Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives assembled.

The Commissioners of Prisons submit the following Report.

The Board of Prison Commissioners was organized October 4th, 1870. It consisted then of Hon. Estes Howe, of Cambridge, Chairman; Rev. Daniel P. Noyes, of Brookline, Joseph Story, Esq., of Boston, and Joshua Coit, of Brookfield, Secretary.

Early in December Mr. Story resigned; H. G. Herrick, Esq., of Lawrence, was appointed in his place, but he did not qualify till April 17th, 1871. On the first Wednesday of July 1871, the term of office of Mr. Howe expired. He declined to be reappointed for the reason that he could not spare the time necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of the position, and John W. Candler Esq., of Brookline, was appointed in his place. On the 23d, of July Mr. Candler was chosen Chairman of the Board. No other changes have occurred, and the Board now consists of John W. Candler, Chairman; Rev. D. P. Noyes, H. G. Herrick, and Joshua Coit, Secretary.

In the Advisory Board there has been no change. It is composed of Miss H. B. Chickering, of Dedham, Mrs. H. F. Durant, of Boston, and Mrs. N. A. Leonard, of Springfield.

The doings of the Board during the year have been mainly the inspection of the prisons and the prison systems, the endeavor to establish at Greenfield a separate prison for women, and the preparation of plans called for by chapter 66 of the Resolves of 1871.
The first duty resting upon the Commissioners was evidently to ascertain, so far as possible, the exact state of things in our prisons, in order to the showing in this Report the actual condition of the jails and houses of correction in all the counties of the State, and as well, in order to the classifying, as far as practicable, all prisoners held under sentence. It appeared at once that the first effort at classification should be that having reference to sex, and so the endeavor was made to establish at Greenfield a separate prison for women. By Resolve, chapter 66, 1871, the subject of establishing State prisons for women, was referred to this Commission for report to the next legislature.

EXPENSES.

The expenses of the Commission for the year 1871 have been $2,778.65
Salary of Secretary, 2,000.00
Travelling expenses of Secretary, 412.99
Travelling expenses of other members of Commission and of Advisory Board, 288.67
Stationery and books, 31.89
Postage and telegraphing, 15.10

$2,778.65

Under the Act, chapter 348 of 1871, authorizing, for alterations of the jail at Greenfield, and other expenses incident to the use of said jail for female convicts, an expenditure not exceeding two thousand dollars, the Commission have approved an expense of $598.66.

The expenses for 1870 were $798.26
Salary of Secretary, $483.87
Travelling expenses of Secretary, 170.06
Travelling of other members of Board, 102.89
Printing, postage and telegrams, 41.44

$798.26

SEPARATE PRISON FOR WOMEN AT GREENFIELD.

The Commission, instructed by the second section of the Act for their appointment, to classify as far as practicable all
prisoners held under sentence, * * * in such a manner as to promote * * * the separation of male and female prisoners, made an earnest and patient effort to reach this end. They began in the western part of the State, because it seemed practicable to do something there. At Greenfield was a prison with but very few prisoners. There was frequently no convict in the house of correction, and no prisoner in the jail except a United States prisoner who occupied the chapel.

The higher courts had ceased to sentence convicts there, for the reasons that no work was provided, and that the prison was considered not safe for men.

There had been during the year ending October 1, 1870, 43 persons confined in the prison, 17 jail and 26 house of correction. The average number confined was 3.8, in jail and 4 in house of correction, and there are in the prison 32 cells. It was considered a good building though it proves to be very inconveniently arranged. It has good-sized cells, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 8 on the floor, and 8$\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

It was determined then to make at Greenfield a separate prison for the women convicts of the western counties, and upon the 29th of December 1870, six women were removed from the Springfield house of correction, and one from Springfield jail to Greenfield. By subsequent removals and by direct sentences, there were twenty-two other women sent to this prison during the next seven months.

The reasons for the complete separation of convict women from convict men will be stated more at length in that part of this Report which treats this subject directly, but that this account of the experiment at Greenfield may be fully understood they should be briefly stated here.

In our county prisons, as a general rule, the poorest and most unfavorable quarters are assigned to women.

By separating the women from the men, both are benefited, in that when in the same building each is eager to communicate with the others; their minds are set upon it. With all the separation that now exists and that seems so complete, not only do old associates manage to communicate, but new acquaintanceships are made. Entire separation would be a great gain in this respect.

The present system does not tend to the reformation of men
or women. A prime necessity for attempting the reformation of the women is separation; the women at present are often under sole charge of men, day and night. In a prison for women, women would have the immediate charge of women.

There is now no provision for secular instruction.

The labor of women under the present system amounts to little, and the women are not trained to any useful trade or employment. Women now of different ages and crimes, old and young, drunkards, thieves and murderers, are treated alike, precisely alike.

The endeavor at Greenfield was to change these things so far as possible for the better. It is evident that success in such an attempt must depend largely upon the action of the local authorities,—the county commissioners, overseers, sheriff and jailer.

The county commissioners were seen and consulted with. They assented to the importance of the end sought for, but doubted the possibility of success, and deprecated any expense on the part of Franklin County. As guardians of the public funds they looked at the matter largely from a financial point of view, holding very justly, that if the State chose to try an experiment in Franklin County the State should pay the bills. However, they fixed a salary for the matron and furnished a room for her use, but demurred to any expense in altering the prison.

The overseers were more disposed to assist. They provided work for the women for a portion of the time,—the braiding of whip-lashes; they procured preaching on Sundays; they became somewhat interested in the experiment.

The sheriff, who is also the jailer and keeper, objected throughout. He prophesied failure and did nothing to endanger the success of his prediction.

The matron, Miss E. McNeil, did what she could for the women; she had the control and management of them. She instructed them in the braiding of whip-lashes, in reading and writing, and had religious service daily. Of the twenty-nine women under her charge, six learned to read, three to write and one to sew. She obtained and maintained a good influence over them and had no difficulty in controlling them.
The necessity for alterations in the prison building became apparent at once.

The county of Franklin had no desire to change its jail; and so, after a hearing before its prison committee, the last legislature passed a Resolve authorizing an expenditure, not to exceed $2,000, for the purpose of alteration, and also to meet other expenses incident to the use of said jail for female convicts. Under this appropriation some alterations were made and others planned, but the Commission finding on the first of August seven men and boys in the jail whom they could not move, and there appearing to be a larger use of the prison for male prisoners than the statistics of recent years had warranted them in expecting, felt compelled to abandon the attempt to make at Greenfield a separate prison for women; so on the third of August, at a regular meeting of the Commission, it was voted to abandon the effort to make of Greenfield prison a separate prison for women.

