

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 46.

IN SENATE.

APRIL 25, 1883.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, FOR
THE YEAR 1882.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, }
No. 65 BIBLE HOUSE. }

To the Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR — In accordance with chapter 163 of the Laws of 1864, we have the honor to present herewith the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Prison Association of New York, and respectfully to request that you will lay the same before the Legislature.

Respectfully Yours,

THEO. W. DWIGHT, *President,*
CHARLTON T. LEWIS, *Chairman,*

Executive Committee.

CHAS. H. KITCHEL,

Chairman of Committee on Annual Report.

NEW YORK, *April*, 1883.

[Sen. Doc. No. 46.]

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OFFICERS FOR 1883.

President.

Theodore W. Dwight, LL.D.

Vice-Presidents.

Grover Cleveland.	Abraham Lansing.
Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington.	Sinclair Tousey.
Edwin Hutchinson.	Andrew D. White, LL.D.

Corresponding Secretary.

W. M. F. Round, 65 Bible House.

Recording Secretary.

Eugene Smith.

Treasurer.

Cornelius B. Gold, 10 Pine St., N. Y.

Executive Committee.

Charlton T. Lewis, Chairman,	Woodbury G. Langdon,
Thomas G. Acton,	William P. Letchworth,
Levi M. Bates,	Henry K. McHarg,
Noah Brooks,	Thomas M. Peters, D.D.,
Stephen Cutter,	Henry C. Potter, D.D.,
John D. Crimmins,	William P. Prentice,
Henry W. DeForest,	Wendell Prime, D.D.,
Richard L. Dugdale,	J. Bishop Putnam,
Z. Styles Ely,	Stephen Smith, M.D.,
George S. Fraser,	James R. Steers,
Elisha Harris, M.D.,	Lispenard Stewart,
Charles H. Kitchel,	Charles B. Waite,
	William Whitlock.

General Agent.

Stephen Cutter, 65 Bible House.

LOCAL COMMITTEES FOR CO-OPERATION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

- Albany County : Residence, Albany — Maurice E. Viele, William Law Learned, Rev. Refus W. Clark, Edward Savage, Rev. Charles Reynolds, *Secretary*.
- Allegany County : Residence, Friendship — Hon. Abijah J. Wellman.
- Broome County : Residence, Binghamton — Marcus W. Scott, Dr. John G. Orton, Sabin McKinney, B. N. Loomis, E. M. Noyes, Rev. Robert N. Parke, E. K. Clark, Susan J. Taber.
- Cattaraugus County : Residence, Little Valley — Arthur H. Howe, Dr. L. Twombly.
- Cayuga County : Residence, Auburn — Miss Perry, Dr. S. Willard, Byron C. Smith, D. M. Osborne, Dennis R. Alward, Mrs. Miles Perry, Mrs. D. R. Alward, Rev. Willis J. Beecher, D.D., William G. Wise ; residence, Fair Haven — Hon. George I. Post.
- Chautauqua County : Residence, Mayville — Rev. J. H. Miller, William Chase ; residence, Fredonia — M. S. Moore ; residence, Westfield — Alfred Patterson ; residence, Jamestown — Hon. Jerome C. Preston.
- Chemung County : Residence, Elmira — Dr. W. C. Wey, Z. R. Brockway, J. D. F. Slee, Rev. Dr. Knox, Rev. G. H. McKnight, Dr. T. H. Squire, Dr. Ira T. Hart, D. Atwater, Frederick Hall, Rev. F. C. Hoskins, S. Converse.
- Chenango County : Residence, Norwich — Dr. H. H. Beecher, B. Gage Berry, Daniel M. Holmes, Cyrus B. Martin.
- Clinton County : Residence, Plattsburgh — Hon. William P. Mooers, Henry Orvis, Rev. F. B. Hall ; residence, Keeseville — Hon. Henry Kingsland, 2d.
- Columbia County : Residence, Hudson — A. S. Peet, A. B. Scott, C. W. Gebbard.
- Cortland County : Residence, Cortlandville — Lewis Bouton, Frank Place, Dr. Frederick Hyde ; residence, Homer — Dr. Caleb Green, Thomas S. Banney.
- Delaware County : Residence, Delhi — Dr. Ferris Jacobs, T. W. Brown, Gen. Ferris Jacobs, Jr., O. S. Penfield, Mrs. W. H. Griswold, Mrs. F. Jacobs, Jr., Mrs. W. Youmans, Dr. H. A. Gates, Mrs. H. A. Gates, Mrs. C. A. Frost.
- Dutchess County : Residence, Poughkeepsie — H. Loomis, Jr., Dr. Edward H. Parker, Edmund Platt, Robert F. Wilkinson, Warren G. Cowie, Mrs. Mary G. Underhill.

