 prisoners.

The Board is pleased to report that the health of the prisoners has been excellent, due largely, no doubt, to the healthful surroundings and out door life, together with a reasonable amount of recreation and sport. During the winter indoor entertainments are given by the prisoners and altogether it is a fairly well contented community and the universal opinion of visitors is that a wonderful amount of good work is being accomplished, both in the direction of benefit to the prisoners themselves and to the state as well.

The past fiscal year has shown a material decrease in the daily average population. During the past year, the daily average was 1229 as compared with 1403 in the preceding year or a decrease of 174 prisoners. The greatest number of prisoners in any one day was 1433 and the lowest number was 1210.

The net cost per capita per annum was \$190.19, as compared with the net cost per capita per annum for 1915 of \$180.62. The net cost per capita per diem was .5211 as compared with 1915 of .4948, showing an increase net cost per capita per diem for 1916 over 1915 of .0263, which, considering the very high cost of maintenance, we feel is in no way excessive.

For other details of the prison management we refer you to the reports of the Principal Keeper, Fiscal Agent, Resident Physician, Moral Instructors, School Board, and Parole Officer.

During the past year, the State Prison suffered a loss through the untimely death of the Principal Keeper, Thomas B. Madden. Mr. Madden was splendidly equipped for the position he held through his intimate knowledge of the workings of the State Prison derived from his many years experience, holding various positions of trust in the Institution. His long years of service had warranted his reaching the highest position in the State Prison and while his loss was a severe blow to all those who had been connected with him for many years, it is pleasant to think that he had rounded out a

useful life which was given uncomplainingly and unceasingly for the benefit of the unfortunates who were brought within the toils of the law.

In compliance with the law, we also submit the statistical report, showing the age, nativity and sex of the inmates of the State Prison.

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB SHURTS,

President.

WALTER M. DEAR

WILSON T. JONES

CHARLES S. STEVENS

ALVA L. ALPAUGH

JOHN F. CLARK,

Inspectors.

Secretary.



STATISTICS

CLERK'S OFFICE,  
N. J. STATE PRISON,  
NOVEMBER 15, 1916.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors:  
Gentlemen—

In accordance with the duties of this office, I have the honor herewith to hand you the usual annual statistical records, as made up from the books of record in my office, for the year ending October 31, 1916.

Very respectfully  
Irvin C. Bleam  
Clerk of Prison

TABLE I. SHOWING NUMBER OF CONVICTS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED IN EACH MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1916.

1915 November December 1916 January February March April May June July August September October	DISCHARGED											Number here at end of Respective months						
	Received	Escaped Prisoners Returned	Returned from State Hospital	Parole Revocation	Regular Discharge	Paroled by Court of Pardons	Paroled by Board of Inspectors	Paroled by United States	Died	Remission of Fine	Removed by Court		Transferred to State Hospital	Transferred to Womens Reformatory	Escaped	Electrocuted	Pardoned by President	Suicide
69	2	1	1	4	8	6	14	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1403
46	2	1	1	2	52	14	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1375
37	1	1	1	9	31	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1361
51	1	1	1	3	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1387
34	1	1	1	4	6	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1406
20	1	1	1	1	87	11	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1320
42	1	1	1	2	10	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1331
38	3	3	3	3	9	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1347
34	1	1	1	3	116	12	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1233
13	3	3	3	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1218
16	4	4	4	2	1	17	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1213
45	2	2	2	2	1	25	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1225
445	18	1	1	36	334	124	5	11	1	13	34	2	29	3	1	1	1	

TABLE No. 2  
SHOWING TERMS OF SENTENCES  
DEFINITE TERMS

— A —

Death.....	3
Life.....	10
Sixty years.....	1
Forty-nine years.....	1
Forty years.....	30
Thirty years.....	1
Twenty-nine years.....	1
Twenty-seven years.....	15
Twenty-five years.....	1
Twenty-two years.....	15
Twenty years.....	1
Nineteen years.....	2
Eighteen years.....	1
Seventeen years.....	1
Sixteen years.....	14
Fifteen years.....	7
Fourteen years.....	7
Twelve years.....	12
Ten years.....	2
Nine years.....	7
Seven years.....	1
Six years.....	1
Five years.....	1
Total	135

UNITED STATES PRISONERS

— B —

Ten years.....	2
Eight years.....	1
Five years.....	6
Four years.....	1
Four years.....	7
Three years.....	1
Two years & six months.....	6
Two years.....	2
One year & six months.....	2
One year & three months.....	2
One year & one day.....	2
Total	30

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES  
[TERMS INDICATE MINIMUM]

— C —

Forty years.....	1
Twenty-eight years.....	1
Twenty-six years & six months.....	1
Twenty-five years.....	1
Twenty-one years.....	2
Twenty years.....	19
Nineteen years.....	1
Eighteen years.....	1
Seventeen years.....	1
Fifteen years.....	33
Fourteen years.....	7
Thirteen years.....	1
Twelve years.....	13
Eleven years & six months.....	2
Eleven years.....	3
Ten years & six months.....	2
Ten years.....	20
Nine years.....	8
Eight years & six months.....	6
Eight years.....	17
Seven years & six months.....	25
Seven years.....	46
Six years & eight months.....	5
Six years & six months.....	5
Six years.....	34
Five years & eight months.....	1
Five years & six months.....	2
Five years.....	86
Four years & eight months.....	15
Four years & six months.....	15
Four years.....	51
Three years & six months.....	108
Three years.....	127
Two years & six months.....	29
Two years.....	158
One year & six months.....	71
One year & three months.....	2
One year.....	140
Total	1060

SUMMARY:

Definite terms.....	135
Definite terms, U. S. prisoners.....	30
Indeterminate terms.....	1060
Total	1225

TABLE No. 3  
SHOWING COUNTIES FROM WHICH PRISONERS  
WERE SENTENCED

Atlantic.....	72
Bergen.....	78
Burlington.....	42
Camden.....	131
Cape May.....	15
Cumberland.....	37
Essex.....	255
Gloucester.....	13
Hudson.....	119
Hunterdon.....	13
Mercer.....	52
Middlesex.....	67
Monmouth.....	53
Morris.....	27
Ocean.....	8
Passaic.....	78
Salem.....	33
Somerset.....	19
Sussex.....	11
Union.....	36
Warren.....	35
Supreme Court.....	1
United States, District of New Jersey.....	30
Total	1225

TABLE No. 4  
AGES OF PRISONERS WHEN RECEIVED

Thirteen years.....	1
Fifteen years.....	1
Fifteen to Twenty years.....	89
Twenty to Twenty-five years.....	278
Twenty-five to Thirty years.....	297
Thirty to Forty years.....	330
Forty to Fifty years.....	151
Fifty to Sixty years.....	64
Sixty to Seventy years.....	10
Seventy to Eighty years.....	3
Eighty to Ninety years.....	1
Total	1225

TABLE No. 5  
SHOWING NUMBER OF TIMES PRISONERS  
WERE COMMITTED HERE

First time.....	1029
Second time.....	140
Third time.....	35
Fourth time.....	12
Fifth time.....	6
Sixth time.....	2
Seventh time.....	1
Total	1225

TABLE No. 6  
NATIVITY OF PRISONERS NOW HERE

United States, outside of New Jersey.....	469
New Jersey.....	322
Atlantic Ocean.....	1
Austria.....	30
British Guiana.....	1
Canada.....	3
China.....	2
Corea.....	1
Denmark.....	1
England and smaller possessions.....	14
Finland.....	2
France.....	5
Germany.....	31
Greece.....	2
Hungary.....	26
Ireland.....	15
Italy.....	218
Japan.....	1
Norway.....	1
Russia.....	23
Russia Poland.....	41
Scotland.....	4
Serbia.....	1
Sweden.....	3
Syria.....	1
Turkey.....	1
West Indies.....	6
Total	1225