It should be remembered that some of those most interested in this whole movement said from the first that it was useless to try to do anything for women with the existing prisons; that there must be a new prison in the hands of persons who sympathize with and have faith in the attempt to combine systematically reformation with punishment. But others said no; there are prisons enough already; use what exist; by removals, classify and separate. So said the legislature of 1870. And so the attempt was made. The question next arose, what else can be done? And it was thought that the women might be assembled in certain of the prisons where the most satisfactory arrangements could be had, where there were matrons and good work-rooms and cells. This, however unsatisfactory, seemed to be all that could be done under existing circumstances; so, for the western counties, Worcester was selected. The women's cells in this prison are good, and the work-room spacious and airy; and for the eastern counties, South Boston, East Cambridge, New Bedford and Ipswich were selected. And it has been the endeavor of the Commission to assemble the women convicts in these five prisons. The advantages of this plan are that the women are under matrons and have regular work.

In view of the reference to this Commission of the plan of
building one or more prisons for women by the State, to report upon to the legislature, it was not thought wise to expend more money at Greenfield. The experiment there seems to have shown that no one of our county prisons can well be used for a separate prison for women; that among the women in our jails and houses of correction, there are those willing to be taught and capable of learning to read and write and sew.

There was noticeable in Springfield, after the removals to Greenfield, a somewhat singular diminution in the number of commitments of women to the house of correction. During the three months before these removals there were thirty commitments; during the three months after, there were but thirteen; whereas the year before, during the months corresponding to the three before, there were thirty commitments, and during the months corresponding to the three after, there were twenty commitments. Another noteworthy fact, is that at the time of removal, the contractor for the labor in the Springfield House of Correction remarked, by way of complaint, that the labor of one of these women was worth to him nine dollars a week. He was paying for her labor eight dollars and thirty cents for three months—about sixty-four cents a week.

**BOSTON JAIL (SUFFOLK COUNTY).**
Sheriff J. M. CLARK, Keeper.

This is the largest jail in the State, having two hundred and forty cells, each 8 by 11 feet on the floor, and eleven feet high. It is generally full, and often crowded. From one hundred to one hundred and twenty prisoners come and go in a week, which is about half of the number confined all the while—and half of them are confined for drunkenness; some few are detained as witnesses, and there are always a few poor debtors.

There is no work done by the prisoners, except the work of the prison itself, and there is no secular instruction. There is no chapel service, because of the danger of having so many persons at liberty at the same time, with so few to guard them. The impossibility of providing officers for such service is not apparent. But there is a chaplain who is kind and faithful, and spends his time in and about the jail, doing what he can for the good of the prisoners, doing much by way of preventing young persons from becoming prisoners by giving bonds for their good
behavior. It is a question—when we consider that much of the chaplain's time through the week is taken up with this work, attending court and caring for outsiders—whether there ought not to be more done by way of religious and secular instruction. Here are, say two hundred persons, each in his or her cell, all day long, with nothing to do but read. Suppose they cannot read? All that makes it a question is, that most of the sentences are short.

This prison is well kept, is clean always and under good discipline. The prison is well ventilated, owing mainly to the large air-space of the corridors, which are ample, and to the great windows which are numerous, letting in sweet sunlight and air.

The jail is at times so crowded that two persons are confined in one cell, which is so undesirable as to be forbidden by statute law, except the crowded state of the jail or house of correction requires it.

SOUTH BOSTON HOUSE OF CORRECTION (SUFFOLK COUNTY).

C. H. Davis, Master.

This is the largest house of correction in the State, having four hundred and eighty cells of various sizes, all small, more than half but three and one-half by seven feet on the floor, and seven feet high. The chapel, which was a fine one, and the women's workshop were burned down last February, and pending the complicated and much-vexed questions of a new insane asylum, and removal of the house of correction from South Boston, nothing has been done either for a new chapel or women's workshop. There have been since the fire fewer women sent to the house of correction and more to the house of industry, so that instead of about a hundred women convicts there have been but about fifty, and for this number work room has been obtained in the older parts of the institution.

There have been during the year from three hundred and twenty to three hundred and fifty men and boys in the prison at a time. After the fire there was divine service in the yard every Sunday till the weather prevented; since then there has not been, and cannot well be, any public service. The chaplain goes about from cell to cell, talking with from fifteen to twenty each Sunday.
There is no secular instruction, but "all the prisoners are furnished with prayer books and library books when desired and their conduct merits it."

The labor of the men in this prison is let by contract. There are two contracts; one on shoes, the other on brushes—price, eighty cents a day. The labor of the women is applied to sewing work taken in from stores in Boston. Some men also tend sewing machines. This work earns from seventy to seventy-five cents a day per hand employed.

This prison is under thorough discipline, and is the only one of our county prisons that pays expenses. It has, in its larger number of prisoners, and its longer average sentence, and in its locality, advantages over the others in this matter; yet it ought not to stand alone.

There are but few drunkards confined in this prison. The crimes represented are largely larceny, assaults and burglary.

In March, Captain Charles Robbins, who had been master of the house of correction for more than thirty-seven years, died. Mr. Davis, who had been deputy-master, was appointed to take his place.

EAST CAMBRIDGE JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

CHARLES J. ADAMS, Keeper and Master.

This institution consists of several buildings, having been enlarged and added to from time to time. Now a new jail is to be built, which is much needed. Plans are prepared, and it is understood that in the spring the work will be begun. There are now in the different buildings 273 cells for men—$3 \frac{1}{2} \text{ by } 7 \text{ feet on the floor, and 7 feet high}; some of them $4 \frac{1}{2} \text{ by 7 feet on the floor, 7 feet high};$ and 80 for women,—these in a separate building. Divine service is held every Sunday morning, and after it a Sunday school. The chaplain also goes about among the prisoners during the week. There is no secular instruction. There is a prison library. The work of the prisoners is used for the county in brush-making. The prisoners also make their own clothes and shoes. The discipline of the prison is good, and the prison is well managed and kept.
DEDHAM JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION (Norfolk County).
Sheriff J. W. Thomas, Keeper and Master.

This is a well constructed prison, having 108 cells. Of these, 72 are for men, and are each 8 feet by 8 on the floor, and 7 feet high; and 36 are 4 feet by 7½ on the floor and 7 feet high; and these are for women.

The central guard-room, which is 60 by 60 feet, is used for a chapel on Sundays. Divine service is held, and afterward a Bible class. There is no secular instruction. There is a prison library.

The labor of the house of correction is let by contract at twenty cents a day per man,—the work, making women's shoes.

There is a lack of thorough system in the management of this prison.

EDGARTOWN JAIL (Dukes County).

This is a small building, twenty by twelve feet, and two stories high, with four rooms; separated by a corridor from the keeper's house. The rooms are seldom occupied, and ought never to be except as a place of detention for a short period.