Erie County: Residence, Buffalo — Hugh Webster, James Lyons, P. J. Ferris, Dr. John D. Hill, David P. Page, Mrs. A. McPherson.
 Essex County: Residence, Elizabethtown — Dr. S. E. Hale, Francis A. Smith, Richard L. Hand, Abijah Perry, Robert W. Livingston.
 Franklin County: Residence, Malone — Dr. S. P. Bates, Hon. W. A. Wheeler, F. T. Heath, Hon. John I. Gilbert, J. P. Badger.
 Fulton County: Residence, Johnstown — Jacob Benton: residence, Gloversville — John Ferguson, Dr. Eugene Beach.
 Genesee County: Residence, Batavia — Prof. G. Fuller, C. T. Baxton; residence, Wheatville — Hon. J. R. Holmes.
 Greene County: Residence, Catskill — George H. Penfield, Samuel Harris, Mrs. M. B. Sellick.
 Hamilton County: Residence, Wells — G. B. Morrison; residence, Sageville — William H. Fry.
 Herkimer County: Residence, Herkimer — David M. Davendorf; residence, Ilion — E. Remington.
 Jefferson County: Residence, Watertown — Richard G. Keyes, Jesse M. Adams.
 Kings County: Residence, Brooklyn — Rev. Job G. Bass, Eugene D. Berry, Rev. Michael J. Hickie, W. B. Wadsworth, James M. Shanahan, Thomas E. Pearsall, N. T. Beers, Jr., William Hadden, Robert Mayhem, Andrew A. Smith, J. B. Clayton, G. H. Tobias, Moses G. Wanzor, W. J. Schanfele, A. D. Matheurs.
 Lewis County: Residence, Lowville — Rev. Joseph H. France, Amos Rice, Carroll House, Royall P. Wilbur; residence, Croghan — Hon. William W. Rice.
 Livingston County: Residence, Geneseo — Dr. W. E. Landerdale, Rev. T. D. W. Ward, Prof. W. J. Milne.
 Madison County: Residence, Morrisville — D. D. Chase, H. P. Meade, Lucius P. Clark; residence, Oneida — W. R. Williams.
 Montgomery County: Residence, Fonda — William N. Johnson, Rev. W. Frothingham.
 Monroe County: Residence, Rochester — Hon. Henry R. Selden, Dr. E. V. Stoddard, James J. Stewart, L. S. Fulton, Quincy Van Voorhis, Theodore Bacon, Mrs. Vick.
 New York County: The Association's Committees on Detentions and Discharged Prisoners.
 Niagara County: Residence, Lockport — Gaylord B. Hubbell, M. H. Webber, Dr. J. B. Hartwell, Dr. A. W. Tryon, Mrs. Robert Norton.
 Oneida County: Residence, Utica — Col. Theo. P. Cook, John F. Seymour, Dr. Edwin Hutchinson, Charles H. Warren, Edwin Hunt; residence, Rome — Simon G. Visscher, Mr. Converse.
 Onondaga County: Residence, Syracuse — Hon. P. Burns, A. C. Williams, Dr. H. B. Wilbur, Rev. M. Baird, Mrs. Dr. Dunlap, Dr. R. W. Pease, Hon. W. H. H. Gere, Timothy Hough, M.