**TABLE No. 7**

**SHOWING YEARS DURING WHICH PRISONERS  
NOW HERE WERE RECEIVED**

1900.....	1
1901.....	1
1903.....	3
1904.....	4
1905.....	3
1906.....	9
1907.....	4
1908.....	25
1909.....	30
1910.....	25
1911.....	39
1912.....	66
1913.....	119
1914.....	320
1915.....	253
1916.....	323
<b>Total</b>	<b>1225</b>

**TABLE No. 8**

**EDUCATION**

Can read and write.....	1017
Can not read and write.....	155
Can read only.....	9
Can write name only.....	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>1225</b>

**TABLE No. 9**

**COLOR AND SEX OF PRISONERS**

Yellow, males.....	4
White, males.....	921
White, females.....	12
Colored, males.....	280
Colored, females.....	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1225</b>

**TABLE No. 10**

**POPULATION SUMMARY**

	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>
Total number here October 31, 1915.....	1338	16
Received during year.....	428	17
Returned on revocation of parole.....	1	0
Returned from State Hospital.....	0	1
Escaped prisoners returned.....	18	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1785</b>	<b>34</b>

**DISCHARGED ETC.**

	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>
Regular discharge.....	36	0
Paroled by Court of Pardons.....	327	7
Paroled by Board of Inspectors.....	121	3
Paroled by United States.....	5	0
Pardoned by President.....	1	0
Died.....	11	0
Fine remission.....	1	0
Removed by Court Orders.....	13	0
Removed to State Hospital.....	33	1
Transferred to Womens Reformatory.....	0	2
Escaped.....	29	0
Electrocuted.....	3	0
Suicide.....	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>14</b>

Remaining October 31, 1916 1205 ..... 20

**ESCAPES WERE AS FOLLOWS**

From Road Camp No. 1.....	1
From Road Camp No. 2.....	2
From Road Camp No. 3.....	3
From Prison Farm.....	21
From Prison Building.....	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>

**TABLE No. 11**

**MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

Highest number of prisoners during year.....	1433
Lowest number of prisoners during year.....	1210
General daily average males.....	1316 $\frac{144}{366}$
General daily average females.....	19 $\frac{280}{366}$

Of the total population at the close of the year there were:

In the State Prison Building.....	1012
At Road Camp No. 1.....	39
At Road Camp No. 2.....	40
At Road Camp No. 3.....	22
At State Prison Farm.....	112
Total	1225

**ESCAPES**

Escapes since inauguration Road Camp and Prison Farm:

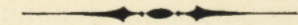
1913.....	4
1914.....	24
1915.....	27
1916.....	29
Total	84

Of these:

- 43 have been returned
- 1 in Sing Sing Prison New York
- 40 still at large



**FISCAL AGENT'S REPORT**



FISCAL AGENT'S OFFICE,  
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

NOVEMBER 1, 1916.

The Honorable Board of Inspectors,

New Jersey State Prison.

GENTLEMEN:—I present to you the following report, showing in detail the transactions of this office, during the fiscal year, ending October 31st, 1916.

The average daily number of prisoners maintained in the past year was less than that of the next preceding year, and the number of prisoners at this date is considerably less than the beginning of the year. The daily average during the past year was 1229, as against 1403 in the preceding year, a decrease in the daily average of 174 prisoners. The greatest number of prisoners in any one day in the past year was 1433, and the lowest number, 1210.

The different class of expenditures for maintenance, which amounted to \$180,278.03, and the amounts for the several purposes are shown in the statement below :

Subsistence.....	\$85,392.86
Hospital, Medicines, etc.....	3,456.15
Clothing, Inmates.....	11,885.72
Clothing furnished when discharged or paroled.....	3,005.97
Bedding.....	1,070.34
Stationery for general use.....	1,902.70
Stationery for use of Inmates.....	457.55
Forage, Horseshoeing, etc.....	842.33
Sanitary, (Disinfectant,) etc.....	1,809.79
Micellaneous.....	4,580.68
Water.....	3,383.67
Light.....	5,498.71
Tobacco.....	1,833.43
Fuel.....	26,130.82
Gas Light.....	7,807.94
Advertising.....	277.86
Salaries for Deputies at Road Camps.....	14,178.73
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$173,515.25</b>
Wages of Prisoners, pursuant to Chapter 269, P. L. laws of 1914 (amount requisitioned).....	6,762.78
<b>Total expenditures.....</b>	<b>\$180,278.03</b>
The amount of Appropriation for Maintenance was..	\$175,000.00
Cash receipts from sources other than convict labor and credited to Maintenance.....	6,998.04
Earnings from Road Camps during the months of November to September, inclusive.....	28,121.45
Earnings from Road Camps for the month of October (Not paid in the fiscal year, 1916, but credited to that year).....	2,720.86
<b>Making a total applicable to Maintenance.....</b>	<b>\$212,840.35</b>
The expenditures for purposes charged against Maintenance account were.....	180,278.03
<b>Making the expenditures less than the amount applicable for these purposes, the sum of.....</b>	<b>32,562.32</b>

The following statement shows the names of the contractors for whom goods were produced; kind of articles manufactured, and the earnings of each contract.

CONTRACTOR	INDUSTRY	EARNINGS
Rancocas Mills.....	Mats & Matting.....	\$20,681.34
W. S. Rendell.....	Shoes, Cartons, Shooks.....	17,638.86
Oppenheim & Co.....	Pantaloon, Waistbands.....	14,355.66
Crescent Garment Co.....	Shirts.....	12,311.44
Trenton Whisk Broom Co.....	Brooms & Whisk Brooms.....	6,393.11
<b>Total Earnings</b>		<b>\$71,380.41</b>

ARTICLES AND QUANTITIES MANUFACTURED

Mats.....	175,583	Square feet
Mats.....	6,826 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	Dozens
Matting.....	202,568	Square yards
Shoes.....	26,146 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	Dozens
Cartons.....	314,476	
Shooks.....	3,553	
Pantaloon.....	19,778 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Dozens
Waistbands.....	226,300	
Shirts.....	36,776 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Dozens
Brooms.....	402,814	
Whisk Brooms.....	24,951	

The following statement shows the changes in the labor during the year, by reason of prisoners being transferred to the Farm or Road Camps, discharged, and new ones assigned to fill their places:

Assigned to contract November 1, 1915.....	635
Assigned during year.....	476
<b>Total</b>	<b>1111</b>
Dropped by reason of being transferred to State Prison Farm, Road Camps or taken for Prison Use.....	364
Discharged by reason of expiration of sentence, or by parole.....	184
<b>Total</b>	<b>548</b>
Total number assigned November 1, 1916.....	563
Number assigned as Machinists, Runners, Clerks etc.....	26
<b>Total on contracts.....</b>	<b>589</b>

The disposition of the men in the Prison October 31, 1916, was as follows:

State Use System, Underwear & Hosiery.....	20
Farm Work.....	112
Road Work.....	103
Making Mens' Suits .....	4
Making Mens' Shoes.....	4
Printing.....	2
Identification Bureau.....	2
Bedding and Dresses.....	20
Prison Purposes.....	252
Piece Price or Contract.....	592
Number without employment (incapacitated).....	114
Total number of men.....	1225

The following statement shows the net cost of Prison Maintenance during the year, and its relation to revenue:

Cost of Maintenance.....	\$180,278.03
Cash Receipts.....	113,451.33
Road Earnings for October, not paid but credited to Maintenance account.....	2720.86
Total	\$116,172.19
Total cost of Maintenance in excess of revenue.....	\$64,105.84
Total net cost of maintaining each Prisoner per diem.....	\$0.1427

**ALL CASH RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR**

Balance of earnings 1915, received during the year 1916.....	\$6,588.74
Received from earnings in 1916.....	66,360.19
Received for support of U S. prisoners.....	4,915.90
Received from Road Commissioners, 1915 earnings in 1916..	6,986.71
Received from Road Commissioner.....	28,121.45
Received from Interests on deposits.....	257.41
Received from sale of old rags, iron, bones, etc.....	500.64
Received from sale of barrels.....	402.20
Received from sale of Underwear and Hosiery.....	4,708.12
Received from sale of lumber, wood and live stock, Prison Farm.....	1,280.48
Received from rebate of Insurance Premium.....	16.20
Received in petty cash from State Treasurer.....	300.00
Total	\$120,438.04