During the year Mr. Keniston, the keeper, died, and — was appointed in his place.

GREENFIELD JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.
Sheriff S. C. Wells, Keeper and Master.

This building is somewhat thoroughly discussed in another part of this Report.

The small number of prisoners here has prevented the county commissioners from furnishing work; and this, and the weakness of the prison, have deterred the higher courts from sentencing convicts here. Yet there are persons in house of correction sentenced by trial justices, in the jail awaiting trial. The Commission found in August seven men and boys here; among them a man accused of, and afterward convicted of, manslaughter; two boys, eighteen and nineteen years old, accused of horse stealing. The seven during the day lounged about the corridor, talking freely together.

The county commissioners now contemplate furnishing work of some sort to the inmates of this prison. There is no secular instruction.
FITCHBURG JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION (Worcester Co.).
Col. Edward Upton, Keeper and Master.

This is one of the most recently built of the prisons of the State, and is well adapted to its purpose. It has eighty-one cells, that are each six by eight feet on the floor and eight feet high. This prison is generally full, sometimes crowded. The labor provided is cane-seating chairs, which is done for the county and not by contract. The prisoners are also employed in working the land, some forty acres, connected with the prison. There is preaching in the chapel every Sunday afternoon, and there is a library belonging to the prison. No secular instruction is given. The prison is well managed and kept.

The practice in this county has been for years to transfer freely from Worcester House of Correction to Fitchburg, and men of long sentences have generally been sent. One result of this is that fewer drunkards than generally in our prisons are found at Fitchburg, and more of those convicted for more serious crimes.

IPSWICH HOUSE OF CORRECTION (Essex County).
Y. G. Hurd, M. D., Master.

This is one of the oldest prisons, and poor in respect to ventilation and size of cells. There are 180 cells,—85 on the men's side, and 45 on the women's side. The cells are but 3½ by 7 feet on the floor, and 7 feet high. That men and women may not converse freely, the ventilators in the cells are stopped. With the best that can be done by way of ventilating the airspace around the cells, the air is bad. The dark cells are unusually and excessively deprived of possibilities of ventilation.

With this poor building the best is done that can be. It is kept very clean.

This house of correction is well managed and kept. Divine service is held every Sunday morning, with Sunday school immediately after it. There is a prison library recently established. No organized secular instruction. "Boys and men who have long sentences are encouraged by the officers to study, and receive all the assistance we can give. Many have learned to read and write who came here wholly ignorant. A few have learned arithmetic." To quote further from reply to a circular
letter of inquiry received in September: "We have a prison library of 300 volumes, which is well patronized by the prisoners, and is valuable not only for the information they inevitably receive, and the habits of reading it helps to form, but as an auxiliary to prison discipline." Work is by contract on children's shoes, at 28 cents a day. Prisoners also work the land connected with the prison, raising vegetables; supplying not only the prison but also the insane asylum of the county, of which the master of the house of correction is superintendent, and which adjoins the prison. The two are carried on in some respects as branches of one establishment.

LAWRENCE JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION (ESSEX COUNTY).

Sheriff H. G. Herrick, Keeper and Master.

This is a modern building, built after the general plan of the jail in Boston. It has 60 cells, 8 feet by 8 on the floor, 10 feet high. The average number confined here during the year ending September 30, 1871, was 105.6. Of course in many instances two were confined in a cell.

Labor of the prison is let by contract at the rate of 20½ cents a day. The work is on boots and children's shoes.

A chaplain is employed; divine service held every Sunday, and Sunday school. The prison is well managed and kept. There is no secular instruction.

LOWELL JAIL (MIDDLESEX COUNTY).

Sheriff Charles Kimball, Keeper.

This is a magnificent structure, costly and imposing. It has 69 cells,—54 for men, each 6 by 10 feet on the floor, and 12 feet high; fifteen for women, each 10 by 10 feet on the floor, and 12 feet high. The plan and practice is to have two women in a cell. There is no workshop or gathering place for women or men. The women do the jail sewing in their cells, and the washing of the jail in the wash-room. Men do the kitchen work. There is no chapel, but the chaplain holds divine service in the guard-room every Sunday morning. There is no Sunday school, and no secular instruction. There are from thirty to fifty prisoners. Average for the year 44.71. The most of them do absolutely nothing all day long. If one exclaims at this enforced idleness, the reply is, "You cannot com-
pel jail prisoners to work." Very well,—or rather not very well,—but very true; yet you may instruct them. What do they think about? Why not teach them something? As an illustration of the present system look at this case: There was on December 26, 1871, in this jail a boy 17 years old, who had been convicted of the crime of vagrancy, and was serving out a sentence of four months. He was committed October 30. His crime is that he is idle. His sentence, that he shall be sheltered, fed and warmed at the county's expense for the four coldest months of the year, and during that time shall not do a stroke of work for the county or for himself. A very large proportion of the commitments to this jail are for drunkenness.

NANTUCKET JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION (Nantucket Co).
Roland Folger, Keeper and Master.

This is a long log or block house built of wood, two stories high, with eight rooms, each 15 feet by 11. It looks like a barn, and one end of it is used for a hen-house. It should be used only for a town lock-up. It has occasionally a prisoner.

NEW BEDFORD JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION (Bristol Co).
Charles D. Burt, Keeper and Master.

This institution comprises a number of buildings, old and new,—an old prison with 36 cells, 4½ feet by 7 in the floor, and 7 feet high; a new prison with 71 cells, 4 by 7½ feet in floor, and 6¾ high; and a woman's prison with 40 cells, 4 by 7 by 7. A jail with 14 rooms; 7 rooms for sleeping about 7 feet square, and 7 rooms for day use twice as large.

The jail is bad, as are all jails that put two or more persons together in a room all day, with nothing to do. The old prison and the new prison have cells that are too small. Divine service is held every Sunday morning. There is nothing done in the way of secular instruction. There is a prison library.

The labor of the prison is used for the county in the making of baskets and shoes.

This prison is well managed and kept.

By mutual arrangement this house of correction has for some years served the adjoining counties of Dukes and Barnstable and Nantucket, and this Commission has sent convicts here from the Plymouth House of Correction.
NEWBURYPORT JAIL (Essex County).

James W. Cheney, Keeper.

This is one of the old stone jails of a fashion and form that ought no longer to exist in Massachusetts. These old jails have rooms for several prisoners instead of cells for single prisoners, and are poorly lighted by small windows. Bristol is to build anew at Taunton, and Middlesex at East Cambridge, and Essex ought to rebuild the jail at Salem, which is of this kind, and here at Newburyport also, unless the use of this one shall be altogether abandoned.

There are here eight rooms, each ten by thirteen feet. There have been but few prisoners here this year,—an average of 5.4 only.