W. Hanchett, Timothy R. Porter, J. C. Williams, Dr. E. E. Van De Warker, James A. Skinner, G. L. Bonta.
 Ontario County: Residence, Canandaigua — Darwin Cheeney, Dr. Harvey Jewett, Cyrus W. Dixon, Mrs. Collins Hart, Prof. Edward Tyler, Hon. James C. Smith, Levi B. Gaylord; residence, Geneva — T. C. Maxwell, Arthur P. Rose.
 Orange County: Residence, Goshen — Dr. J. H. Thompson, Rev. Floyd A. Crane; residence, Newburgh — Dr. R. V. K. Montfort, Grant Edgar, William McCrea, John Caldwell, Uriah Traphagen, Lewis F. Corwin; residence, Middletown — Hon. J. D. Friend, Hon. J. G. Wilkin.
 Orleans County: Residence, Albion — Edwin R. Reynolds, Daniel W. Frye, U. C. Rogers.
 Oswego County: Residence, Oswego — Hon. O. J. Harmon, G. C. McWhorter, Hon. J. A. Place, Dr. A. S. Coe, G. Mollison, Rev. Geo. Graffley, Mrs. George Goodier, Miss Florence Pettibone, Mrs. C. B. Randell.
 Otsego County: Residence, Cooperstown — Elihu Phinney, Dr. H. Lathrop, S. M. Shaw, G. P. Keese, Miss Susan Cooper, Dr. W. T. Bassett.
 Putnam County: Residence, Canmel — Hon. W. S. Clapp, J. D. Little, James R. Weeks, Addison Ely, M. D.
 Queens County: Residence, Manhasset — John Keese, W. H. Onderdonk; residence, Hempstead — Rev. Wm. H. Moore, Dr. D., Ebenezer Kellum, Valentine Clowes; residence, Westbury — Benj. D. Hicks, Mrs. Jas. R. Willets; residence, Glen Cove — Edwin A. Hopkins; residence, Astoria — Rev. Washington Rodman, Miss E. H. Rodman, Dr. J. D. Trask.
 Rensselaer County: Residence, Troy — Rev. C. W. Wood, *Chairman*, Amasa K. Moore, H. W. Houghton, Rev. William Irvin, Samuel Foster.
 Richmond County: Residence, West Brighton — Rev. J. S. Bush, *Chairman*, Mrs. J. S. Lowell; residence, Richmond C. H. — Dr. Ephraim Clark, Dr. I. L. Milspaugh, Stephen Stephens, Miss H. Moore, Miss Mundy.
 Rockland County: Residence, Stony Point — Dr. Wm. Govan; residence, Haverstraw — Alonzo Wheeler; residence, Nyack — Seth B. Cole; residence, Tomkins Cove — Walter T. Searing, Mrs. Laura Wood.
 Saratoga County: Residence, Ballston Spa — J. W. Horton, Dr. Morgan Lewis; residence, Saratoga Springs — Prof. Hiram A. Wilson, Dr. L. E. Whiting, Oscar F. Stiles.
 Seneca County: Residence, Waterloo — Hon. S. G. Hadley, Dr. S. R. Wells, Rev. S. H. Gridley, Solomon Carman; residence, Ovid — Hon. George Franklin, Dr. John B. Chapin; residence, Seneca Falls — Charles A. Hawley.
 Schoharie County: Residence, Schoharie — Rev. Jacob Heck, Thos. W. Zeh, Jr.

Schenectady County: Residence, Schenectady — Dr. B. A. Mynderse, Hon. W. T. L. Sanders, S. B. Howe.

Schuyler County: Residence, Warkins — Frederick Davis, Dr. J. W. Thompson, Rev. George Knapp, B. W. Woodward.

St. Lawrence County: Residence, Canton — Geo. Robinson, Rev. James Gardner, H. H. Judd, Dr. J. C. Preston; residence, Ogdensburg — Dr. B. F. Sherman, Prof. R. G. Pettibone.

Steuben County: Residence, Bath — Guy H. McMaster, Z. L. Parker, Rev. O. K. Howard, Rev. James M. Platt, Dr. A. H. Crattenden; residence, Corning — Dr. C. May, F. A. Williams.

Suffolk County: residence, Riverhead — N. W. Foster, Dr. R. H. Benjamin, Thos. Cook, G. O. Wells.

Sullivan County: Residence, Monticello — Charles F. Canedy, Dr. Edward Quinlan, James Strong; residence, Grahamville — Dr. J. M. La Moree.

Tioga County: Residence, Owego — Hon. Wm. Smyth, Rev. J. A. Ostrander, A. Abel, V. N. Russell, Hon. T. I. Chatfield, G. B. Goodrich, A. Coburn, H. D. Pinney.

Tompkins County: Residence, Ithaca — Prof. Ziba H. Potter, Prof. James Law, Prof. William D. Wilson, Marcus Lyon, Orange P. Hyde.

Ulster County: Residence, Kingston — Hon. James G. Lindsley, Mrs. Mary W. Reynolds, Rev. Geo. Whites, D. D., Augustus W. Reynolds, Rev. C. W. Camp; residence, New Paltz — Dr. C. W. Deyo; residence, Whiteport — Edward Doremus.

Warren County: Residence, Lake George — Samuel R. Archibald, Francis G. Crosby, Elias S. Harris, Dr. W. R. Adamson.

Washington County: Residence, Salem — R. G. Atwood, James Blashfield, E. P. Spragne, C. R. Hawley.

Wayne County: Residence, Lyons — John L. Cole, Wm. Van Master, Charles Ennis; residence, Palmyra — Isaac C. Bronson, Dr. Samuel Ingraham, A. S. Niles, Mrs. Horace Eaton, George G. Jessup; residence, Arcadia — Rev. Park Burgess; residence, Walworth — Hon. Lucien T. Youmans.

