

REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,

EMBRACING THE REPORTS OF THE

*Inspectors, Supervisor, Keeper, Moral Instructor,
Physician, and Joint Committee,*

FOR THE YEAR

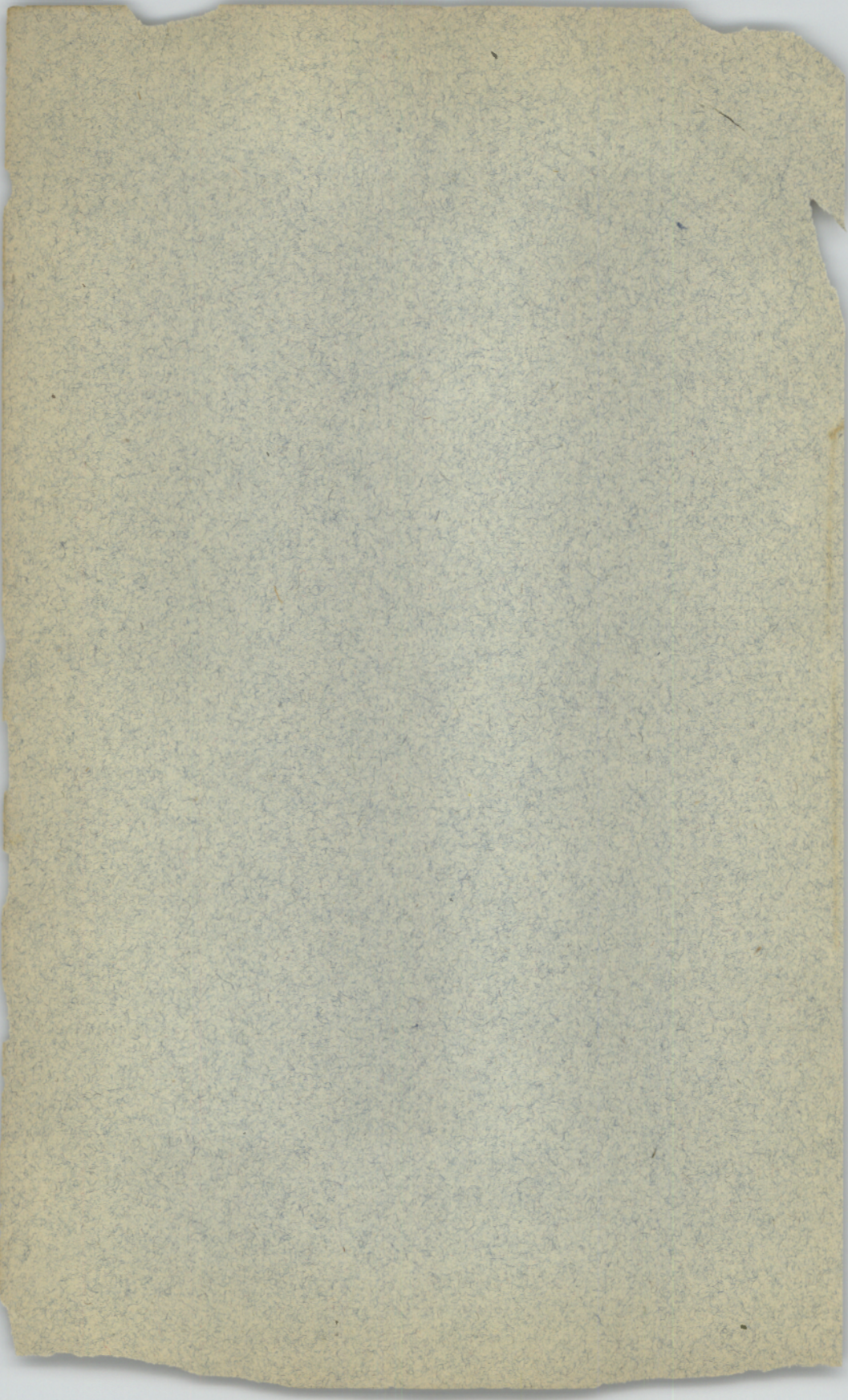
1877.