Mr. John Akerman, who has kept this jail many years, died in November, and Mr. J. W. Cheney was appointed in his place. There is no secular instruction.

NORTHAMPTON JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION (Hampshire County).

Sheriff H. A. Longley, Keeper and Master.

This is a comparatively modern prison; was built in 1852, with 90 cells; half of them 8 by 10 feet on the floor, and 10 feet high; and the rest, 5 by 8 on the floor, and 10 feet high. The labor of the prison is used for the county in making baskets. The prisoners earn from twenty-five to thirty cents a day. The prisoners do also some farm work. There are but few prisoners in this large prison. The average for the year was 30.74.

There is no chaplain, but divine service is held every Sunday afternoon, conducted by members of the Young Men's Christian Association. "We have no room set apart for secular instruction, but those who desire are furnished with schoolbooks, and have free access to the prison library."

PITTSFIELD JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION (Berkshire County).

Sheriff G. A. Root, Keeper and Master.

This is the last built of our prisons. It is cruciform in plan, consisting of a central building with four wings. The central building measures fifty-four feet four inches by fifty-three feet
four inches. The south and north wings measure each fifty-nine feet ten inches, by thirty-six feet four inches. The west wing is one hundred and one feet ten inches, by forty-nine feet, and the east wing forty-two feet by thirty-eight feet. Total dimensions from north to south, one hundred and seventy-three feet; from east to west, one hundred and ninety-four feet two inches.

The basement of the centre building contains the kitchen, with cooking and washing conveniences; the story above is a room fifty feet by forty-nine, used for guard-room and chapel. Above are rooms for hospital, debtors' prison and store rooms.

The south wing contains twenty-four cells, each eight feet by six feet on the floor, and eight feet six inches high, for women; also a work-room for women, matron's room, bath-room, hospital room, &c., and three rooms for provisions in the basement. The north wing contains a work-room fifty-seven feet eight inches by thirty-two feet, and sixteen feet high, in each of two stories; and in its basement, the steam heating apparatus, engine and coal cellar. The west wing contains seventy-two cells for men, arranged in three tiers. These cells are eight feet by six feet on the floor, and eight feet six inches high. This wing contains also in its basement, four strong cells for solitary confinement.

The basements are built of Stockbridge granite, which rises in the rear seventeen feet above the ground. The walls of the basement are thirty-two inches thick; the walls of the upper stories are built of brick with granite trimmings, and are twenty-six inches thick. The east wing is arranged for offices and the residence of the sheriff.

The whole building is heated by steam, supplied with water-pipes, ventilating shafts and flues. The architect was Louis Weissbein of Boston.

There was some disagreement between the authorities, and there are minor defects in the construction.

There is regularly every Sunday divine service and Sunday school, but no secular instruction. The work of the prisoners is let by contract; price, twelve and forty cents a day. The work is on carpet slippers. This prison is well-managed and kept.
PLYMOUTH JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION (Plymouth County).

Sheriff James Bates, Keeper and Master.

The building that is called the jail here—one of the old-fashioned sort—is used only for a storehouse, though within less than two years it was used to confine women in. The house of correction building, built in 1852, is used both as jail and house of correction. This has thirty-two cells, each four and one-half feet by eight feet on the floor, and eight feet high. It has also a good workshop, but as for some years the county commissioners have provided no work, this Commission has regularly sent those house of correction prisoners, for whom work was not provided in the wants of the prison, to New Bedford; enforced idleness being one of the very worst uses to which you can put a man. There is no secular instruction.

SALEM JAIL (Essex County).

John D. Cross, Keeper.

This is the largest, fullest, and therefore the most objectionable of the old stone jails in the State. It has one desirable feature, it is strong. The main building is sixty-four by thirty-seven feet, and three stories high; and there is an addition of forty-eight by twenty-four feet, one story high. The larger part was built in 1813. There are twenty rooms, from eight to seventeen feet by nine. The average number of prisoners for the year was 43.52; sometimes there were over seventy confined at one time. Of necessity more than one was in a room; of habit five or six generally are.

At one time a young, bright and bad boy was in the room with four men. He was there but a few days. There was nowhere else to put him, and so no blame attaches to the keeper. But it was evidently wrong.

There is a chaplain, who holds divine service every Sunday afternoon. There is no regular secular instruction. The jailer has taught some to read and write. The women are kept in two rooms in the third story, and when it is possible the other rooms on this story are left vacant. But during the term of court, or whenever the jail is full, it is said to be almost impossible to keep the men in that story quiet.
As in all these old jails, there is no room or office in the jail building for keeper or turnkey; so the office is in a separate building, and no officer sleeps in the building at night.

As much is done by way of ventilation as can be, and the jail, such as it is, is well managed and kept. There is no work done.

**SPRINGFIELD JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.**

James S. Noble, Keeper and Master.

This is one of the older prisons, and several additions have been made to the original building. There are in all, one hundred and eighty-nine cells—one hundred and sixty for men, twenty-nine for women; four and one half by eight feet on the floor, and eight feet high. Some of the more recent cells are larger than this. The cells for women are partially underground and wholly unfit, being damp and unwholesome. This is also true to a degree of the lower tier of cells for men, though these, being on the south side, are sweetened by direct sunlight.

The workshops, both for men and women, are good. The labor of the house of correction is let by a peculiar contract; the contractor paying eight dollars and thirty cents a quarter, or between nine and ten cents a day per hand, for all the prisoners in the house of correction. The number to be paid for is ascertained by averaging the number of prisoners at twelve o'clock on the last day of each of the three months in the quarter. All the prisoners who are well and able to work are to be sent to the shop, except that the master of the house of correction shall have a right to the services of three male and three female prisoners at any time when required, to do any work required by law or by the regulations of the prison existing, or that may be adopted by the direction of said board (the board of overseers). No deduction is made for these six persons, or for any that may be sick. And, on the other hand, nothing is paid for the labor of the jail prisoners, many—most of whom—prefer labor to idleness, and are sent to the workshop with the house of correction prisoners. The work is on carpet slippers.

Divine service is held every Sunday morning and Sunday school in the afternoon. There is no secular instruction. The prison is well managed and kept.
This prison was during the year under the trial of the Greenfield experiment altogether without women prisoners for a while. The washing and ironing and cooking, &c., were of necessity done by men; and it is noteworthy as a practical reply to objections that have been made to the taking of women from our county prisons, that the willing and positive testimony of Mr. Noble is, that he never had the work so well done or had so little trouble about it.

TAUNTON JAIL (Bristol County).
Isaac G. Carrier, Keeper.

This jail has had heretofore an old part and a new part; the old part of stone, after the old style—rooms instead of cells; The new part of brick, with good cells. The old part has been torn down. There is to be built this year a new jail, to have fifty cells. Forty, each seven and one half by ten feet for men and ten somewhat larger, for women.