Westchester County: Residence, White Plains — Dr. H. E. Schmid, Mrs. J. O. Dyckman, M. Prudhomme, Rev. F. V. Van Kleeck; residence, Sing Sing — Dr. G. J. Fishce, Mrs. Catherine E. Van Cortlandt, L. G. Postwick, S. G. Howe, Miss E. Roe.

Wyoming County: Residence, Warsaw — Hon. Augustus Frank, Rev. L. E. Nassau.

Yates County: Residence, Penn Yan — Myron Hamlin, Joseph F. Crosby, Wm. F. Van Tuyl, D. A. Ogdén.

CHARTER OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

PASSED May 9, 1846, by a two-thirds vote.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All such persons as are now or hereafter shall become members to the said association, pursuant to the constitution thereof, shall and are hereby constituted a *body corporate*, by the name of "The Prison Association of New York," and by that name have the powers that, by the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, are declared to belong to every corporation; and shall be capable of purchasing, holding and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of said corporation; provided, that such real estate shall never exceed the yearly value of ten thousand dollars, nor be applied to any other purpose than those for which the corporation is formed.

§ 2. The estate and concerns of said corporation shall be managed and conducted by its executive committee, in conformity to the constitution of the said corporation; and the following articles that now form the constitution of the association shall continue to be the fundamental laws and constitution thereof, subject to alteration in the mode therein prescribed.

ARTICLE I.

The objects of the association shall be:

1. The amelioration of the condition of prisoners, whether detained for trial, or finally convicted, or as witnesses.
2. The improvement of prison discipline, and the government of prisons, whether for cities, counties or states.
3. The support and encouragement of reformed convicts after their discharge, by affording them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood, and sustaining them in the efforts at reform.

ARTICLE II.

The officers of the society shall be a president, vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer and an executive committee. There shall be the following standing committees, viz.: A finance committee, a committee on detention, a committee on prison discipline, and a committee on discharged convicts. The number of the executive committee shall consist of not more than thirty five, of whom not more than ten shall be officers of the society, and not more than twenty-five shall be persons other than officers.

ARTICLE III.

The officers named in the preceding article shall be *ex-officio* members of the executive committee, who shall choose one of their number chairman thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

The executive committee shall meet once in each month, and keep regular minutes of their proceedings. They shall have a general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the society, and shall annually report to the society all their proceedings, and such other matters as shall be likely to advance the ends of the association.

ARTICLE V.

The society shall meet annually in the city of New York, at such time and place as the executive committee shall appoint, and at such other times as the president, or, in his absence, one of the vice-presidents shall designate.

ARTICLE VI.

Any person contributing annually to the funds of the association not less than five dollars shall, owing to such contribution, be a member thereof. A contribution of five hundred dollars shall constitute a life patron; a contribution of one hundred dollars shall constitute an honorary member of the association for life; and a contribution of fifty dollars shall constitute a member of the association for life. Honorary and corresponding members may, from time to time, be appointed by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VII.

A female department shall be formed, consisting of such females as shall be selected by the executive committee, who shall have charge of the interest and welfare of prisoners of their sex, under such regulations as the executive committee shall adopt.

ARTICLE VIII.

The officers of the association shall be chosen annually, at the annual meeting, at which time such persons may be elected honorary members as shall have rendered essential service to the cause of prison discipline.

ARTICLE IX.

Any society having the same object in view may become auxiliary to this association by contributing to its funds and co-operating with it.

ARTICLE X.

The executive committee shall have power to add to any of the standing committees such persons as, in their opinion, may be likely to promote the objects of the society, and shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in any of the offices of the association, intermediate the annual meetings.

ARTICLE XI.

This constitution may be amended by a vote of the majority of the society, at any meeting thereof, provided notice of the amendment has been given at the next preceding meeting.

The officers selected for the current year, under the constitution, shall continue to be the officers thereof until others shall be duly chosen in their places.

And it is hereby further enacted, that no manager of said society shall receive compensation for his services.

§ 3. The said executive committee shall have power to establish a work-house in the county of New York, and, in their discretion, to receive and take into the said work-house all such persons as shall be taken up and committed as vagrants or disorderly persons in said city, as the court of general sessions of the peace, or the court of special sessions, or the court of oyer and terminer, in said county, or any police magistrate, or the commissioner of the alms-house, may deem proper objects; and the said executive committee shall have the same powers to keep, detain, employ and govern the said persons as are now by law conferred on the keepers of the bridewell or penitentiary in said city.