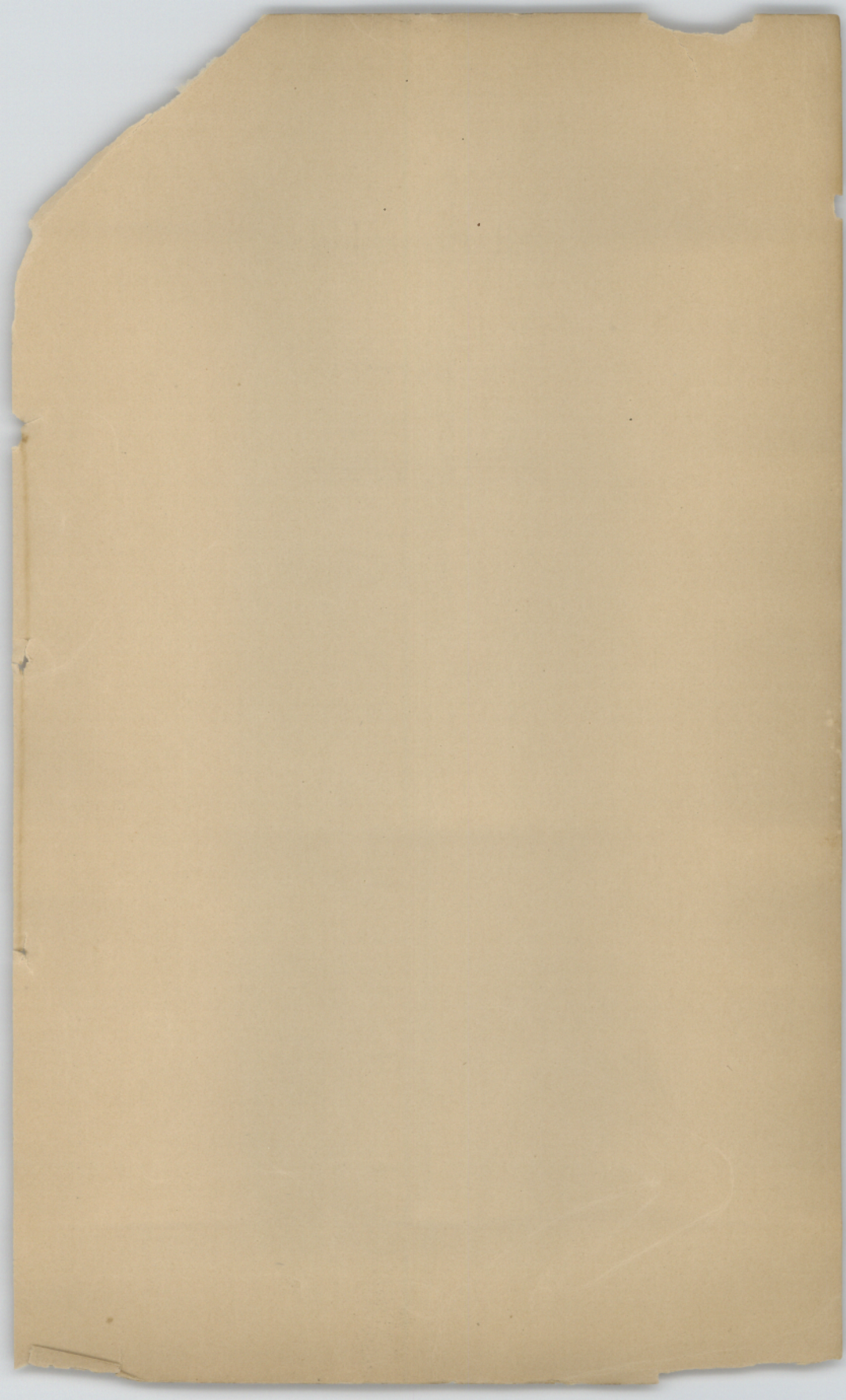


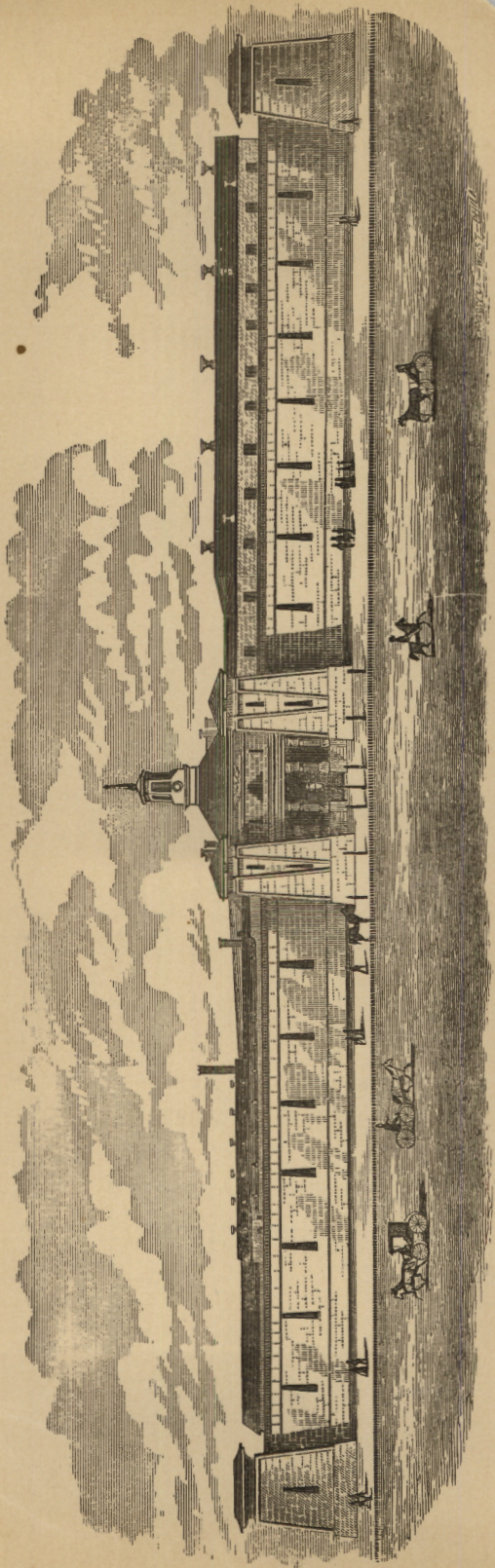
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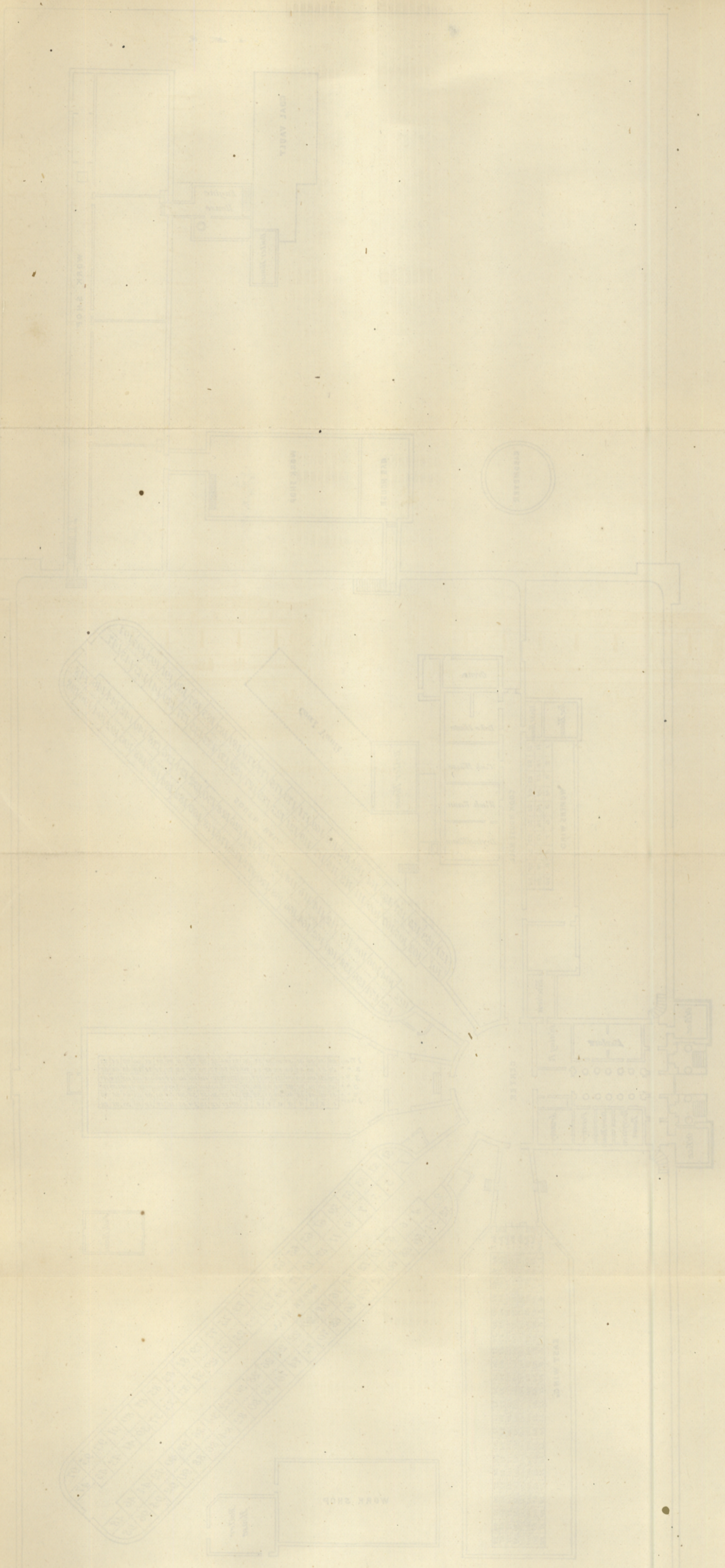
1877.







NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, TRENTON



TO THE GARDEN

TO THE GARDEN

REST ROOM

REST ROOM

RESTROOMS

CRAFT SHOP

OFFICE

LABORATORY

LABORATORY

LABORATORY

LABORATORY

LABORATORY

WORK SHOP

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1877.

REPORT

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

Annual Report of the Board of Prison Commissioners

for the Year 1880

NEW JERSEY

STATE LIBRARY
NO. 1000
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature on the State Prison, respectfully report:

That we have visited the institution and examined the manner in which it is conducted. The result of our investigation satisfies us that the present management of the institution has never been excelled.

By the act of the Legislature of 1876, regulating the State Prison, the former onerous duties of your committee have been, in a great measure, abolished—the accounts of money received and expended appearing to be audited monthly by the Comptroller and State Treasurer, the balance sheet exhibited to your committee, showing—

First. That the total amount received from convict labor was \$75,611.70.