The few prisoners in this jail have been well cared for during the year. The jail is well managed and kept.

There is no secular instruction.

WORCESTER JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION (Worcester County).
Charles N. Hare, Keeper and Master.

This prison building or group of buildings was begun fifty years ago, and by numerous additions has tried to keep pace with the ever-increasing necessities. The county authorities have decided finally that it is better to build anew; the necessary legislation was had last winter, but so far as known, nothing has as yet been done beyond considering various sites.

There are now thirty-nine single cells for men, three and one-half feet by seven feet on the floor, and seven feet high; thirty-two double cells for men, seven feet by seven on the floor, and seven feet high, making in all what is called cell room for one hundred and three. And there are forty-two cells for women, each five feet by eight on the floor, and eight feet high. The women's part is the most recently built, and its cells alone are well ventilated. The older parts have no ventilation in the cells, but the passages are thoroughly ventilated and the cells get what ventilation they have by the grated doors.
There is a very good chapel, and the chaplain holds divine service every Sunday afternoon and a Sunday school in the morning. There is a very good prison library, but no secular instruction.

The work-room for the women is large and airy—one of the best in the State. The work-room for men is small and close, and one of the poorest in the State. It is always crowded, and from ten to forty men are sitting in it idle all day long.

The work of the men is on shoes and boots. Contract; price, thirty-one cents a day.

There has been heretofore no work for the women except the work of caring for the prison, washing and ironing and mending. Recently the women have began to work at cane-seating chairs. Mr. Rufus Carter who has for many years kept this jail and house of correction left at the end of the year 1871, and Mr. Chas. N. Hare was appointed in his place.

This prison is well managed and kept.

In a general view and comparison of the prisons of the State, there appear certain evils that are inherent to the present system. While all the people of the Commonwealth are supposed to be living under equal laws impartially administered, yet it makes a great difference in the punishment of a crime, whether it is committed in one county or another. The larger prisons are of necessity under strict and severe discipline. Conversation is not allowed; all communication between prisoners is forbidden. The smaller prisons do not attempt or attain anything of the sort. A man committed, say for six months, for larceny, will in one prison come under very strict regimen; he will eat alone, live alone and not be allowed to speak in the work-room except about his work. In another under the same sentence, he will perhaps do no work, will eat in common with his fellow-convicts and have perfect freedom in conversation and communication.

Again, another difficulty, which is in just the other direction. There is not and cannot be sufficient difference in the treatment of unlike offenders in the same prison. Drunkards and burglars are so widely apart in the degree of their criminality as to demand of justice different treatment.

There is another unfair inequality. United States prisoners have no just claim to special immunity or privilege. Neverthe-
less, in some of our jails they have great and unusual liberties.

Especial attention is called to the table, No. 1, printed at the close of this Report, which exhibits the number of prisoners; the cost per prisoner; the cost per prisoner, labor deducted; and the amount earned by each prisoner for the years 1870 and 1871.

It will be seen that with the exception of Pittsfield, as compared with Lenox, New Bedford and Springfield, the excess of cost over labor has been reduced. In South Boston, because of the fire, the excess of labor over cost has also been reduced. In seven of the prisons the cost per prisoner was less and the earnings per prisoner greater. These are East Cambridge, Greenfield, Northampton, Lawrence, Ipswich, Nantucket and Worcester. At Fitchburg, smaller earnings were overbalanced by still smaller cost. At Dedham greater earnings outmatched greater cost. At Springfield and Pittsfield both cost and earnings were greater; while New Bedford alone, if we except South Boston, because of the fire, shows greater cost and less earnings. The jails, all but Newburyport, show less cost per prisoner than last year.

Besides the visits to the county prisons and reformatories of the State, there have been made by different members of the Commission and the Advisory Board, visits to the prisons on Blackwell’s Island and the Tombs in New York City, to the Albany Penitentiary, the State prison at Trenton, the Detroit House of Correction, and the city and county prisons of St. Louis, and they desire to acknowledge the kind courtesy of General Pillsbury at Albany, of Mr. Brockway at Detroit, and of Judge Cullen at St. Louis, who aided them essentially in their visits of inquiry. And while it is gratifying to know that our county prisons are not worse than all these others, yet to see how far beyond us some others have gone, not only in the matter of reformatory influences, but even in the economical point of profitable use of the labor of convicts, is humiliating.

Especially prominent does the Detroit House of Correction stand forth as in many respects a model. This is a city prison under charge of the common council of Detroit, but receives convicts from different parts of the State, and some United States prisoners from other States. It received in the year 1870, 1,165 prisoners, and discharged 1,237; had a monthly
average of 364. Of the 1,237 discharged, there were but 21 whose stay in prison had been over one year; 56 had been in just a year; 803 were in for three months and less. The average time actually spent in confinement was 114 days. With these short-sentenced prisoners, Mr. Z. R. Brockway, the Superintendent, accomplishes such results as surprise every one who examines his prison and its record.

The financial success is noteworthy. The net surplus for the year 1870 was $5,324.64; for 1869, $13,869.71; for 1868, $15,203.37; for 1867, $20,027.50. But aside from making the prison pay in dollars and cents, Mr. Brockway arrests attention and compels admiration by the completeness of the reformatory character of his whole system. Besides the constant and faithful services of the chaplain, who has prayer and conversation meetings as well as preaching services, there are two teachers who keep evening schools, having from two to four sessions a week. In the men's department there were held 84 sessions of 2½ hours each, with an average attendance of 97, and the teacher says that the men have learned twice as much per week with instruction on two evenings only as children in public schools with five days instruction per week. But beyond what they have actually learned there is plainly discernable a change in the bearing of the men, and awakened desires for knowledge and self-culture, and also increased susceptibility to intellectual and moral truth. In the women's department there were 98 sessions, 2½ hours each. Average attendance 68; nearly all the women in prison attending the school. All who were not in school were invalids or occupied with necessary domestic duties. Instruction given, as to the men, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the teacher's report says: "There has been a steady, decided progress during the year; a gradually increased activity of mind, and ability to think and apply the faculties closely and continuously to a definite object. A higher type of library books is chosen, and they are read more intelligently. There is a better and more critical reception of the lectures, addresses and readings given them, and a perceptible seeking for practical helps to a better future life." The lectures and addresses and readings spoken of here are a part of the system. During the year thirty lectures and readings were given, and we are told these were not only carefully prepared
and forcibly delivered, but also appreciatingly received. Among them were four from Prof. D. P. Mayhew on mental science, and these held to the end the undivided attention of the whole audience. Compare such things with our practices. We have sermons for one hour in a week. Why not follow them up with wholesome lectures? We take great pains to educate all the children of the State, make great efforts to compel factory children to attend school,—why not have schools in our prisons? Can any one doubt for a moment the good effect of such influences brought to bear upon our prisoners? And notice, we bring to your attention not theories of possible prison management, but facts about a prison that pays. While it is not flattering to the pride of the old State that stands at the front in so many respects, yet it is true that she has much to learn from what is actually done in the new State of Michigan.