During the year there has been received from the State Treasurer, for salaries of deputy keepers, subordinate employees, at the Prison Farm and Road Camps, the sum of \$134,928.83

The whole cash operation of this office during the past year is shown in condensed form by the following statement:

**RECEIPTS**

Revenue from earnings at the Prison Road Camps for work done Sept. & Oct. 1915 and credited to that year.....	\$6,986.71
Revenue from earnings at the Prison, Road Camps, & etc.....	113,151.33
Total	\$120,138.04
Received from State Treasurer to pay salaries of minor officers at the Prison and Farm.....	\$118,294.93
Received from State Treasurer to pay salaries of deputies at Road Camps.....	14,178.73
Received from State Treasurer for petty cash expenditures.....	300.00
Received from State Treasurer to pay Instructors in Underwear & Hosiery Plant.....	2,455.17
Total	\$255,366.87

**DISBURSEMENTS**

Paid to State Treasurer account of Prison Receipts.....	120,138.04
Paid to minor officers salaries at the Prison & Farm.....	118,294.93
Paid to deputies salaries at Road Camps.....	14,178.73
Paid to Instructors in Hosiery & Underwear Plant.....	2,455.17
Refunded to State Treasurer amount petty cash for year.....	300.00
Total	\$255,366.87

The amount expended during the year for the purchase of furniture, repairs, and appliances to the Prison buildings, grounds, etc., was \$10,987.22; the amount expended for similar purposes at the Prison Farm, was \$544.46; and the amount expended for similar purposes at Road Camps, was \$168.00, making a total expenditure in this account of \$11,699.68.

The salaries of Inspectors, Executive Officers, gratuities given to prisoners upon their discharge, are paid directly from the State Treasurer and the amounts paid for these purposes have been

included in the following statement in order to show in concise form the entire cost of the Prison during the year:

Maintenance, Prison.....	\$133,261.15	
Farm.....	7,331.52	
"    Road Camp No. 1.....	6,666.42	
"    "    "    "    2.....	6,541.70	
"    "    "    "    3.....	5,535.73	
Salaries of guards at Road Camps Nos. 1-2-3 applied to maintenance account.....	14,178.73	
Wages of prisoners (requisitioned).....	6,762.78	
Total		\$180,278.03

Furniture & Repairs, Prison.....	\$10,987.22	
Furniture & Repairs, Farm.....	544.46	
Furniture & Repairs, Road Camp No. 1.....	43.31	
Furniture & Repairs, Road Camp No. 2.....	96.46	
Furniture & Repairs Road Camp No. 3.....	28.23	
Total		\$11,699.68

Salaries of Deputies & Employees.....	\$108,562.21	
Salaries of Deputies, Farm.....	9,732.62	
Salaries, Underwear & Hosiery Plant.....	2,455.17	
Total		\$120,750.00

Salaries, Executive Officers.....	\$6,526.68	
Salary, Moral Instructor.....	1,200.00	
Electrocution Expenses.....	744.14	
Maintenance, School Board.....	858.06	
Maintenance, Keeper & Resident Phys.....	1,800.00	
Furniture & Repairs, Keeper & Res. Phys.....	193.37	
Gratuities to discharged prisoners.....	3,261.71	
Traveling expenses of Parole Agent.....	374.80	
Bureau of Identification.....	284.16	
Prison Labor Account.....	7,863.54	
Wages of Prisoners, pursuant to Chap. 269 P. L. Laws 1914, amount charged to Prison Labor Account.....	1,690.70	
Transportation of Prisoners.....	1,122.28	

Traveling Expenses, Board of Inspectors.....	\$307.25	
Transportation of Insane Prisoners.....	10.78	
Stock & Implements, Farm.....	1,485.57	
Medical Attention, Farm and Camps.....	299.20	
Fertilizer, Seeds, Grain & Forage.....	3,928.20	
Insurance.....	2,496.11	
Annual Appraisal.....	192.00	
Painting Materials.....	500.00	
Installing Tubes in Hawley Down Boiler.....	300.00	
Resetting and rebuilding three boilers.....	465.10	
Installing Blower System under five boilers.....	1,234.90	
Total		\$349,866.36

RECEIPTS

Earnings from Convict Labor at Prison.....	\$66,360.19	
Balance of Earnings in 1915 received during the year 1916.....	6,588.74	
Received from support of U. S. Prisoners.....	4,915.90	
Received from Interest on Deposits.....	257.41	
Received from sale of old iron, rags, etc.....	500.64	
Received from sale of barrels.....	402.20	
Received from Road Commissioner.....	28,121.45	
Earnings of Road Camps Nos. 1-2-3, for Oct. 1916, not paid in the fiscal year but credited to that year by the Comptroller.....	2,720.86	
Received from sale of Hosiery & Underwear..	4,708.12	
Received from sale of Lumber, Wood and Live Stock, Prison Farm.....	1,280.48	
Received from Rebate of Insurance Premium..	16.20	
Received from State Treasurer in petty cash...	300.00	
Total		\$116,172.19

Expenditures over receipts and earnings.....	\$233,694.17	
Average number of Prisoners.....	1229	
Net cost per capita per annum.....	\$190.19	
Net cost per capita per diem.....	0.5196	

The following statement shows the cost per capita of subsisting the prisoners, and also the per capita cost of the entire main-

tenance of the Prison, which includes clothing, bedding, fuel, light, water, medicine and supplies of every discription:

**SUBSISTENCE**

Total cost of Subsistence.....	\$85,392.96	
Revenue in excess.....	30,779.23	
Total		\$116,172.19

Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts .....	69.48
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts .....	0.1898

**MAINTENANCE**

Including subsistence, clothing, bedding, water, and all necessary supplies.....	\$180,278.03	
Maintenance in excess of receipts and earnings.....	64,105.84	
Total		\$116,172.19

Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts .....	\$146.68
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts .....	0.4008

**GENERAL EXPENSES**

Including maintenance, salaries, repairs, appliances and extraordinary expenses.....	\$349,916.36	
General expenses in excess of earnings and receipts.....	233,744.17	
Total		\$116,172.19

Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts .....	\$284.72
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts.....	0.78
Cost per capita per annum (net).....	190.19
Cost per capita per diem (net).....	0.5196

**REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS**

I feel that I should call your attention to some of the many improvements and repairs that have been made during the year just

closed, as follows:

Renovating wood work in Centre; building Centre Tower; building partitions in basement of Cook House; Wiring for Electro-Clock in Front House cellar: Repairing arch and walls of Crematory; building conduit for steam line between Wing No. 2 and Wash House; building conduit for steam line to Cook House corridor; relaying flagging and brick pavement over same; renovating Bureau of Identification room in Front House; relaying ash pit fire box with arch, and smoke flue of Oven No. 2 in Cook House; repairing roof of Wing No. 6; making and installing skylights in Wing No. 4; renovating stucco in No. 14 Shop; renovating masonry of Boilers No. 5-6-7; painting gutters on all roofs; repairing masonry of No. 14 Shop boiler; relining walls of fire box of Hawley Down Boiler; painting interior of Hospital; concealing all wiring in Hospital; repairing cornices and gutters on Wash House and Bath House; renovating Front House bath room; repairing windows in all Wings and Shops; installing motor for automatic draft in Boiler Room; installing electric light system in Dark Room; installing Cooper Hewitt light in Identification Department.

As you are aware, all labor necessary to the above was performed by prisoners, under direction of the master machanic and the only expense was that for material used.

The practice adopted in previous years of prisoners making the necessary shoes required for the inmates, and the clothing, bedding, towels, and repairs to shoes and clothing was still continued and works satisfactorily.

The State Prison Farm produced during the year articles which valued at market prices, current in Cumberland Co., amounted to \$6,894.83.

Of that amount there was used in the maintenance of the Farm \$5,614.35, and the balance amounting to \$1,280.48 sold.

Following is a list showing the quantities and value of articles produced.