Second. That the cost of maintenance, salaries, repairs on buildings, and amount paid convicts on their discharge, was \$133,148.49, the total cost to the State, over receipts, being \$57,536.79, against a total cost last year of \$92,044.23, being a saving to the State of \$34,507.44. A more detailed statement will appear in the State Treasurer's account.

In relation to the appropriation made last winter to enlarge the State Prison, your committee report that on the 27th day of March, 1877, they met at the State Prison, and, after examining the different plans, they, by resolution, adopted the plans submitted by R. P. Galager, Architect, under which it appeared that the best improvement could be made for the least money, and from the best information we can get, it appears that the whole appropriation will not be used, and in view of the low price of labor at present, we would recommend that the south hall of the prison should, as soon as the financial condition of the State will admit of it, be altered to conform to the north and east halls.

In concluding this report, your committee would call attention to the death of Senator Madden, late of the county of Atlantic, and

a member of this committee. His kind and genial countenance was missed from among us, and we lost the advantage of his intelligent suggestions. Gentle and unassuming, he made a friend of every one with whom he associated, and only to those with whom he *did* associate will the *full* loss the State has sustained be known.

WM. H. HENDRICKSON,
CHAS. S. PLUMMER,

Of the Senate.

GEO. SYKES,
JAMES J. BERGEN,
JAMES L. RUE,

Of the House.

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
October 31st, 1877. }

To His Excellency, Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR:—In obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the government and regulation of the State Prison," approved April 21st, 1876, I respectfully forward my annual report, which exhibits the commercial and financial interests of this institution. The results of these interests for the year which closes to-day, are shown by the balance sheet and the several statements, all of which constitute a part of this report and are respectfully referred to for the following facts:

The whole income for the year amounts to	-	-	-	\$75,611	70
The cost of maintenance,	-	-	-	63,276	69
Surplus over all current expenses,	-	-	-	\$12,335	01

The items which make up the *cost of maintenance* are set forth in Statement A. It will be observed, however, that neither the salaries of officers nor the cost of repairs on machinery and buildings are included; these will appear in Statement C. A comparison of earnings, expenses, gains and losses of this, with former years, will be found in Statement B, and in more minute detail in Statement D. The balance sheet, of course, exhibits the state of our books of account, and furnishes the material for the statements just mentioned.

The amount paid to the State Treasurer since my last report, and for which I hold his receipts, is \$71,941.93. The assets aggregate, \$129,446.46. It is proper to say here, that included in this sum is the indebtedness of the State treasury to the amount of \$90,979.94. This item merely shows the sum of money which I have at various

times paid into the treasury of the State, over and above the cost of maintaining the convicts, and is retained in the ledger only as a memorandum.

CONTRACTS FOR CONVICT LABOR.

The contract made with T. D. Philips & Co., for one hundred and fifty convicts, which was mentioned in my last report, expired by its limitation on November 30th of last year. A new contract for one year from the last-mentioned date was entered into with the same firm, for the labor of two hundred and twenty-five convicts, which number, by a supplemental contract, dated January 5th, 1877, was increased to two hundred and seventy-five. Both of these contracts will expire on the 30th proximo.

On December 1st, 1876, a contract was entered into with William McKnight, of Philadelphia, for the labor of fifty convicts; and on the 21st day of March following, this number was increased to one hundred. This contract expires December 31st, ensuing.

Another contract exists with T. P. & S. S. Smith, also a Philadelphia firm, for one hundred and twenty-five convicts. This expires June 1st, 1878.

Besides the labor performed by the prisoners under these several contracts, others have been employed by the several parties who are remodeling and enlarging one of the wings of the prison.

The amount earned by the convicts during the year just closed, is \$75,405.95. This satisfactory result is chiefly due to the authority given by law to the Supervisor, to contract with manufacturers for the labor of convicts. It is true, the law does not restrict him to that mode of utilizing their labor, but any other would be unwise, because unprofitable. No business can be successfully conducted by individuals who do not possess requisite skill, and more especially if they have no personal interests in its results.

OBJECTIONS TO HIRING OUT THE LABOR OF CONVICTS.

Two principal objections are urged against employing convicts under what has come to be known as the "contract system." The first is that contractors do necessarily obtain so much control in the management of a prison and its inmates, that it becomes subversive of discipline, and thereby lessens the hope of reforming the criminal. This objection is well founded, only when the officer representing the State, in that behalf, permits a contractor to acquire such control by the terms of the contract, or when its terms are not clearly defined.

In all the contracts which it has been my duty to make with various persons for the labor of convicts, the rights, privileges, duties and obligations of both the contracting parties have been so distinctly set

forth that no controversy has arisen, and no interference with the government of the prison allowed.

The second objection is that the system gives to contractors the power to oppress the convicts, and to subject them to needless and cruel punishment.

This power is especially guarded against in all our contracts. To each of the shop-rooms in which prisoners work, an officer, designated by the Keeper, is assigned, whose duty it is to preserve order, and require every one to perform a fair and reasonable day's work, and is the sole judge whether or not a convict deserves punishment.

The contractors themselves and all their employees are subject to all the rules established for the government of the prison, and may be excluded for a breach of any of such rules. These wholesome provisions and restrictions are accepted by contractors as promotive of their own interests, as those of the convicts as well.

But these objections are made only against the *mode* of employing convicts.

The recent agitation relative to labor has developed a strong opposition to prison industries under any form. The grounds of this opposition are that such industries create a ruinous competition with outside labor.

Whether such supposed competition furnishes a sufficient reason for maintaining the criminals in idleness, and the cost of that maintenance added to the tax levy, it is not the province of this report to discuss. If, however, the theory of injurious competition be admitted at all, it will apply with greater power in other directions and against other forces than convict labor. The influx of skilled labor from abroad, and the constantly increasing use of labor-saving machinery, exert an immeasurably greater influence upon the industries of the country than the productions of convicts. The *annual* increase of the former is probably equal to the whole number of convicts employed, while to the latter is to be added the power of steam, which is the real competitor, to whose productions the industries of penal institutions add an inappreciable item.

The fallacy of the grounds upon which opposition to prison labor is based has been shown by the careful and exhaustive examination of the whole subject, made by intelligent mechanics and others; and the arguments, once plausible, have long since been abandoned by nearly all who have taken the pains to investigate the matter.

In a population of more than forty millions, the number of convicts engaged in mechanical labor does not exceed twenty thousand, and these divided amongst all the States. It cannot be, therefore, that prison industries, which are so limited, can depreciate the value of free labor to an extent that can be estimated.

As the discussion of this subject in New Jersey is of recent date, a few facts may perhaps prevent misapprehension and erroneous conclu-

sions. First—The number of persons in this State engaged in the manufacture of *the same class of goods* as those produced in this prison is comparatively small, and hence no important interest is disturbed. Second—A little more than two years ago, when our five hundred prisoners ceased to work, the demand for other labor in the same line of manufactures was not increased, nor was it diminished when the work was resumed. Third—The argument that those who employ convicts are enabled thereby to undersell the productions of free labor, is not consistent with the fact that the former is very much less in demand than the latter, and altogether fails from the more important fact that the argument is without foundation.

Other considerations might be presented, but these will probably be sufficient to lead to a candid inquiry whether the interests of the State, in relation to her criminal population, would be promoted by abandoning remunerative labor in this prison.

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. MURPHY,
Supervisor.

STATEMENT A.