While this Commission has given most time and thought to the condition of women in our prisons, yet other problems have pressed themselves into notice. Prominent among them is the question concerning habitual drunkards. What shall be done with them? It is evident that, as claimed in the report of the Secretary of the Board of State Charities for 1870, that the present system is a failure (see pp. 17-33), because it has no deterring efficacy, and no reformatory efficacy, and because it imposes a needless expense on tax-payers. The present system is to impose a small fine or short imprisonment. If anything is plain, the folly of such treatment is; as is also the unfairness of classing with, and confining under like conditions, the drunkard and the felon. The habitual drunkard is quite as much a diseased person as a criminal one. He should be put in a hospital as well as a prison, and should stay there—not ten days or three months, but till he appears to be cured. There is perhaps no class of offenders with whom the plan of indeterminate sentences could so well be tried. While the evils of repeated short sentences are specially apparent in the case of habitual drunkards, yet in all minor offences it is true that when one short sentence proves of no avail, its repetition is worse than useless. The wrongs arising from the system known as fine and costs are palpable to any one who considers it. If a man has money, the small fine is no hindrance; if he
has none, he suffers imprisonment. What is this but an unjust discrimination against the poor?

Again, there is the question concerning expenses. There seems to be no reason why a hundred men under complete control should not earn their own living, and also pay the expense of their government. Yet but one of our houses of correction is self-supporting. It is not to be supposed that those in charge of the others have not endeavored to reach the same financial success, and it is not to be forgotten that many prisoners, especially drunks and vagrants, who have but short sentences, are and can be only an expense; they are worth nothing as laborers. There is a financial argument here for longer sentences. A man who by crime puts the State to expense for his arrest and confinement, may justly be, ought fairly to be, kept long enough in confinement to make his labor balance at least his cost.

Still we find other prisons made to pay, and we find the rate of expense at different prisons of about the same size in the State varies more than the difference in locality would seem to warrant, and so cannot resist the conviction that better financial management would relieve taxpayers of a heavy burden.

The power to make rules and regulations has not as yet been exercised. It is impracticable to make a common set of rules for prisons so different in size and circumstances as are those of this State, and the present rules in our larger prisons are in themselves good. A change from the present system to one truly reformatory, is not to be effected by a change of rules, but by the will of the people, and the acts of their servants, the prison authorities. And just here we wish to qualify the phrase that has been frequently used in the descriptions of the different prisons—"Well managed and kept." This expression is used in good faith and honesty. Its force, however, is to be limited, by the fact that in none of our prisons does the idea of reformation have the pronounced and thorough expression that it ought. This and that prison are "well managed and kept," in but an incomplete sense when they do not pay the cost of their keeping, and when in their system and administration there do not appear faith in the possibility of reformation, and efforts to accomplish all that is possible for the good of the prisoner, and through him of society.
Just here is the whole question of prison reform, as applied to our county jails and houses of correction, in a nutshell. Is it possible and practicable to engraft reformation upon confinement? Can anything really be done towards the purification of society by the treatment of criminals? Innumerable successful attempts say yes. Massachusetts in her State prison says yes. But Massachusetts in her county prisons has heretofore said no. We ask that this answer be changed.

**Establishing State Prisons for Women.**

*(Laws and Resolves, 1871, Chap. 66.)*

"Resolved, That the subject of establishing state prisons for women be referred to the commissioners of prisons for their report upon the same to the next legislature, and particularly for their report upon the expediency of establishing such prisons, the number thereof required, description or plans therefor, the probable cost of sites, buildings and furniture, and any other matters pertinent to the inquiry."

There were in the jails and houses of correction of this State on the first day of October, 1871, 227 women. There would have been at least fifty more but for the fire on the premises of the house of correction in South Boston last June, for as a result of that fire women convicted of drunkenness in the courts at Boston have been sent to the house of industry at Deer Island. There were, October 1, 1871, only 52 women at South Boston house of correction, whereas but for the fire there would have been more than 100. There were 102 on the first day of October, 1870. So we have 277 women and girls in the jails and houses of correction on the 1st of October; of these, 21 are in jail, leaving, say 256. What are the crimes for which they are committed? Two-fifths of drunkenness, one-third for larceny, one-fourteenth for vagrancy, only one-tenth for crimes against chastity. Two have committed murder; one, manslaughter. Many of those who stand convicted of drunkenness, larceny and vagrancy are probably prostitutes. These proportions are of the 206, leaving out the fifty at Deer Island; adding these you have one-half drunks and diminish somewhat the other proportions. One-tenth of the 206 are under twenty years of age. Eighty-four of them, more than one-third, are known to have been in prison before;
thirty-two, once before; fifty-two, more than once; twenty-five, more than twice. Besides these there have been at the house of industry an average of about two hundred and seventy-five women, and at Bridgewater an average of about one hundred and forty-five. The subject of establishing a prison or prisons for these women is then large enough to be considered.

It is proposed to gather these women from the twenty prisons where they are now, and assemble them in one of the prisons belonging to the State. Now why? What are the evils of the present state of things that could be remedied to any good degree by this change?

It is one evil that little is done or can be done for the reformation of these women under the present system. It is another, that there is not and cannot well be any provision for giving these women secular instruction. Another, that there is possibility of and constant endeavor after communication between these women and men confined in a separate part of the same prison, and from the construction and arrangement of our prisons it is impossible to prevent such communication. Another, that these women should be, as they are in the smaller prisons and sometimes in the larger ones, under the immediate and entire control of men. Another, that these women should be under the control of persons who have little or no faith in the possibility of their reformation. Another, that women of different ages and characters and crimes should be treated precisely alike. Another, that these women are not trained to habits of industry, or to any employment or trade that will be of service to them when out of prison. So far as in the above enumeration, statements are implied, the Commission vouch for them.