Eggs.....	332 Doz.	@ .30	\$99.60
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Milk .....	10,311 Qts.	@ .06	\$618.66
Cabbage .....	1362 Heads	@ .06	\$81.72
Lima beans green.....	69 Bas.	@ .60	\$41.40
Lima beans dry.....	51 "	@ .60	\$30.60
String beans green.....	46 "	@ .50	\$23.00
String beans dry.....	17 "	@ .50	\$8.50
Beets .....	60 "	@ .50	\$30.00
Onions .....	15 "	@ .75	\$11.25
Green Peas.....	12 "	@ .50	\$6.00
Carrots .....	70 "	@ .50	\$35.00
Turnips.....	70 "	@ .60	\$42.00
Radishes.....	778 Bun.	@ .05	\$38.90
Shelled corn.....	614 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Bus.	@ 1.00	\$614.50
Shelled corn seconds.....	153 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	@ .50	\$76.75
Potatoes (early).....	866 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	@ 1.50	\$1,299.75
Potatoes " seconds.....	263 "	@ .90	\$236.70
Potatoes (late).....	947 "	@ 1.50	\$1,420.50
Potatoes " seconds.....	467 "	@ .90	\$420.30
Sweet potatoes.....	22 Bbls.	@ 2.50	\$55.00
Mixed fresh hay.....	26 Tons	@ 25.00	\$650.00
Stacks of corn stalks.....	218	@ .25	\$54.50
Chickens killed and dressed.....	120 Lbs.	@ .21	\$25.20
Pole wood used at farm.....	300 Loads	@ 1.00	\$300.00
Lumber cut and sawed.....	12,000 Ft.	@ 30.00	\$360.00
Ice cut and consumed at the farm.....	35 Tons	@ 5.00	\$175.00
Cord wood still on hand.....	35 Cords	@ 4.00	\$145.00
	Total		\$6,894.83
Credit for produce sold			1,280.48
	Total		\$5,614.35

The expenditures for the State Prison Farm and Road Camps Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are included in a previous statement of the total expenditures of the State Prison, but in order to show the actual expenditures at each point the following statement is presented:

Sums paid out of State Prison Maintenance.....	\$7,331.52
Sums paid out of State Prison Furniture and repairs	544.46
Supplies furnished from Prison.....	2,278.30
Total	<u>10,154.28</u>

Salaries of deputies.....	\$9,732.62
Stock and Implements.....	1,485.57
Medical Attendance.....	165.85
Fertilizer, Seeds, Grain and Forage.....	3,928.20
	<u>15,312.04</u>
Total	\$25,466.32

COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM ON BASIS OF 108 MEN AVERAGE

Maintenance.....	0.2568
General expenditures.....	0.6442

EARNINGS ROAD CAMP No. 1

Earnings of labor employed at Camp No. 1 on roads.....	\$10,935.94
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EXPENDITURES

Medical Attention.....	\$ 75.85
Maintenance.....	6,666.42
Furniture and Repairs.....	43.31
Salaries of deputies.....	5,296.46
Supplies from Prison.....	983.41
Total	<u>\$13,065.45</u>

Amount of expenditures in excess of revenue.....	\$2,129.51
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Average number of men at Camp.....	45
Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts.....	\$290.34
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts.....	0.7932

EARNINGS, ROAD CAMP No. 2

Earnings of labor employed at Camp No. 2 on roads.....	\$11,683.76
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EXPENDITURES

Maintenance.....	\$6,541.70
Furniture and Repairs.....	96.46
Salaries of deputies.....	4,346.90
Supplies from Prison.....	1,107.58
Medical Attention.....	14.50
Total	<u>\$12,107.14</u>

Amount of expenditures in excess of revenue....	423.38
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Average number of men at Camp.....	40
Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts.....	\$302.68
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts.....	0.8270

EARNINGS, ROAD CAMP No. 3

Earnings of labor employed at Camp No. 3 on roads.....		\$8,222.98
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
Maintenance.....	\$5,535.73	
Furniture and Repairs.....	28.23	
Salaries of deputies.....	4,535.37	
Supplies from Prison.....	958.98	
Medical Attention.....	43.00	
Total		\$11,098.31
Amount of expenditures in excess of revenue.....		\$2,875.33
Average number of men at camp.....	26	
Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts.....	\$426.86	
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts.....	1.16	

The Hosiery and Underwear Plant during the fiscal year has manufactured the following quantities and styles of Hosiery and Underwear:

Mens' Half Hose, Style No. 100.....	4280 doz. prs.
"    "    "    "    "    101.....	48 " "
"    "    "    "    "    102.....	324 " "
Womens' Stockings "    "    103.....	525 " "
"    "    "    "    "    104.....	97 " "
"    "    "    "    "    105.....	1257 " "
" Stocking feet "    "    106.....	91 " "
Mens' Underwear "    "    200.....	935 1/2 doz.
"    "    "    "    "    201.....	164 " "
"    "    "    "    "    210.....	253 " "
Womens' "    "    "    "    300.....	401 1/2 " "
"    "    "    "    "    302.....	411 " "
Childrens' "    "    "    "    400.....	58 2/3 " "
"    "    "    "    "    401.....	9 " "
Wash Clothes.....	36 " "

There has been furnished to the various Institutions the following quantities and styles of Hosiery and Underwear:

New Jersey State Prison:			
Mens' Half Hose, Style No. 100.....	450 doz. prs		
" Underwear, "    "    200.....	205 " "		
Womens' Stockings, "    "    105.....	3 " "		
N. J. State Home for Boys:			
Mens' Half Hose, Style "    "    100.....	100 " "		
N. J. Reformatory, Rahway:			
Mens' Half Hose, Style "    "    100.....	283 " "		
N. J. State Hospital, Trenton:			
Mens' Half Hose, Style "    "    100.....	360 " "		
Womens' Stockings, "    "    105.....	110 " "		
N. J. Reformatory, Clinton:			
Womens' Stockings, Style "    "    103.....	28 " "		
" Underwear, "    "    300.....	6 " "		
N. J. Village for Epileptics:			
Mens' Half Hose, Style "    "    100.....	120 " "		
"    "    "    "    "    102.....	6 " "		
Womens' Stockings, "    "    104.....	12 " "		
"    "    "    "    "    105.....	60 " "		
N. J. State Home for Girls, Trenton:			
Womens' Stockings, Style No. 105.....	115 " "		
" Stock'g Feet "    "    106.....	18 " "		
" Underwear, "    "    302.....	33 " "		
Childrens "    "    "    "    400.....	58 " "		
Training School, Vineland:			
Mens' Underwear, "    "    201.....	53 1/2 " "		
Childrens' "    "    "    "    400.....	5 " "		
Institution for Feeble Minded, Vineland:			
Womens' Stockings "    "    103.....	332 1/6 " "		
" Underwear "    "    302.....	125 " "		
Childrens' "    "    "    "    401.....	9 " "		



## KEEPER'S REPORT

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,  
TRENTON, NOVEMBER 1, 1916.

Hon. James F. Fielder, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—I respectfully submit the following report of the administration of the New Jersey State Prison for the year ending October 31st, 1916.

(Population figures given in Fiscal Agent's report, omitted.)