GAINS.		LOSSES.	
Convict labor, -	\$75,405 95	Subsistence, - -	\$35,816 17
Live stock, - -	205 75	Fuel, - - -	5,306 31
		Clothing, - - -	7,939 03
		Clothing—discharged	
		convicts, - - -	829 55
		Furniture, - - -	1,976 48
		Bedding, - - -	765 67
		Tobacco, - - -	2,198 79
		Hospital, - - -	2,708 23
		Stationery, - - -	470 08
		Stationery—convicts,	50 63
		Water, - - -	1,366 65
		Light, - - -	2,311 40
		Forage, - - -	705 36
		Chairs, - - -	125 00
		Miscellaneous, - -	707 34
		Balance (gain), -	12,335 01
	<u>\$75,611 70</u>		<u>\$75,611 70</u>

STATEMENT B.

Showing the Earnings, Expenses, Losses and Gains from November, 1865, to the close of the present fiscal year; compiled from official reports.

REPORTS.	EARNINGS.	EXPENSES.	LOSSES.	GAINS.
1866, Nov. 30....	\$26,172 78	\$77,156 59	\$50,983 81	
1867, " "....	31,733 42	87,839 32	56,105 90	
1868, " "....	39,392 38	95,369 68	55,977 30	
1869, to Mar. 31..	6,777 52	67,852 20	61,074 68	
1869, to Dec. 31..	42,356 13	49,317 89	6,961 76	
1870, Oct. 31.....	58,331 76	61,742 51	3,410 75	
1871, " ".....	100,723 27	60,113 37		\$40,609 80
1872, " ".....	80,892 99	52,414 52		28,478 74
1873, " ".....	90,386 56	62,353 18		28,033 28
1874, " ".....	104,041 98	58,807 05		45,334 93
1875, " ".....	81,596 30	57,941 69		23,654 61
1876, " ".....	30,724 13	55,226 79	24,307 12	
1877, " ".....	75,611 70	63,276 69		12,335 01

STATEMENT C.

Showing the aggregate Cost and Expenses during the year ending October 31st, 1877.

Maintenance of convicts, - - - - -	\$63,276 69
Amount given to discharged convicts, - - - - -	1,416 50
Repairs on buildings, - - - - -	13,254 84
Salaries, - - - - -	55,200 46
	<hr/>
	\$133,148 49

STATEMENT D.

12

Showing the number of convicts, cost of maintenance, and earnings during each year, from the beginning of the fiscal year 1865, to the close of the fiscal year 1877.

Year.	Number.	Subsistence.	Clothing and bedding.	Fuel.	Hospital.	Discharged convicts.	Miscellaneous.	Salaries.	Total.	Earnings.	Deficit.	REMARKS.
1865	393	\$65 92	\$17 94	\$19 04	\$5 01	\$1 39	\$3 75	\$68 21	\$182 14	\$77 37	\$106 82	
1866	522	93 71	23 86	16 88	7 32	1 40	4 63	76 88	224 60	50 14	174 46	
1867	528	106 90	32 40	9 24	11 51	2 78	3 53	69 12	235 48	60 09	175 39	
1868	555	101 11	47 57	9 10	7 43	1 98	5 35	72 16	244 70	70 98	173 72	
	585	50 23	25 08	8 66	1 16		5 02	21 17	111 32	11 60	99 72	Four months, Nov. 30th to March 31st.
1869	585	54 11	11 28	6 47	1 57	1 78	21 40	59 00	136 35	72 40	63 95	
1870	570	62 35	16 07	6 97	2 95	1 84	18 13	71 68	180 00	102 33	77 67	
1871	526	68 24	16 33	11 78	3 86	2 65	9 90	95 59	208 35	139 69	68 66	
1872	527	56 65	15 01	14 58	4 11	1 77	8 34	107 57	207 97	151 50	54 47	
1873	545	66 70	13 05	13 21	3 66	1 99	17 82	105 15	221 58	165 84	55 74	
1874	615	56 61	12 65	9 37	4 18	1 71	12 76	89 68	186 96	169 17	17 79	
1875	656	52 17	10 63	9 36	3 55	1 75	12 63	83 50	173 58	124 54	49 05	
1876	766	40 87	8 60	9 18	3 14	1 50	10 35	64 58	138 49	40 49	98 00	
1877	816	43 89	9 73	6 50	3 32	1 02	13 08	67 65	145 19	92 66	52 53	

STATE PRISON REPORT.

Year	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Total
Admitted	1,200	1,150	1,100	1,050	1,000	950	900	850	800	750	10,700
Discharged	1,100	1,050	1,000	950	900	850	800	750	700	650	9,800
Deaths	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	700
Escapes	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	1,450
Remaining	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	1,450

Year	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Total
Admitted	1,200	1,150	1,100	1,050	1,000	950	900	850	800	750	10,700
Discharged	1,100	1,050	1,000	950	900	850	800	750	700	650	9,800
Deaths	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	700
Escapes	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	1,450
Remaining	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	1,450

THE STATE PRISON REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1899

REPORT OF THE WARDEN

STATE PRISON, ALBANY, N. Y.

1900

BALANCE SHEET NO. 9.

New Jersey State Prison, from October 31st, 1876, to October 31st, 1877.

LEDGER TITLES.	TRIAL BALANCE.		INVENT- TORY.	PROFIT AND LOSS.		STOCK.		REAL.	
	DR.	CR.		DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.
Stock.....		\$117111 45				\$117111 45			
Subsistence.....	\$37425 61		\$1609 44	\$35816 17				\$1609 44	
Fuel.....	5700 93		394 62	5306 31				394 62	
Clothing.....	14343 86		6404 83	7939 03				6404 83	
Discharged convicts' clothing,	1691 55		862 00	829 55				862 00	
Furniture.....	12562 98		10586 50	1976 48				10586 50	
Bedding.....	3627 62		2861 95	765 67				2861 95	
Tobacco.....	2829 81		631 02	2198 79				631 02	
Convict labor.....		75405 95			\$75405 95				
Bills receivable.....	633 14							633 14	
State of New Jersey.....	90979 94							90979 94	
United States.....	1990 19							1990 19	
Hospital.....	3208 23		500 00	2708 23				500 00	
Stationery.....	508 08		38 00	470 08				38 00	
Convicts' stationery.....	92 05		41 42	50 63				41 42	
Water.....	1366 65			1366 65					
Light.....	3150 90		839 50	2311 40				839 50	
Forage.....	796 86		91 50	705 36				91 50	

BALANCE SHEET—Continued.

Live stock.....	666 00	871 75	205 75	871 75
Chair seats.....	225 00	100 00	125 00	100 00
Miscellaneous.....	707 34		707 34	
Accounts receivable.....	10010 66			10010 66
	<u>\$192517 40</u>	<u>\$192517 40</u>	<u>\$25832 53</u>	
To stock for net gain.....			12335 01	12335 01
			<u>\$75611 70</u>	<u>\$75611 70</u>
Net capital				<u>\$129446 46</u>
Assets and liabilities				<u>\$129446 46</u> <u>\$129446 46</u>

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

INSPECTORS' ROOM, NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, }
November 1st, 1877. }

To His Excellency, Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—The Board of Inspectors respectfully present the following report of the affairs of the New Jersey State Prison, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1877.

For the past year the labor of the convicts has been steadily employed, and the anticipation expressed in our last report, "that we had seen the worst," fully realized.

Although the price received for labor is not very remunerative, still it is sufficient to defray the expense of maintenance, and leave a small margin of profit to offset the cost of repairs and supervision. It would seem that the limit of revenue had been reached, and that either some other means of increasing it must be devised, or still greater economy practiced in the management, before we can hope to make the prison entirely self-sustaining, if such a thing be possible.