We find no where in our country jails and houses of correction any systematic attempt at instruction, though we do find that here and there prisoners are taught to read and write. In the State prison at Charlestown there is a regular school. Think for a moment of the vacancy and idleness of mind of these prisoners who are wholly shut off from their usual life of excitement, who have nothing to do that they like to do, who have perforce many lonely hours in their cells. Now suppose they cannot read, as many of them cannot,—what do you imagine they do think about? Why, their old life of course; and
what good do they get from memory? They would gladly learn to read or, if they can read, receive further instruction. Intelligence and virtue are the pillars of society, it is often said. The State takes great pains, and goes to large expense to educate all its children. Here you have ignorant and vicious women whom you have under control for a season. Why not educate them and try to reform them? Oh it is of no use, especially with the women. You may perhaps do something with the boys and young men, but these girls and women are hardened and abandoned—so men who are familiar with them say. Repeatedly have the Commission been told by jailers and keepers of houses of correction, "It is harder to take care of one woman than ten men. You are welcome to the women, and if you can make anything out of them you will be lucky." And the answer is, "You do not know, for you have not tried." It is not to be expected that simple, bare restraint will reform or tend to reform; nor will the addition of a sermon on Sunday and the labors of Sunday school teachers accomplish the end very often. Unless in the minds of those in authority there is the purpose to reform, and in their hearts some faith in its possibility, and in the whole system of prison management this purpose and faith express themselves, then little will be accomplished. Said a convict a few months ago in one of our houses of correction to his Sunday school teacher, "It is impossible for you in two hours on Sunday to counteract the influences of the officers in the shop all the week." That tells the story from the prisoner's side. It is an inside view. The teacher says what can be said in two hours. The officer in the shop and in the prison has the rest of the week. We are apt to forget how secluded our prisoners are, how shut up and peculiar prison life is. In just this secluded life there is time for reflection. But the two hours,—one of preaching, one of Sunday school instruction,—are not enough by way of help and support.

But we are met often with the remark, "Reform! why my prisoners are all reformed. They behave well here, and they determine every one that they will never come back. They will do better when they get out. But the trouble is after they do go out into the world again they are met by the old temptations, and yield. Now there is where you ought to take them,
on the outside. Care for them then. Provide homes and work
and help for them."

That sounds well and there is so much of truth in it as this:
More ought to be done than is for discharged prisoners. The
State has an agency for this purpose that helps men only, and
last year wisely increased its efficiency, and there might well
be an auxiliary agency by the side of every large prison.
There are private asylums for just this purpose—to receive
and reform and make of these women useful members of
society. There is one at Dedham, and the success of this
asylum is so great as to warrant the State in pursuing to
some extent its methods, and it is so small as to demand
of the State different treatment of the women while in
prison, for it is demonstrable that its percentage of success,
large as it is, would be greater had these women been differ­
ently treated in prison. This asylum began just where it is
said reformation ought to begin—after the women have left the
prison. It provides help and work and homes. But it finds
that girls and women hesitate about coming. Though en­
treated to be saved they will not. Oftentimes their old associ­
ates in crime gather around them at the prison door and wel­
come them back to their old life. They have not been shown
the possibility of any other while in prison. No tastes have
been awakened. No encouragement afforded. Looked upon
as incapable of reformation, they have lost heart and hope,
and when the mistress of a house of ill-fame from her carriage
beckons, holding out promises of silk dresses to wear and
gayety and delight, the girl goes again to her old life. What
chance has the asylum which offers peace and purity in the
end, but by the way of a quiet, humdrum, half-prison life
as it appears in anticipation to the ignorant girl. If these
women are to be reformed to any great degree, the work must
be begun and somewhat advanced while they are under the
absolute control of the State. And then if at their release
they are not strong enough to stand alone and withstand old
temptations, let them go to the asylums.

The success of the schools in the Detroit House of Correc­
tion, already alluded to, is enough to show the importance of
secular instruction. By instruction you give the mind profit­
able occupation; you raise the self-respect—a very important
By the establishment by the State of a prison for women, there will be afforded at once an opportunity to do away to a great degree these evils that have been enumerated. Let the whole plan and treatment contemplate and tend to the actual reformation of the prisoners. Let there be evening schools. Let suitable matrons have the immediate charge of the prisoners, while at the head of all these shall be a superintendent. Let the prison building be arranged for different grades of offenders, and make it possible—a part of the system—that by good behavior a prisoner may advance from a lower to a higher grade, where she shall have less rigorous treatment and more privilege. Let the whole be in charge of persons having faith in humanity, that however degraded and hardened, it yet never in this life gets beyond the reach of softening, elevating influences; never beyond the power of God’s truth and word; never beyond the scope of His Gospel.

It is the opinion of the Commission that this plan involves an opportunity which is very desirable of securing a different and better treatment of common drunkards. Let them be sentenced for longer terms than now, and let them be put in a a separate part of the prison,—call it the asylum end if you will. At any rate subject them to less rigorous treatment than such as is fit for thieves and felons. Give them larger privilege, and try in every possible way to cure them of their disease, that when they go out they may not again be led by it to commit a crime against society.

The fact that as a general rule jailers and masters have more trouble with women than men, points directly to the more important fact that women, in order to their reformation, in order even to good discipline among them, need different treatment from men. We do not say or think more lenient, but different. And at present the most prominent difference discernible is that they have for the most part poorer and less desirable quarters, and are employed virtually as the servants for the men.

The Prison Commission recommends the immediate building by the State of one prison to be used exclusively for the confinement of women and girls,—to be built after the accompanying plan, which has been prepared by A. C. Martin, architect,
under the instructions and suggestions of the Commission, all
the members of which have given much time and study to the
subject; the prison be placed at some spot to be selected
within say fifteen miles of Boston. A suitable site can be pro-
cured at a cost of not more than $2,000. A reformatory prison
built on this plan will meet the important need of a reformatory
for girls and young women. There is now no suitable place for
such of them as are too old for Lancaster. They are conse-
quently sent to jails and houses of correction, and come out
with the prison mark on them and within them,—return to
their old practices—go in again,—and so become confirmed
habitues of jails and brothels alternately.

These girls, many of them, could be saved, and it is a disgrace
to our State that there is no fit place to work out their refor-
mation. Private asylums cannot do the work, for these girls
need to be kept under legal restraint. Under the present
system of short sentences there can little be done anywhere.
But with a lengthened sentence, and in the case of orphans and
those having no fit home, a guardianship exercised by the State
for years,—much might be done.

The plan we submit, by the different character of its different
wings, allows a thorough system of grading to be carried out;
and one wing may have but little likeness to the ordinary
prison.

DESCRIPTION OF PLAN.

The prison consists of a main building, three stories high
above the basement, and four wings, two stories high, and is
arranged to accommodate three hundred prisoners. The wings
radiate from the main building at such angles as to have the
morning or afternoon sun in each cell or room. The prison is
divided into two parts by a north and south line. The western
half is designed for the worst classes of prisoners, and contains
three tiers of cells in each wing arranged upon the Auburn plan.
The wings of the eastern half contain in the first and second
stories what are small rooms rather than cells, each having a
window opening directly into the outer air. These are for the
better class of prisoners.

The four wings thus present a graded succession, from the
dark cell of solitary confinement to the "room of privilege,"

where the best disposed prisoners may pass the evening pleas­antly together. The advantage of this plan is apparent when we consider, how much we are obliged to use physical sensa­tions of comfort or discomfort as a means of training women so ignorant and dull as many of those in our prisons.