### OPERATION OF THE ELECTROCUTION LAW

Total number of men received under death sentence up to the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1916.....	63
Electrocuted during year ending October 31st, 1908.....	7
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1909.....	6
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1910.....	4
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1911.....	4
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1912.....	2
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1913.....	4
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1914.....	6
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1915.....	7
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1916.....	3
Retried and sentenced to a term of 20 years.....	2
“ “ “ “ “ “ 10 years.....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ 13 to 30 years.....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ 15 to 30 years.....	1
Retried and acquitted.....	1
Commuted to life imprisonment.....	6
“ “ a term of 30 years.....	2
“ “ “ “ “ 15 years.....	1
Removed to Monmouth County for new trial, but committed suicide in the jail while awaiting trial.....	1
Died in the afternoon previous to time set for the electrocution....	1
Remaining under death sentence, October 31st, 1916.....	3
Total	

### FUNDS OF PRISONERS HELD IN TRUST BY PRINCIPAL KEEPER.

Balance on hand, October 31st, 1915.....	\$ 5,049.78
Received from November 1, 1915 to November 1, 1916....	10,171.16
Total	\$15,220.94

Paid out upon written orders, when approved by the Principal Keeper, and on their discharge from prison, November 1, 1915 to November 1, 1916.....	9,103.56
Balance on hand, October 31, 1916.....	\$ 6,117.38

### STATE MONEY FOR DISCHARGED AND PAROLED PRISONERS

Received from the State Treasurer during the fiscal year.....	\$ 3,500.00
Paid to 484 prisoners on their discharge from prison, November 1, 1915 to November 1, 1916.....	3,261.71
Balance and returned to State Treasurer, October 31, 1916...	\$ 238.29

### PROVISIONS SUPPLIED.

The following is a report of provisions supplied for subsistence of prisoners during the year:

#### MEATS AND FISH.

Fresh beef.....	77688 lbs.
Comed beef.....	103954 “
Mutton.....	30730 “
Salt pork.....	14655 “
Frankfurters.....	26285 “
Scrapple.....	33630 “
Mackeral.....	10400 “
Fresh fish.....	34414 “
Cod fish.....	2400 “
Total	334156 “
Daily average for each prisoner.....	.83 lb

#### FLOUR AND BREAD.

Wheat flour used for bread.....	463638 lbs.
Wheat flour used for pies.....	392 “
Number of bbls. of flour.....	2367 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
Number of loaves baked.....	420580
Weight of bread.....	629838 “
Number of pies.....	331
Daily average for each prisoner.....	1.12 lbs.

CEREALS.

Oatmeal.....	1100	lbs.
Cornmeal.....	9960	"
Peas.....	8190	"
Beans.....	33490	"
Rice.....	10515	"
	Total	63255

Daily average for each prisoner.....1.57 lbs.

VEGETABLES:

Potatoes.....	427941	lbs.
Cabbage.....	58495	"
Turnips.....	12264	"
Onions.....	24156	"
Carrots.....	6414	"
	Total	529270

Daily average for each prisoner.....1.32 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lard.....	909 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	lbs.
Molasses.....	3558 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	gals.
Vinegar.....	898	"
Prunes.....	9950	lbs.
Yeast.....	1668 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	"
Pepper.....	250	"
Beets.....	12250	bdls.
Apples, green.....	168	bbls.
"    dried.....	5300	lbs.
Sugar.....	18825	"
Coffee.....	8774	"
Tea.....	918	"
Onions.....	14850	bdls.
Milk.....	64924	pts.
Canned tomatoes.....	613	gals.
Eggs.....	3161 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	doz.
Butter.....	1814 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	lbs.
Mace and Ginger.....	3	"
Raisins.....	537 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	"
Cinnamon.....	56	"
Crackers.....	236 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	"
Baking powder.....	1	"
Thyme.....	226	"
Apple dumplings.....	2351	

The following were furnished for extra meals, July 4th, Thanksgiving and Christmas:

Pork loins.....	1400	lbs.
Lamb.....	1178	"
Chicken.....	1600	"
String beans.....	75	bus.
Mince meat (169 pies).....	901	lbs.
Canned pumpkin (162 pies).....	75	gals.
Cider.....	28	"

MAIL AND PACKAGES.

32,177 letters were received during the year, a daily average of 88; the letters were read and found proper, almost invariably, the prisoner's number marked thereon and turned over to his hall keeper for delivery to him. Those for the prisoners at the Farm and Road Camps, were forwarded twice a week.

17,832 letters were mailed for the prisoners during the year, a monthly average of 1486. 441 of which were to foreign countries. The letters were read and entered upon the registry book, showing the name and number of the sender and to whom addressed, the proper postage being furnished by the State.

8594 packages containing articles of practical necessity, a monthly average of 716. The contents of these packages were carefully examined and generally found permissible, the articles being entered in the distribution book and sent to the hall keeper for delivery to the prisoner and his receipt taken therefor, packages for the Farm and Road Camps were forwarded, weekly.

VISITS.

The number of visits to prisoners by relatives and friends during the year was 2320, a monthly average of 193. A record of each visit was made.

MONEYS FOR PRISONERS.

The amount of money received for the prisoners in letters, including that which was left by relatives and friends when visiting the prisoners, was \$6454.92, a monthly average of \$537.91.

The money was placed to the credit of the personal account of the prisoners, who are allowed to make monthly purchases of articles prescribed by the rules of the institution and under my supervision.

Five months of the fiscal year had passed before I entered upon the duties of the Principal Keeper; succeeding the late Thomas B. Madden. Mr. Madden had occupied almost every position in the Prison, during his forty years of service, and was one of the best informed and respected wardens in the country. I believe his record speaks for itself.

As I have stated above, having been in charge only since April, last, and having had no previous experience whatsoever, the recommendations and suggestions, in this report, should be fairly and justly measured, in keeping with my limited experience.

The State Prison is disadvantageously located, and the physical equipment is antiquated and objectionable; and removal from its present site would, without doubt, be a great advantage. The reasons have been often stated and are generally well known; the present equipment lacks many things which a modern prison should have. However if it is to remain here, for any length of time, I believe certain improvements should be made at once.

I recommend the acquiring of the property adjoining the Prison, which is now used as the Arsenal; the vacation of Third Street, from Federal to Cass Streets, compensating the City for such vacation, by giving such ground as is necessary to open a street along the canal; enclose all the property east of the Prison, to the proposed street running parallel with the canal, and from Federal to Cass Street, with a cement wall, thus giving ample exercising and recreation room, which is so necessary for the physical, moral, and mental well-being of the prisoners; all of the work of building the wall, and improving the property could be done by prison labor, and nearly all the buildings on the Arsenal grounds, could be used to great advantage, some of which I will mention in this report.

If the Arsenal property could be taken over, enough prisoners could be housed there, thus enabling us to vacate the Wing

known as West Wing, one of the oldest, most unsanitary and poorly equipped wings in the Prison. This space could be utilized by adding another story, and connecting it with the present chapel; we would then have an auditorium large enough to accommodate all the prisoners, which would be a wonderful help in the religious, educational, and entertainment features. The present seating capacity of the chapel is about two hundred and fifty; therefore you can readily understand what a severe handicap this is, then there really should be room for all the prisoners to assemble at one time; it is particularly discouraging to me, that so many prisoners religiously inclined, are deprived of the opportunity of attending service every Sunday. It might so happen that one sermon, or one act might happen at these religious services, that would change a prisoner's whole life. This proposed auditorium, aside from being used for a religious purposes, could be utilized for education and entertainment.

By improving the first floor of this building, we would have a model dining hall, be both convenient and economical. The Cook-house adjoins it, thus reducing materially the labor and time in serving meals; the food would be served more invitingly, and there would be a large saving to the State, as the food could be served more economically.

One of the most distressing and disturbing conditions that attracted my attention, and occupied a good deal of my time, was the large number of insane and mentally defective prisoners. There are no proper means nor methods of caring for these unfortunate men here, and I therefore called the attention of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, the Attorney General, and Judge Marshall, to the existing conditions. They promptly, and with sympathetic interest exercised their official powers, and as a result thirty-three prisoners have been transferred to State Institutions for the Insane, where they are receiving proper treatment and care.

In my opinion this part of the work is by no means completed, because I am thoroughly convinced that there are a large number of mentally unbalanced prisoners here yet, who are fit subjects for examination, and consideration.

As the State should be protected from the possibility of prisoners practicing deceit and simulating insanity, and as the prison administration would be greatly benefited if they had a scientific measure of the mental capacity of every prisoner admitted to the prison, I would suggest the establishment of a psychopathic clinic, at the prison, to be managed by the scientific staff of the State Hospital for the Insane. A plan has been suggested for the cooperation of the State Hospital, and State Prison, whereby a member of the hospital staff, who will have charge of the department for the criminally insane at the hospital, will be officially detailed to the prison, and shall have as part of his routine duties, the systematic psychiatric examination of every prisoner admitted to the State Prison. This plan appeals to me as highly practical and desirable. The location of the State Prison and State Hospital in the same city affords a splendid opportunity for utilizing the staff and scientific facilities of the hospital, for the necessary examination of prisoners. If the department for the criminally insane at the hospital, should have as part of its routine duties, the systematic mental and neurological examination of every prisoner, the problem of treating and providing for mentally disordered prisoners would be solved.