There are at present upwards of five hundred men employed under contract, at fifty cents per diem, being all that are available of the whole number confined; many of the convicts being entirely unfitted for labor by physical disability or disease; these are our deadweights, which have to be provided for out of the earnings of the others.

The total amount of bills passed by the inspectors for
all purposes amounted to - - - - \$124,900 69

Apportioned as follows:

Maintenance, - - - - -	\$62,350 00	
Repairs, - - - - -	17,148 84	
Salaries, - - - - -	45,401 85	
	\$124,900 69	
Against which, the total earnings, - - - - -	75,611 70	
Loss, - - - - -	\$49,288 99	

Amount brought forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$49,288	99
To this amount should be added Supervisor's, Keepers' and Inspectors' salaries, paid by State Comptroller,	-					9,500	00
Amount paid discharged convicts,	-	-	-	-	-	1,416	50
Apparent loss,	-	-	-	-	-	\$60,205	49

This loss will be somewhat diminished by the stock remaining on hand, as shown in detail in Supervisor's report, to which we respectfully refer for the *exact* cost of the institution for the year.

The response of the last Legislature to the request of the prison authorities for a sufficient appropriation to enlarge the prison, and thus afford the much needed accommodation for the rapidly increasing number of convicts, was most timely, our present average being eight hundred and sixteen against seven hundred and sixty-six for the previous year.

The new building, now approaching completion, bears ample testimony to the ability and fidelity of the commissioners to whose care its construction was entrusted. When finished, it will compare favorably with any similar institution in the country. We are still in need of the necessary facilities for the proper care and treatment of lunatic prisoners, and would respectfully urge upon your Excellency the advocacy of our recommendations in last year's report.

Rumors having become current in regard to cruel punishments inflicted by the prison authorities, the Inspectors investigated the matter, and failed to find the slightest warrant for them. The entire absence of complaint of ill treatment, on the part of the prisoners, to the Inspectors, (to whose ear they have always ready access,) is the best evidence that these charges were unfounded. The administration of discipline by General Mott, though strict, is neither inhuman nor cruel, and is no more severe than is necessary to maintain good order among the inmates.

We have again to be thankful for another season of unusual health, and refer for particulars to the report of Dr. W. W. L. Phillips, Prison Physician; the whole number of deaths being but eight, and those occurring from constitutional causes. This gratifying result is owing, doubtless, in a great degree, to the unusual care exercised in watching the hygienic condition of the building, and to the great attention paid to personal cleanliness, as well as to the ample supply of wholesome and substantial food.

There have been no escapes during the year, and but one fruitless attempt, which was at once frustrated by the vigilance of the prison officers.

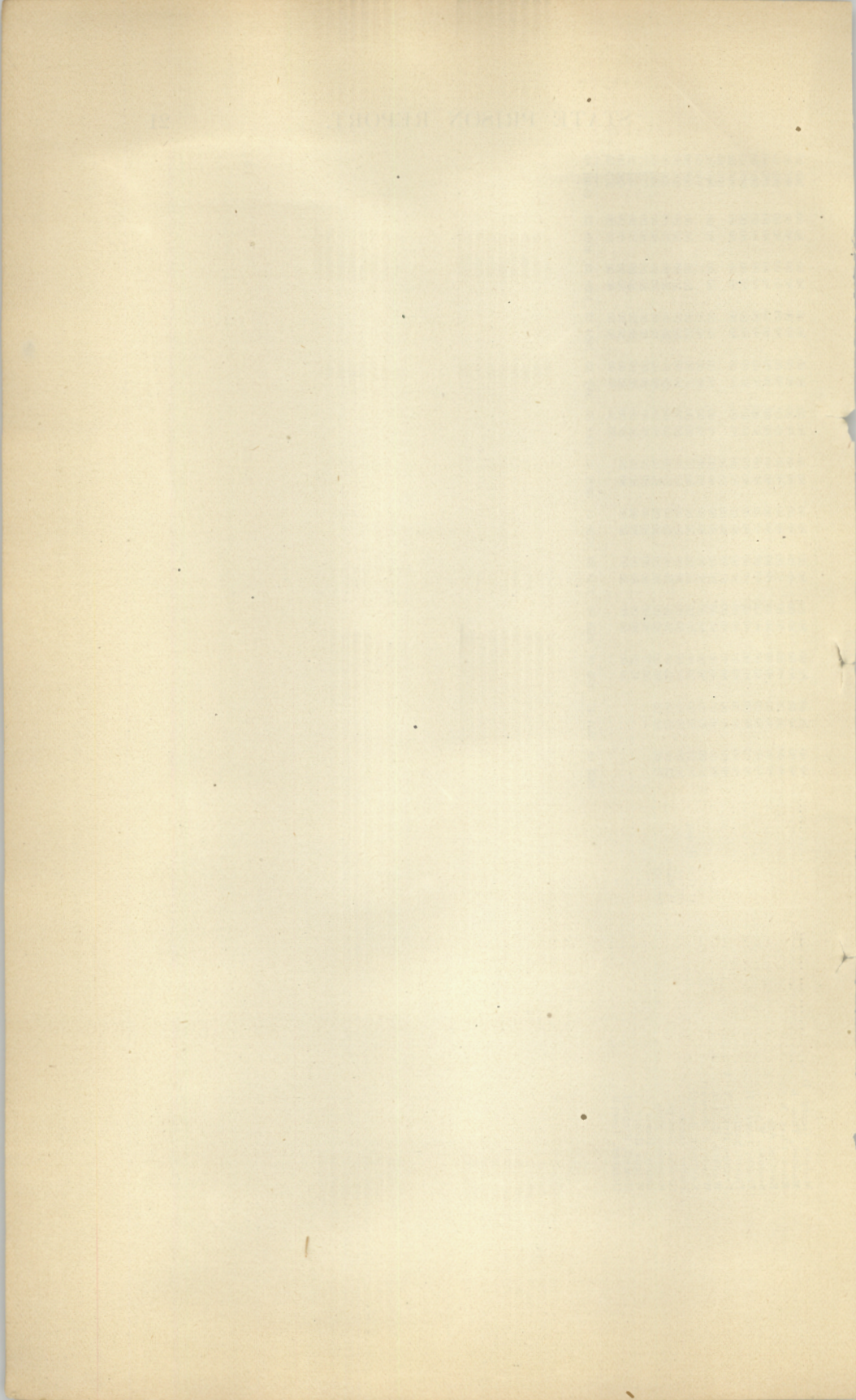
To Colonel Murphy, Supervisor; General Mott, Keeper; to Mr. Bonney, Clerk, we are under many obligations for courtesies and kindnesses extended, and for their cordial coöperation with us in the performance of our duties.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. M. WRIGHT,
R. F. STOCKTON,
SAMUEL M. LIPPINCOTT,
THEOD. HORN,
HENRY L. BUTLER.