**Workshops.**

Two large workshops are provided in the first story of the main building, with store-rooms for raw material and manu­factured goods.

A large sewing-room is also provided in the second story of the main building.

There are in addition, work-rooms in the basement of the east wings for laundry work from outside, or for any other employ­ment suitable for the prison. Besides all these, the kitchen and laundry work for the prison itself will furnish occupation for a portion of the inmates.

It is assumed that the worst class of prisoners will do the prison washing and mending and similar rough work, while the better disposed will be employed in the special work-rooms.

**Hospitals.**

In the south-west wing, at the south end, in the first and second stories are two hospital wards for ten beds each. These wards are intended only for cases of ordinary or slight sickness. They have connected with them convenient rooms for attend­ants, dispensary and baths.

In the south end of the south-east wing in the first and second stories are other hospitals with accompanying rooms for attend­ants, etc., and also a room for nurses for very young children. One of these hospitals can be used for women lying-in; the other for severe cases of illness. A special stairway leads from them to the basement, where are the hospital kitchen, store­rooms, laundry and the morgue, with an entrance from the yard. The hospitals in both wings are separated from the rest of the building by a brick wall.

**School-Rooms and Chapel.**

In the upper stories of the main building are the school-rooms and the chapel. They are connected with the wings by conve-
nient staircases. The principle of division of prisoners is still carried out, as there are two separate school-rooms, and the chapel is arranged so as to prevent any intercourse between the occupants of the two halves of the prison.

**Kitchen and Store-Rooms.**

The kitchen is in a central part of the basement of the main building, with various storerooms attached. It is expected that the work in it will be performed by prisoners of any class at the discretion of the superintendent. The dining-room for the better prisoners adjoins the kitchen. This will be a common room for their use. The meals for other prisoners will be eaten in their cells or in the adjoining corridors.

**Offices.**

There are rooms for matrons and attendants or other officers at different points in each wing at each end of the prison, so that an efficient control can be exercised at all times.

The superintendent's house stands at the west end of the main prison and is connected with it by the one-story building in which is the principal entrance to the prison, inspectors' rooms, etc.

**Yards.**

The space between the wings on three sides of the building will be enclosed by a high wall for prison yards.

**Construction.**

The wings of the west half, containing the cells on the Auburn plan, will be built entirely of brick, as is usual in prisons. The main building and the east wings can be constructed at much less expense, as the class of prisoners to be placed in them do not need so rigorous confinement. The outer walls are of brick, and the inside work of wood. All the wings are separated from the main building by continuous brick walls to guard against fire, and the doorways will be closed by iron doors.

**Ventilation.**

In each wing will be built a shaft or chimney to be heated by coils of steam-pipe placed in it, so that a strong current of air will constantly ascend in it. With this shaft will be con-
nected by air-ducts, all the cells, workshops and rooms in the wing. The power of the current in the shaft will draw off the foul air and induce a flow of fresh air through apertures provided for it. The hospitals will be provided with independent shafts. For further description see plans.

This proposal to erect a new prison building is made by the Commission in the confident belief that it is due by the State to its own best interests to incur the necessary expense.

JOHN W. CANDLER,
D. P. NOYES,
H. G. HERRICK,
JOSHUA COIT,

Prison Commission.

PAULINE A. DURANT,
CLARA T. LEONARD,
H. B. CHICKERING,

Advisory Board.

Office of Prison Commission, State House, 
January 22, 1872.
Removals.

The Commission has caused the following removals of prisoners in the years 1870 and 1871:

To Greenfield.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHENCE REMOVED</th>
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<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Springfield,</td>
<td>Dec. 29, 1870,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Pittsfield,</td>
<td>Feb. 21, 1871,</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>1</td>
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To Northampton.

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To New Bedford.

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To East Cambridge.

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To Worcester.

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Whole number of removals, 32
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<td><strong>PRISONS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Edgartown Jail,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newburyport Jail,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taunton Jail,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northampton Jail and House of Correction,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenox, 1870; Pittsfield, 1871,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem Jail,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowell Jail,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipswich House of Correction,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedham Jail and House of Correction,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield Jail and House of Correction,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcester Jail and House of Correction,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston Jail,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,</td>
</tr>
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* Earnings beyond cost.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>HOUSES OF CORRECTION</th>
<th>Whole Number</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Age</th>
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<td>English</td>
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<td>East Cambridge</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>42</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Bedford</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Springfield</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
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<td>Worcester</td>
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<td>206</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>101</td>
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* Welsh.
Table No. II.—Nationality, Age, &c.—Concluded.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>HOUSES OF CORRECTION</th>
<th>Length of Sentence</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fine and Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Fitchburg</td>
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<td>Ipswich</td>
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<td>Lawrence</td>
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<td>New Bedford</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Northampton</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pittsfield</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boston, Average sentence, 1 year 4 months 5 days.
East Cambridge, Average sentence, 1 year 5 months 9 days.
Fitchburg, Average sentence, 1 year 2 months 21 days.
Ipswich, Average sentence, 1 year.
New Bedford, Average sentence, 9 months 12 days.
Pittsfield, Average sentence, 2 months.
Springfield, Average sentence, 1 year 1 month 18 days.

* Omitting Life Sentences.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOUSES OF CORRECTION</th>
<th>Whole Number</th>
<th>Drunkenness</th>
<th>Common Drunkenness</th>
<th>Common Drunkard</th>
<th>Assault and Battery</th>
<th>Disturbing Peace</th>
<th>Vagrancy</th>
<th>Fornication</th>
<th>Disorderly House</th>
<th>Lewd &amp; Lascivious</th>
<th>Embezzlement</th>
<th>False Pretences</th>
<th>Escaping H. of Correction</th>
<th>Malicious Burning</th>
<th>False Pretences</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Also one nine times, and one eleven.
A. C. Martin, Archt.
Boston, Mass. 1872.

REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN
Second Story.

Second Class Cells 5x10 ft.

Class Cells 7x10 ft.

Areas outside of Cells

Galleries

Wash Sinks for Prisoners

Stairs for Prisoners

Matrons Room, 1st Floor

Second Classrooms 7x10 ft.

1st Class Rooms 8x10 ft.

Common Room, 1st Floor

Corridors

Water Closets

Store-Rooms

---

The shaded part of the plans indicates the hospital wards for hospital use.

Bathing room and W.C.

Stairs for Hospital use

Dispensary

Dooms for Hospital use

Wards for doctors' rooms

A. C. Martin, Archt.
Boston, Mass. 1872.
The probable cost of a Prison, built after the accompanying plans, is, according to a careful estimate, $204,377.00.