One of the saddest commentaries that could be made on our great State is the neglect of its tubercular prisoners; the present hospital will accommodate but few of the advanced cases. We are obliged to house the others in the wing occupied by physically normal prisoners; thus not only exposing them to the infection, but disturbing their rest and making them unfit for work. I propose, in the event of the Arsenal property being acquired, to use one of the buildings for the purpose of isolating the tubercular prisoners, and arranging the building to properly treat the disease. If the property should not be acquired, then I would recommend that all women prisoners be removed to Clinton, and the wing now occupied by them, be used for tubercular prisoners.

I would consider it better still, to establish a camp somewhere in the pines, where many of these men could be employed clearing and reclaiming the lands. I am sure in many cases, with

proper treatment, and environment, the disease could be abated, whereas under present conditions, it is bound to increase.

I want to emphasize this particularly, because it is a serious matter and something should be done to better conditions.

While I am on this subject, I desire to express the satisfaction, and comfort I receive from the surgical and medical treatment given prisoners. Our hospital is fairly well equipped, and the professional work of Drs. Reddan and Crane is all that could be desired, and I know both of these men are devoted and industrious in their care of all cases.

I recommend the appointment of a dietitian, who shall be a man of experience, and whose duty shall be not only to superintend the preparation of the food in the most wholesome manner, but who shall from season to season study market conditions, and when in season substitute fresh farm products, for various food products now used, and which have been on the bill of fare in the institution for years, all the year 'round.

This would give the inmates more variety, and furnish them with more substantial and wholesome food. I feel sure this could be done at less expense than the present supplies are costing the State.

It is almost a daily occurrence to have a number of persons visit the Prison, for the purpose of investigating conditions; such visitors are always welcome. However, I regret to say, some few come with a mean, selfish and ignoble purpose, in search of some object which they may find that may be ergated, magnified or distorted, so they may rush to the newspapers or platform, to give scandal; usually I regard such people with contempt, however in some cases, I have answered their criticisms, as best I could and which I believe was to the satisfaction of all those who know the actual conditions, and who are interested in the welfare of the Institution.

Many other well disposed persons come to the prison, with an honest, unselfish and noble purpose, to do some good in this great work; such people have at all times my most hearty cooperation, endorsement and sympathy; in them I have realized such

assistance and encouragement, and I desire to express here, my sincere thanks to them. Permit me to respectfully and cordially invite all State Officials, especially the Legislators to visit the Prison; I feel confident it would be of great interest to them.

I wish to express for the officers, the prisoners and myself, thanks to Mrs. Washington Roebing, and to Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, for their generous gift of a splendid piano, and to Mrs. Wittpenn, for the gift of the Motion Picture Machine.

I desire to thank all of those who contributed so generously to a fund which enabled us to organize a good Brass Band, from which so much pleasure and beneficial results, have already been realized.

To the regularly appointed Chaplains, visiting clergymen, and many other good and upright people, who have labored so faithfully, and unselfishly for the spiritual welfare of the prisoners, I am very grateful, and they certainly deserve and merit the "Well Done" from all those interested in the Prison.

For the courteous and friendly interest of the Board of Inspectors and Fiscal Agent, I am grateful.

To my Deputy-Keepers for the generous loyalty, assistance and cooperation, in my strange work; I desire to thank most heartily. If I have attained any success whatever, I feel they are entitled to a great share of the credit.

*Yours respectfully,*

*Richard P. Hughes,*

*Principal Keeper.*



## PAROLE AGENT'S REPORT

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,  
TRENTON, NOVEMBER 1, 1916.

*Mr. Richard P. Hughes, Principal Keeper.*

SIR:— I have the honor to submit herewith my report, as Parole Agent for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1916.

On parole October 31st, 1915.....Males.....	942
On parole October 31st, 1915.....Females.....	56
Total	998

Cases considered by Court of Pardons.....	932
Cases paroled by Court of Pardons.....Males.....	327
Cases paroled by Court of Pardons.....Females.....	7
Cases considered by Board of Inspectors.....	172
Cases paroled by Board of Inspectors.....Males.....	121
Cases paroled by Board of Inspectors.....Females.....	3
Total	1456

Released from further reporting.....	104
Released by expiration.....	61
Released by death.....	5
Returned to prison.....	20
Parole revoked.....	14
Pardoned.....	1
Total	205

On parole October 31st, 1916.....Males.....	1194
On parole October 31st, 1916.....Females.....	57
Total	1251

Paroled prisoners investigated.....	108
Paroled prisoners taken to Mrs. Booth.....	16
Paroled prisoners delinquent in reports.....	208
Expenses incurred for the year.....	\$374.80

During the year 458 paroles were granted and 205 were released by expiration, or for other causes.

There were 168 cases personally investigated.

In connection with the above report, I desire to call attention to the increasing number of paroled prisoners; a gain during the year of 253.

During the year 208 have been added to the delinquent list; most of these reported for a few months, and then stopped. It is an impossibility to give sufficient time to follow up these delinquents, and we have no way of knowing whether such are fulfilling the other requirements of their parole.

It would seem advisable under present conditions to recommend to the Legislature, the passing of an act, that would serve to overcome this congested condition. So long as the Indeterminate Sentence Law is in effect, and prisoners are required to report, and live up to the rules of parole, until the maximum sentence expires; there is bound to be an ever increasing number of prisoners on parole. In this connection I heartily recommend the passing of a law which will give our courts power to fix the maximum sentence in each instance, making it possible for a prisoner to complete his parole in two years time. Under the present law, a prisoner may be received with a term of 1-30, 1-15, 1-12, 1-10. etc. and in each case, after being paroled, he must report and live up to the conditions of his parole for the remaining years, until his maximum sentence expires, which would be from 9 to 29 years, in many cases.

I also recommend that the Principal Keeper or other proper official lay before the Court of Pardons, at each term, the names of all prisoners already on parole who have faithfully reported and lived up to the conditions of parole for two years, and who have shown by their manner of life a desire to live properly and diligently; such cases to be considered by the Court of Pardons as applicants for pardon, and restoration of citizenship, thus avoiding the necessity of a prisoner on parole making a formal application, and the embarrassment of having his case reopened. Such an arrangement would stimulate a prisoner to report faithfully, and would be

an incentive to right living.

Under present conditions, I feel the showing of prisoners on parole has been good, for the past year. Only twenty have been brought back to Prison, for other crimes, which is a very small percentage of the total number on parole. I am confident that at least eighty percent of prisoners on parole, make good, and are making good.

I desire to express my appreciation of your valued cooperation in handling the affairs of this office.

Respectfully

*W. J. McLaughlin,*

*Parole Agent.*



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON  
NOV. 1, 1916.

*The Honorable Board of Inspectors,  
New Jersey State Prison.*

### GENTLEMEN:

In our Annual Report for the year ending October 31, 1916, we wish to again call attention to the fact of the general good health of the prisoners. There have been twelve deaths among the convicts. One of these occurring on the prison farm, Thirty-one men have been transferred to the State Hospital. The causes of deaths were as follows: Intestinal obstruction, 1; Pulmonary tuberculosis, 5; Bronchial pneumonia, 1; General tuberculosis, 1; Lobar pneumonia, 1; (Prison Farm) Suicide by strangulation, 1; Thoracic aneurysm, 1; Tetanus, 1.

We have had the usual large number of surgical operations,

and with the exception of one case which developed and died of tetanus, they have been uniformly successful.

The eye, ear, nose and throat clinics are still held twice a week, and, together with the nose and throat operations, the treatments and refractions are doing a vast amount of good for the prisoners.