TABLE A.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	1876.		1877.										TOTAL.	
		November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.		
Mrs. E. Mott.....	Matron.....	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$1200 00
Mrs. A. Wilson.....	Assistant Matron..	75 00	75 00	75 00	75 00	75 00	75 00	75 00							525 00
Ruth Barrow.....	"								75 00	75 00	75 00	75 00	75 00	75 00	375 00
Ruth Barrow.....	Night Watchman..	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00							280 00
Mrs. A. Hunsell.....	"								40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	200 00
Robert B. Bonney.....	Clerk.....	125 00	125 00	125 00	125 00	125 00	125 00	125 00	125 00	125 00	125 00	125 00	125 00	125 00	1500 00
W. W. L. Phillips.....	Physician.....	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	1200 00
A. H. Warner.....	Moral Instructor..	83 33	83 33	83 33	83 33	83 33	83 33	83 33	83 33	83 33	83 33	83 33	83 33	83 33	888 30
John M. Rogers.....	"											83 33	83 33	83 33	166 66
Ahab Wilson.....	Door Keeper.....	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
J. G. Van Houten.....	Centre.....	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	1200 00
A. K. Perry.....	Marshal.....	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	1200 00
Felix McGuire.....	Cook House Sup'lt.	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	1200 00
Ephraim Kaufman.....	Engineer.....	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	1200 00
Ashmore, Jos. J.....	Deputy.....							18 06	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	418 06
Bergen, Johnson R.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Burd, Elijah C.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Carter, John W.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Conover, G. F.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Compton, Henry R.....	"	80 00	80 00	88 70											188 70
Crane, John W.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Coulter, William.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Cornish, A. H.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Forman, Jonathan.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Foster, Samuel W.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Grover, John.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Howell, G. M.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	46 45					686 45
Hawkyard, Aaron.....	"							41 30	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	441 30
Hazlett, John.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Hopper, A. G.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Hemsing, Wm. H.....	"	77 34	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	18 06	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	418 06
Johnson, Martin V.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Knox, Chas. H.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Lowe, Fred. O.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Miller, Chas.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Moulds, Thomas.....	"	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	960 00
Mott, Morgan H.....	"	72 01	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	46 00	40 00	28 80	80 00	80 00	597 81
Matthews, Braclia.....	"								18 06	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	418 06
Murphy, James.....	"											80 00	80 00	80 00	160 00



STATISTICS.

OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, }
 October 31st, 1877. }

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith find statistical tables, compiled from the records of this institution, for the year ending October 31st, 1877.

ROBERT B. BONNEY,
Clerk of Prison.

STATISTICS.

Number in confinement October 31st, 1876.....	829
Number received from that time to October 31st, 1877.....	463
	1292

There have been discharged as follows:

By remittance of time, (act April 2d, 1869).....	440
Pardoned.....	33
Died.....	8
By order U. S. Commissioner.....	3
Fine remitted by Court of Pardons.....	1
Sent to asylum.....	2
	487

Number in confinement October 31st, 1877.....	805
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STATE PRISON REPORT.

TERM OF SENTENCES.

Natural Life.....	6
Forty years.....	1
Thirty ".....	1
Twenty-seven ".....	2
Twenty ".....	19
Seventeen ".....	2
Fifteen ".....	18
Fourteen ".....	1
Thirteen ".....	1
Twelve ".....	4
Eleven ".....	1
Ten ".....	68
Nine ".....	2
Eight ".....	18
Seven years six months.....	2
" ".....	23
Six " six months.....	3
" ".....	23
Five " six months.....	1
" ".....	122
Four " six months.....	1
" ".....	25
Three " six months.....	4
" ".....	114
Two " six months.....	11
" ".....	137
One " nine months.....	2
" " six months.....	40
" " five months.....	1
" " four months.....	1
" " three months.....	3
" ".....	103
Nine months.....	8
Six ".....	37

805

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Atlantic.....	9
Bergen.....	29
Burlington.....	18
Camden.....	49
Cape May.....	12
Cumberland.....	31

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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Essex.....	118
Gloucester.....	11
Hudson.....	175
Hunterdon.....	11
Mercer.....	49
Monmouth.....	16
Middlesex.....	33
Morris.....	19
Ocean.....	3
Passaic.....	62
Salem.....	10
Somerset.....	24
Sussex.....	12
Union.....	60
Warren.....	33
United States District.....	16
Bergen and Passaic.....	2
Mercer and Somerset.....	1
Middlesex and Monmouth.....	1
Supreme Court of New Jersey.....	1

805

CRIMES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

Attempt at rape.....	1
Assault and battery, breaking with intent.....	2
Assault and conspiracy to commit an assault.....	5
Assault and battery, and larceny.....	3
Assault, and abusing two children under ten years of age.....	1
Attempt to set fire, and assault and battery.....	1
Assault and battery, and breaking and entering.....	1
Assault, with intent.....	2
Assault, and taking by violence.....	1
Attempt to break and enter.....	2
Arson and larceny.....	1
Assault and battery on an officer.....	3
Assault with intent to murder, and assaulting an officer.....	2
Assault with intent to kill, burglary, attempt to break jail....	1
Assault and battery, and assault with intent.....	1
Attempt to steal, and having burglars' tools.....	1
Attempt to steal from the person.....	1
Arson.....	2
Abortion.....	2
Assault and battery.....	45
Assault and battery with intent to rape.....	11
Assault and battery with intent to kill.....	20
Atrocious assault and battery.....	11

Atrocious assault and battery, and robbery.....	1
Assault and battery, and rape.....	2
Breaking and entering in the night.....	3
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving.....	6
Bigamy.....	5
Breaking with intent, breaking, entering and larceny.....	3
Battery and larceny.....	1
Breaking and entering.....	31
Breaking and entering with intent.....	3
Breaking with intent, and having burglars' tools.....	1
Breaking, entering and larceny, assault and battery, and escape from jail.....	2
Burglary and assault and battery.....	5
Breaking.....	54
Breaking, entering and larceny.....	91
Breaking with intent.....	30
Burglary.....	11
Burning, breaking and entering with intent, and receiving stolen goods.....	1
Breaking, entering and setting fire.....	1
Burning barn.....	2
Breaking jail, breaking, entering and larceny.....	3
Breaking, entering and grand larceny, and carrying burglars' tools.....	1
Breaking and entering with intent, assault and battery and malicious mischief.....	1
Breaking jail, entering with intent, assault and battery.....	2
Breaking, entering and larceny, and breaking jail.....	1
Burning.....	3
Breaking and larceny.....	2
Breaking and entering, and having burglars' tools.....	1
Cutting timber.....	2
Carrying on business as distiller without paying special tax.....	1
Carrying burglars' tools, and entering.....	1
Conspiracy.....	1
Counterfeiting U. S. internal revenue stamps.....	1
Causing miscarriage.....	1
Entering with intent, and having burglars' tools.....	1
Entering with intent, resisting an officer, and assault and battery, Entering, &c.....	11
Entering with intent.....	1
Entering Post Office, with intent to commit larceny.....	1
Entering with intent, and having burglars' tools.....	1
Embezzlement.....	3
Entering and stealing cattle.....	1
Entering and grand larceny.....	26

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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Forgery and uttering.....	4
Forgery, embezzlement and grand larceny.....	1
Forgery.....	14
Forgery, breaking and entering.....	1
False pretence.....	2
Forgery, false pretence.....	1
Grand larceny, breaking with intent.....	1
Grand and petit larceny, and entering.....	1
Grand larceny, breaking and entering, assault and battery.....	2
Grand larceny.....	109
Highway robbery.....	2
Having in possession, and removing cigars not boxed and stamped,	1
Having in possession counterfeit U. S. obligation.....	1
Horse stealing.....	1
Incest.....	2
Indecent exposure.....	1
Keeping disorderly house.....	6
Larceny and assault, and resisting an officer.....	1
Lewdness.....	1
Larceny, and assault and battery.....	1
Larceny, having burglars' tools, breaking with intent.....	2
Larceny and receiving.....	6
Larceny.....	26
Larceny from the person.....	23
Larceny, resisting an officer, escape and burglary.....	1
Misdemeanor.....	5
Malicious mischief.....	5
Manslaughter.....	15
Murder, first and second degree.....	32
Misdemeanor and breaking.....	1
Malicious mischief, assault and battery, breaking, entering, and larceny and riot.....	1
Obtaining money under false pretences.....	3
Obstructing officer, and assault and battery.....	3
Passing U. S. obligations and securities.....	1
Poisoning.....	1
Perjury.....	1
Passing counterfeit U. S. obligations.....	1
Picking pockets.....	1
Petit larceny.....	5
Prison breach.....	2
Passing counterfeit money.....	4
Passing counterfeit money, and having counterfeit money in possession.....	2
Passing counterfeit National Bank Note.....	1
Resisting an officer, and assault and battery.....	1

Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Robbery.....	19
Rape.....	18
Robbery, resisting an officer, and assault and battery.....	1
Riot.....	3
Removing cigars not properly stamped.....	1
Robbing Post Office.....	1
Resisting an officer.....	3
Sodomy.....	1
Stealing the mail.....	2
Secreting, embezzling and destroying letters.....	1
Setting fire to buildings.....	1
Setting fire to building, setting fire to goods to defraud, &c..	1
Uttering, forgery, &c.....	1
Unlawfully taking horse and wagon.....	1
Unlawfully carrying on business as distiller.....	1
Uttering forged note.....	1
Uttering forged order.....	1
Unlawfully having burglars' tools.....	10

 805

PLACE OF NATIVITY.

District of Columbia.....	2
Illinois.....	4
Delaware.....	8
Maine.....	1
New Jersey.....	296
New York.....	114
Maryland.....	12
Georgia.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	54
Vermont.....	3
South Carolina.....	1
Texas.....	1
Virginia.....	11
Massachusetts.....	9
Louisiana.....	1
New Hampshire.....	2
Tennessee.....	2
West Virginia.....	3
Florida.....	1
Ohio.....	7
Rhode Island.....	1
Connecticut.....	7
Kentucky.....	2
Missouri.....	1

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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New Foundland.....	1
On board ship—British waters.....	2
Denmark.....	2
Prussia.....	3
Ireland.....	91
Germany.....	92
Spain.....	2
England.....	28
Canada.....	3
Canada West.....	1
France.....	6
Austria.....	1
Sweden.....	3
Nova Scotia.....	1
Hungary.....	2
Scotland.....	7
Holland.....	2
Bavaria.....	1
Australia.....	2
Switzerland.....	4
Italy.....	6

805

YEARS IN WHICH RECEIVED.

1860.....	1
1864.....	1
1866.....	4
1867.....	3
1868.....	1
1869.....	3
1870.....	5
1871.....	17
1872.....	17
1873.....	24
1874.....	38
1875.....	96
1876.....	258
1877.....	337

805

AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

Thirteen years.....	1
From fifteen to twenty.....	104
“ twenty to twenty-five.....	250

From twenty-five to thirty.....	143
“ thirty to forty.....	176
“ forty to fifty.....	82
“ fifty to sixty.....	34
“ sixty to seventy.....	11
“ seventy to eighty.....	4
	<hr/>
	805

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.

First commitment.....	693
Second “.....	91
Third “.....	17
Fourth “.....	2
Fifth “.....	1
Sixth “.....	1
	<hr/>
	805

COLOR AND SEX.

White males.....	660
White females.....	29
Colored males.....	104
Colored females.....	12
	<hr/>
	805

Daily average—males.....	779
“ “ females.....	37
	<hr/>
“ “ whole number.....	816

KEEPER'S REPORT.

KEEPER'S OFFICE, NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, }
Trenton, October 31st, 1877. }

To His Excellency, Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of the State of New Jersey :

SIR—In accordance with custom, (not the present law,) I have the honor to transmit the following report for the year ending October 31st, 1877.

Number of prisoners November 1st, 1876, was eight hundred and twenty-nine (829); number received during the year, four hundred and sixty-three (463); number discharged, four hundred and eighty-seven (487); leaving, at this time, eight hundred and five (805). The maximum number during the year was eight hundred and seventy-three (873), on the 15th of February; the minimum, seven hundred and sixty-five (765), on the 17th of September. The daily average last year was seven hundred and sixty-six (766); this year it has been eight hundred and sixteen, (816), an average increase of fifty (50). The cost of maintaining the convicts, (including officers' salaries and repairs,) per capita, during the year, was one hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventeen cents (\$163.17). The earnings during the same period were ninety-two dollars and sixty-six cents (\$92.66), against forty dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$40.37) last year, showing a gain in favor of this year of fifty-two dollars and twenty seven cents (\$52.27) per convict, and a total of forty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars and three cents (\$44,692 03).

The seven hundred and sixty-four (764) male convicts at this date are employed as follows :

Shoe contracts, - - -	529	Machine shop and yard,	11
Extension contracts, - - -	36	Bakery, - - - -	6
Shop runners, - - -	11	Cook-house, - - - -	8
Hall runners, - - -	19	Wash-house, - - - -	5

Carpenters, - - - -	4	Lamps, - - - -	1
Blacksmiths, - - - -	2	Gardener, - - - -	1
Mason, - - - -	1	Scrubbers, - - - -	3
Firemen, - - - -	2	Whitewashers, - - - -	2
Painters, - - - -	2	In hospital, - - - -	12
Tailors, - - - -	2	Sick in cells, - - - -	9
Shoemaker, - - - -	1	Not fit for working on account of general debility, - -	89
Barbers, - - - -	3		
Bucket men, new west wing,	3		
Gate, - - - -	2		764

The females, independent of preparing all the vegetables used in the prison, have made the following articles :

Hickory shirts, - - -	1,476	Aprons for females, - - -	75
White shirts, - - -	399	Sheets, - - - -	293
Flannel shirts, - - -	383	Dresses, - - - -	65
Towels, - - - -	701	Petticoats, - - - -	45
Bed ticks, - - - -	360	Chemise, - - - -	90
Aprons for males, - - -	446		

And have repaired the following :

Shirts, - - - -	7,670	Aprons, - - - -	180
Sheets, - - - -	1,064	Dresses, - - - -	365
Bed ticks, - - - -	753	Underclothes for females,	437

The cost of subsistence during the year, as shown by Statement A of the Supervisor's report, amounts to thirty-five thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and seventeen cents (\$35,816.17); from various causes, not necessary to mention here, this sum is somewhat in advance of the preceding year.

The dictates of humanity demand that this class of persons, although criminals, shall be properly taken care of. Plain, but substantial and well-prepared food, comfortable clothing, and clean and well-ventilated cells, are all conducive to health, render them better contented under their punishment, better able to labor, and aid materially in the government and discipline of the prison.

The work of altering what is called the north hall is progressing very favorably, and when completed will give us six hundred and ninety-eight (698) available cells, which will still be inadequate to our necessities, the number of convicts having reached eight hundred and seventy-three (873) during this year, which number will, in all probability, be far exceeded during the coming year, showing the necessity of immediately altering what is called the south hall, as soon as the north is completed. There is no doubt that the alteration can be

done during the coming year, while materials and labor are so cheap, much more economically than at any future period.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated "a sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), to purchase and enclose a tract of land to be used for the purposes of a burial ground for convicts dying while confined in the State Prison." A plot of ground containing two acres has been purchased, enclosed with a good substantial fence, and partially laid out, and is now being used for burying purposes, at a cost of nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty-four cents (\$979.24), and the deed, with the necessary papers, approved by the Attorney General, deposited with the Secretary of State as the proper custodian. The plot is within a reasonable distance, outside of the corporation limits, and of easy access. As soon as the weather permits, it is intended to remove the remains of those now lying within the enclosure formerly used, and deposit them in the lot newly purchased.