You will see from our report that a great many inmates have been transferred to the State Hospital, and we feel that there are still many more that would be benefitted by such a transfer. In fact we believe the present cumbersome expensive method of examination should be replaced by a permanent commission or one psychiatrist, with power to commit to the State Hospital. At present only those obviously insane are examined, but under the suggested system we feel many more would be sent where they could receive treatment suited to their condition.

Another problem for which some provision should be made is that of epileptic convicts. They cannot always be classed as insane, and yet during their psychic seizures, they may commit acts of violence for which we do not believe they are legally responsible.

We wish to respectfully call your attention to the fact that, as a rule, the condition of the prisoners' teeth is very poor, and would respectfully advise in connection therewith that, as the greater part of the prisoners are without funds to have their teeth properly taken care of, a dentist be furnished by the State to be on duty all the time and take care of this matter at no cost to those unable to pay. It is frequently necessary to pull a tooth which, if the prisoner had funds, could be saved.

We have one sick call a day to which any prisoner who wishes may come. In addition to this, he has the privilege of reporting to the physician at any other time during the day that he feels ill. If anything of the slightest importance is found, he is admitted to the hospital. We believe, of course, that this privilege is at times abused and that men who are not ill come to see the doctor. We would prefer to have it this way rather than to have any sick man not report to us.

We have 37 cases of known tuberculosis in the Institution, and we can accommodate but 14 in the hospital.

We feel that when the X-ray is completely installed, it will be a very valuable addition to our work.

We wish to record our appreciation to the cooperation of every-body connected with the institution, from the Board of Inspectors and Principal Keeper, down to the newest deputy.

Yours respectfully,

J. W. Crane,

Resident Physician.

M. W. Reddan

Visiting Physician.

STATISTICAL REPORT ENDING OCT. 31st, 1916.

	Number of convicts in prison at close of month.	Sick in hospital at close of month.	Admitted to hospital during month.	Died in cell, hospital or camp.	Paroled while in hospital.	Sent to N. J. State hospital.	Discharged by expiration of sentence while in hospital.	Taken sick during month and excused from work.	Total number treated during month.	Total number pieces medicine issued to wing during month.
1915										
November.....	1434	22	32	2	1	0	0	22	2004	1062
December.....	1375	21	33	1	0	0	0	35	2372	1221
1916										
January.....	1361	22	41	0	0	1	0	36	2190	1100
February.....	1386	24	51	1	0	1	0	24	2308	1265
March.....	1406	26	47	1	0	0	0	37	2579	1503
April.....	1320	27	44	1	3	0	0	41	1977	896
May.....	1331	16	48	1	1	0	0	47	2542	1329
June.....	1347	27	46	0	1	1	0	24	2435	1276
July.....	1233	23	54	1	3	19	0	43	2324	1034
August.....	1218	23	68	1	0	3	0	35	2225	900
September.....	1213	16	38	0	1	6	0	13	2082	1054
October.....	1225	21	30	3	0	0	0	21	1899	898
Total.....		268	532	12	10	31	0	378	26,957	13,538

## MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,  
NOVEMBER, 1, 1916.

To His Excellency, Hon. James F. Fielder,

Governor of New Jersey:

SIR:

In presenting my Annual Report I have very little to offer that is uneventful. I have sought to perform faithfully the various duties of my office, and though the work has been abundant, it has been pleasant, and I hope of good results.

The men have been faithful in attendance upon divine service, often taxing the seating capacity. Because of the inadequate size of the Chapel I have had to divide my congregations so that only one half can attend, thus limiting their presence to every other Sabbath.

I have introduced an occasional service for the 300 colored men of my charge, obtaining some of the best known ministers of their race to address them. These services hereafter will be quarterly.

I am about to institute the Lord's Supper for those who have requested me to do so, as many of the men are seeking to renew their former profession of faith. The First Baptist Church of Trenton has presented us with 200 Individual Communion Cups, which I greatly appreciate because it manifests to the men an interest in their welfare by Christian people.

We are under great obligation to Mrs. Washington Roebling and Mrs. Otto Wittpenn for the valuable gift of a piano for Chapel use. This gift was opportune, especially since the introduction of the Sunday afternoon Sacred Concerts. Though seeking not the credit, I can but mention the anticipated good which I believe must result from the recently organized Band. In this, Warden Hughes took the initiative, giving every encouragement, his efforts being earnestly seconded by the officers and prisoners.

In regard to the library, the men look upon it as one of their greatest privileges. The only question is the keeping up of the supply of new books. Some States ask an admission fee of the visitors for the benefit of the library fund. This does not apply to the friends and relatives of the inmates, and one state younger than New Jersey has a library of 20,000 books to our 4000, obtained through such a fund. Visitors, I feel sure, would gladly contribute the sum of ten cents, if requested, for this purpose, which I am convinced would amount each year to a sum over twice that of our appropriation.

I desire to express my gratitude for the help and encouragement on the part of all the officers and prisoners with whom I have come in contact, including the late Thomas B. Madden, who seconded my every endeavor, our present warden, Richard P. Hughes, and the members of the Board of Inspectors.

I am sure that all those who are responsible for the care of the men committed to their charge have their interest at heart.

*Respectfully submitted,*

*Thomas R. Taylor,*

*Moral Instructor.*



## CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON  
NOV. 1, 1916.

*The Honorable Board of Inspectors,  
New Jersey State Prison.*

HONORABLE SIRS—In making my annual report to Your Honorable Board it is a satisfaction to be able to state that I feel encouraged by the results that have come forth from my efforts. Worthy of special notice is the increased amount of moral and religious literature, not only in English but also in Italian, Polish and Hungarian which has been distributed among the inmates. These papers and periodicals are eagerly sought and earnestly read by a great many of the prisoners and in time a preference has been shown for this style of reading.

The past year has been unusually productive in the number of sincere and serious conversions which has been to me a source of great consolation.

As I understand that their has been a suggestion to convert the old 3 wing into a dining and an assembly hall, I enthusiastically desire to add my approval in order that the inmates may have the privilege of assisting at religious services every Sunday in a Chapel large enough to accommodate them.

In concluding I wish to express my appreciation for the courtesies received from Mr. Hughes and the other officers of the Prison in the performance of my duties.

*Very respectfully yours,*

*Edward C. Griffin,*

*Catholic Moral Instructor.*

## JEWISH CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON. NOVEMBER 1, 1916.

Honorable Board of Inspectors.

GENTLEMEN:

The results of my work during the past year has convinced me that religious and moral instruction when sincerely administered constitutes a valuable force and influence for good within prison walls. The charge sometimes made by those who have never studied the Soul of the incarcerated that prison inmates attend chapel services 'as an excuse to leave their cells is true only insofar as it is even more true that the best people outside of prison do not always attend worship for spiritual elevation. The truth is however that a genuine spirit of devotion at the prison services prevails.

At the request of Rev. Mr. Taylor I have had the pleasure of conducting the services and addressing the non-Jewish inmates on a number of occasions, and this I am happy to say has created a feeling of brotherliness and sympathy among the different races, religions and nationalities that make up the prison population.

Among my own "boys" I have found an eager desire for reading matter which I have sought to gratify by supplying them with magazines monthly in addition to the books to which they have access in the prison library.

The most effective and fruitful work is being done for the Jewish inmates by the "after-care" or "follow-up" of discharged inmates which not merely helps but serves to cure the Criminal. In this work I am indebted to Mr. H. Haveson, merchant of Trenton who is cooperating with me.

I am also grateful to Mr. Hughes the Principal Keeper and to Dr. Crane and the other officials for the sympathetic help I have found them always ready to give.

Respectfully submitted,  
Harry K. Jacobs,  
Chaplain for Jewish Inmates.

## REPORT OF SCHOOL BOARD

The Honorable Board of Inspectors.

GENTLEMEN—In the beginning of the School year, the school under the continued care of Mr. E. C. Lanning, the teacher, opened with promising conditions. Shortly after, Mr. Lanning's health began to fail causing occasional short interruptions. With deep interest in the school as its first teacher, Mr. Lanning struggled on in the pursuit of his work until the end of January, when he was compelled to discontinue teaching. A month elapsed during which time the moral instructor did what he could to keep the work progressing, at the end of which time Mr. Leo J. Lanning, son of the teacher, was engaged and through his familiarity with the work, he was enabled to continue the night school and cell study until the end of the night school term, the last of May and the cell study work during the months of June, July, August and September.