The cook and wash-houses remain the same ill-constructed, ill-ventilated and contracted rooms, with the same inadequate boilers in the former, and the worn-out, clothes-tearing machinery in the latter.

The sewerage, although it will be somewhat improved when the alterations in the north hall are completed, yet remains very defective, especially in the south hall and west wing.

Institutions of this kind, in all of our neighboring States, have a large room used as a chapel, where all the convicts are gathered together on the Sabbath day for religious instruction. We are sadly in need of such a room, and it does not seem to be right, in this enlightened age, that the State of New Jersey should be so far behind her sister States in this respect.

For the financial, statistical and sanitary state of the prison, and the moral and religious condition of the convicts, I respectfully refer to the reports of the Supervisor, Board of Inspectors, Physician and Moral Instructor.

Respectfully submitted.

G. MOTT, *Keeper.*

LIBRARY REPORT

The library has received from the Board of Trustees a report on the operations of the library during the year 1887. The report shows that the library has been successful in carrying out its duties and in increasing its collection of books. The total number of books added during the year was 1,234, and the total number of books on hand at the end of the year was 12,345. The report also shows that the library has been successful in increasing its circulation, and that the number of books borrowed during the year was 12,345. The report concludes by stating that the library is well equipped to meet the needs of the community and that it is confident that it will continue to be successful in the future.

Report of the Librarian

W. J. B. A. 1887

MORAL INSTRUCTORS' REPORTS.

STATE PRISON, TRENTON, N. J., November 15th, 1877.

To His Excellency, Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of the State of New Jersey :

RESPECTED SIR—In presenting this, my first report, as Moral Instructor in the State Prison, I ask leave to append to it one prepared by Rev. A. H. Warner, my predecessor, covering ten months of the official year. So far as that period of time is concerned, of the nature and extent of his own labors, of the moral and religious aspect of the prisoners, and the character and condition of the Library, as it came into my hands on the 1st day of September, he is best qualified to speak.

Since I have been intrusted with the moral cultivation of this extensive and not unpromising field, I have been especially impressed with the *importance*, not to say *necessity*, of providing a chapel for the religious services of the institution. In order to reach the ears of all the prisoners on the Sabbath, the chaplain is compelled to hold religious service in six different places, and in some of them to exert the voice unnaturally, in order that all may hear; and when the new wing, now in process of erection, is completed, two more must be added, making eight in all. These services, for particular reasons, must be continuous on Sabbath mornings, and if they occupy each only the space of twenty or thirty minutes, are very laborious. Then it is impossible, except in the woman's wing, to take advantage of the influence of sacred music upon the minds of the prisoners, or of the relief, which it might afford the speaker. The advantage also of speaking face to face with the hearers, is in a very large degree necessarily lost. Upon consultation, I find that it is the unanimous opinion of the officers, that the assembling of the prisoners together on Sabbath morning for moral and religious instruction, would promote discipline and good order among the men, and be wholesome in its influence generally. I am informed, and believe it is true, that

chapels are generally provided, and have been found useful in other similar institutions. I would, therefore, respectfully request you to present the matter to the favorable consideration of the Legislature in your annual message, unless your superior knowledge of the general interests of the State should cause you to regard it as unwise or premature.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. ROGERS,

Moral Instructor.

REPORT OF REV. ALEXANDER H. WARNER, MORAL INSTRUCTOR,
UP TO AUGUST 31ST, 1877.

To His Excellency, Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of New Jersey:

RESPECTED SIR—You having been pleased to accept my resignation, in presenting this, my tenth report, I hereby state that it is only for the ten months preceding this date, viz., from the 31st day of October to the 31st of August.

The duties incumbent on me have been discharged on each successive Sabbath. I have endeavored to present the truths of the gospel—the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—and I have reason to believe that my labors have not been in vain. Several of the convicts have solicited special religious instruction, and some of them desire to have only religious books for their reading. Religious tracts have, from time to time, been distributed, and by some of the convicts are highly appreciated.

We have been favored with sacred music on a number of occasions, by parties from the outside, and that to the great gratification of very many of the prisoners.

In the female hall there are a number of the convicts who sing hymns in a manner that will compare favorably with many of the church choirs.

The appropriation by the Legislature of five hundred dollars (\$500), made during the session of 1875–76, for the benefit of the prison library, did not become available until January of the present year. Three hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$375) of it has been expended, leaving a balance of one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125) to be expended by my successor.

Four hundred and thirty (430) new books have been added to the library, and one hundred and forty-seven (147) old books have been rebound. There are at present about twenty-four hundred (2,400) books on the catalogue, about one hundred (100) of which have become unfit for use, as they cannot be repaired.

Permit me to take a short review of my time of service as Moral Instructor, which has extended over a period of nine years and five

months. About four hundred and ninety (490) Sabbaths have passed, and on only one Sabbath have the religious services been suspended. I have preached about twenty-five hundred (2,500) times.

Very respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER H. WARNER,
Moral Instructor.

STATE PRISON, TRENTON, N. J., August 31st, 1877.

STATE PRISON REPORT

... Sabbath have passed... and on only one Sabbath have the religious services been suspended... (2,500) times... Very respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER H. WARNER

Warden

State Prison, Trenton, N. J., August 31st, 1877.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors :

GENTLEMEN—The year just closed has been one of more than usual good health, within as well as without prison walls. Acute diseases have been few in number. We have been visited by no epidemic or contagious disease. Eight deaths have taken place during the year—six of them being from pulmonary consumption, one from gangrene and systemic infection, and one from acute phthisis.

Two unmanageable insane convicts have been sent to the asylum, in accordance with the provisions of the law, which directs such disposition to be made of them. It is very desirable that in the further improvement of the prison, which must be made, that the enclosure be enlarged, when there will be room to erect a suitable building for the proper detention and keeping of insane convicts. Our asylums were not constructed with a view to the safe keeping of these people, neither is it desirable to associate the criminals with other insane persons, as the law now allows, and even may be said to require.

Great attention has been paid to the prevention of disease in the management of the institution. The prisoners have been well fed, well clothed and well disciplined—those not employed in the shops have been allowed exercise in the open air under proper surveillance.

For the courtesies accorded me by your board, as well as by all the officials, I am duly grateful.

WM. W. L. PHILLIPS,
Physician.

October 31st, 1877.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

To the Legislature:

STATEMENT.—The year just closed has been one of more than
usual good health, within as well as without prison walls. A com-
paratively few have been visited by any of the contagious diseases. Eight deaths have taken place during
the year—six of them being from pulmonary consumption, one from
gastro and systemic tubercles, and one from acute phthisis.
Two unmanageable insane convicts have been sent to the asylum,
in accordance with the provisions of the law, which direct such dis-
position to be made of them. It is very desirable that in the future
improvement of the prison, which must be made, that the convicts
be enlarged, when there will be room to erect a suitable building for
the proper detention and keeping of insane convicts. Our system
was not constructed with a view to the safe keeping of these people,
neither is it desirable to associate the criminals with other insane per-
sons, as the law now allows, and even may be said to require.
Great attention has been paid to the prevention of disease in the
management of the institution. The prisoners have been well fed,
well clothed and well disciplined—those not employed in the shops
have been allowed exercise in the open air under proper surveillance.
For the courtesy accorded me by your board, as well as by all
the officials, I am duly grateful.

WM. W. L. PHILLIPS

Physician

October 31st, 1877.