Mr. E. C. Lanning, the teacher, died August 27, 1916 and the Board was then confronted with the serious problem of selecting a teacher. Finally deciding that in order to maintain the standing of the school, to accomplish the purpose of its organization and improve its usefulness if possible, the Board decided to enlist the co-operation of the Commissioner of Education, Dr. Alvin B. Kendall, who kindly consented to select a competent teacher and at our request appointed one of his staff, Professor J. E. Scott, to have supervision of the school with the idea of bringing it into a closer relationship with the State School System. Through this ar-

rangement, although lacking suitable school equipment and space within which to install the same, the Board hopes to erect eventually upon the foundations already laid, a system of education for the inmates of the Prison in keeping with the best modern thought and experience in this class of work.

The Board feels that it is only due to the memory of Mr. Lanning who had charge of its school from its organization to say that he gave to it the best that was in him and that the Institution and State, in his death, lost a devoted and faithful servant.

School Board Committee of } John F. Clark, President.  
Board of Inspectors } Walter M. Dear.



OFFICIAL ROSTER  
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

NAME	DATE OF EMPLOYMENT
Robt. L. Provost, Commissary.....	July 1, 1881
M. H. Brown, Gate Keeper.....	Dec. 4, 1890
Wm. A. Hall, Clerk Fiscal Agent.....	July 14, 1891
Wm. S. Parker, First Asst. Deputy.....	Aug. 29, 1892
I. C. Bleam, Prison Clerk.....	May 1, 1894
J. E. Kersey, Centre Keeper.....	July 1, 1894
F. D. Crouse, Marshall.....	July 1, 1894
Thos. H. Irwin, Door Keeper.....	July 1, 1894
Wm. J. McLaughlin, Parole Agent.....	Oct. 29, 1902
S. D. W. Ownes, Engineer.....	Dec. 8, 1903
Patrick Kennedy, Yard Keeper.....	Feb. 14, 1905
Thos. McAvoy, Hospital Keeper.....	March 13, 1906
F. J. Towers, Laundry Keeper.....	Aug. 13, 1907
Nicholas F. Farley, Asst. Door Keeper.....	Dec. 1, 1907
J. W. Crane, Resident Physician.....	June 1, 1909
J. P. McCormack, Fiscal Agent.....	April 21, 1912
M. W. Reddan, Visiting Physician.....	July 1, 1912
Edward C. Griffin, Moral Instructor for Catholics.....	Sept. 1, 1912
Thos. R. Taylor, Moral Instructor for Protestants.....	Feb. 20, 1913
Arthur E. Johnson, Keeper's Secretary.....	March. 15, 1914
Harry Jacobs, Moral Instructor for Jews.....	Nov. 1, 1914
August Weisbrod, Hospital Steward.....	June 1, 1915

MATRONS

Sarah D. Moore.....	May 21, 1896
Jennie Coyle.....	April 1, 1906
Louisa Schisler.....	Oct 1, 1908

## DEPUTIES

NAME	DATE OF EMPLOYMENT
Jacob Reinhard.....	June 15, 1887
Thos. Carrol.....	June 1, 1889
Dan. Haggerty.....	Jan. 21, 1890
James O'Kane.....	Dec. 1, 1892
D. V. B. Speer.....	May 1, 1893
Alfred C. Barwis.....	April 15, 1894
John W. Colver.....	June 1, 1894
George W. Shreve.....	July 1, 1894
George C. Prall.....	July 1, 1894
William L. Stewart.....	July 1, 1894
Elmer E. Wright.....	July 1, 1894
Frank M. Suydam.....	July 1, 1894
George W. Smith.....	July 1, 1894
George S. Robinson.....	July 1, 1894
George D. Wheeler.....	July 1, 1894
Morris Warwick.....	July 1, 1894
Alfred Leisner.....	Feb. 5, 1895
Charles H. Clayton.....	May 1, 1895
John Tambour.....	Aug. 16, 1895
James W. Smith.....	April 14, 1896
George W. Lowe.....	April 12, 1897
William J. Hearney.....	June 5, 1899
David Pierson.....	June 7, 1899
W. S. Carty.....	Oct. 3, 1899
Jas. C. Shea.....	June 13, 1900
Frank O. Lozier.....	Dec. 4, 1900
Jos. N. Bruen.....	July 17, 1901
Edward Downs.....	Nov. 11, 1902
John F. Freeman.....	Nov. 11, 1902
Jas. Haney.....	Dec. 9, 1902
Thomas Mahaney.....	Jan. 6, 1903
George Harrison.....	Jan. 6, 1903
John Hennessey.....	June 13, 1905
George Holmes.....	Feb. 13, 1906
Wm. B. Steelman.....	May 19, 1906
Edgar L. Homer.....	April 8, 1907
John Coxon.....	Feb. 16, 1907
Michael Clinch.....	April 9, 1907

## DEPUTIES [CONTINUED]

NAME	DATE OF EMPLOYMENT
Ditmars Van Nostrand.....	Aug. 14, 1907
Alex. Laggan.....	Oct. 8, 1907
Dan. Walsh.....	Oct. 8, 1907
Jas. Shea.....	Oct. 8, 1907
Geo. M. Armstrong.....	Dec. 1, 1907
Jas. Devlin.....	Dec. 1, 1907
J. W. Crossley.....	June 1, 1908
Thomas F. Murray.....	June 29, 1908
Andrew Hughes.....	Jan. 9, 1909
Jos. McChesney.....	Dec. 1, 1910
Frank W. Schultz.....	June 8, 1911
D. L. Drummond.....	Nov. 20, 1911
Geo. S. Doll.....	Jan. 1, 1912
G. Bishop Parsons.....	April 19, 1912
P. W. Oswald.....	June 15, 1912
Wm. A. Ritter.....	Sept. 28, 1912
Frank R. Dubbs.....	Oct. 21, 1912
A. P. Sullivan.....	March 8, 1913
Lloyd J. Kenny.....	May 26, 1913
Geo. B. Valentine.....	June 24, 1913
John H. Wilson.....	Aug. 31, 1913
C. J. Schaufelberger.....	Aug. 27, 1913
Ernest Grabowsky.....	Nov. 21, 1913
Dan. E. York.....	June 3, 1914
H. W. Kopp.....	July 19, 1914
Elbert Mount.....	March 1, 1915
	Dec. 16, 1914

FARM GUARDS  
PRISON FARM, LEESBURG

Peter F. Sisco.....	Feb. 24, 1899
Joseph W. Sutton.....	Sept. 28, 1913
Ralph Cox.....	Sept. 28, 1913
John W. Harris.....	Sept. 28, 1913
Wm. J. Porch.....	Nov. 21, 1913
Ralph W. Loper.....	Dec. 15, 1913
Thos. L. Munyon.....	Sept. 2, 1914
Elwood P. Lowe.....	Feb. 20, 1915
Walter F. Shattuck.....	July 24, 1915
	May 31, 1915

# 60 NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON REPORT

## ROAD CAMP GUARDS ROAD CAMP No. 1, LAYTON

NAME	DATE OF EMPLOYMENT
Wm. Wickham.....	Nov. 11, 1902
E. L. Maire.....	July 6, 1913
Jesse Longcoy.....	June 8, 1915
Hugh Wintermute.....	March 2, 1916
John H. Kopp.....	Dec. 5, 1916

## ROAD CAMP No. 2, MONMOUTH JUNCTION

Mathias Hays.....	Aug. 25, 1912
James McGinty.....	Nov. 20, 1913
Thos. J. Clark.....	Nov. 21, 1913
Edwin L. Dwyer.....	Aug. 1, 1914
Eugene Van Hart.....	Aug. 25, 1914

## ROAD CAMP No. 3, NEWFIELD

Earnest C. Ristow.....	June 17, 1915
Thos. J. Sheehan.....	June 28, 1915
Michael Hickey.....	Dec. 14, 1916

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