§ 4. The said executive committee may, from time to time, make by-laws, ordinances and regulations relative to the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of said association, and the management, government, instruction, discipline and employment of the persons so as aforesaid committed to the said work-house, not contrary to law, as they may deem proper; and may appoint such officers, agents and servants as they may deem necessary to transact the business of the said association, and may designate their duties. And the said executive committee shall make an annual report to the Legislature and to the corporation of the city of New York of the number of persons received by them into the said work-house, the disposition which shall be made of them by instructing or employing them therein, the receipts and expenditures of said executive committee, and generally all such facts and particulars as may exhibit the operations of the said association.

§ 5. The said executive committee shall have power, during the minority of any of the persons so committed to the said work-house, to bind out the said persons so being minors, as aforesaid, as apprentices or servants, with their consent, during their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as, in their judgment, will be most conducive to the reformation and amendment and future benefit and advantage of such persons.

§ 6. The said executive committee, by such committees as they shall from time to time appoint, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to visit, inspect and examine all the prisons in the State, and annually report to the Legislature their state and condition, and all such other things in regard to them as may enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline. And to enable them to execute the powers and perform the duties hereby granted and imposed, they shall possess all the powers and authority that, by the twenty-fourth section of title first, chapter third, part fourth of the Revised Statutes, are invested in inspectors of county prisons;* and the duties of the keepers of each prison that they may examine shall be the same in relation to them as in the section aforesaid are imposed on the keepers of such prisons in relation to the inspectors thereof. *Provided*, that no such examination or inspection of any prison shall be made until an order for that purpose, to be granted by the chancellor of this State, or one of the judges of the supreme court, or by a vice-chancellor or circuit judge, or by the first judge of the county in which the prison to be examined shall be situate, shall first have been had and obtained, which order shall specify the name of the prison to be examined, the names of the persons, members of the said association, by whom the examination is to be made, and the time within which the same must be concluded.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN SENATE, *May 8, 1846.* }

The bill having been read the third time, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate voting in favor thereof,
Resolved, That the bill do pass.

By order of the Senate.

A. GARDINER, *President.*

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, *April 24, 1846.* }

This bill having been read the third time, and two-thirds of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof,
Resolved, That the bill do pass.

By order of the Assembly,

W. M. C. CRAIN, *Speaker.*

Approved this 9th day of May, 1846.

SILAS WRIGHT.

* See § 24, on next page.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with an original law on file in this office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and the whole of said original.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed the seal of this office, at the city of Albany, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL,
Deputy Secretary of State.

(Revised Statutes, Part IV, Chap. 3, Title I)

§ 24. *It shall be the duty of the keepers of each of the said prisons to admit the said inspectors, or any one of them, into every part of such prison; to exhibit to them, on demand, all the books, papers, documents and accounts pertaining to the prison or to the detention of the persons confined therein, and to render them every facility in their power to enable them to discharge the duties above described. And for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information to enable them to make such report as is above required, the said inspectors shall have power to examine, on oath, to be administered by either of the said inspectors, any of the officers of the said prisons, and to converse with any of the prisoners confined therein, without the presence of the keepers thereof, or any of them.

BY-LAWS OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

I. There shall be a stated meeting of the executive committee on the fourth Thursday of each month, and special meetings shall be held on the requisition of the chairman or any three members of the executive committee. The call for a special meeting shall, in all cases, state the business to be transacted at said meeting.

II. At every meeting of the executive committee, five members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

III. The order of business at every stated meeting shall be as follows:

1. The reading and approval of the minutes of the last preceding meeting.
2. Report of the treasurer.
3. Reports from standing committees.

* Section 20 in last revision.

4. Report from the corresponding secretary.
5. Reports from special committees.
6. Report from the general agent.
7. Miscellaneous business.

At a special meeting, no other business shall be transacted than that for which the said meeting was called.

IV. The chairman shall appoint all special committees; and no person nominated by him shall be excused, unless upon reasons satisfactory to the meeting.

V. The chairman shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal; and the rules of order shall be those embodied in Cushing's Manual, so far as they are applicable.

VI. There shall be four standing committees, namely: A committee on finance, a committee on detention, a committee on discharged convicts, and a committee on prison discipline.

VII. It shall be the duty of the finance committee:

1. To devise ways and means for obtaining the funds necessary to carry on the work of the association; and they may, at their discretion, employ an agent to collect the requisite funds.
2. To audit all bills against the association; and no bills shall be paid by the treasurer unless approved by the committee and countersigned by the chairman.
3. To audit and report upon the treasurer's accounts annually.
4. To invest and control the surplus moneys of the association, under the authority of the executive committee.

VIII. It shall be the duty of the committee on detentions:

1. To inquire, as far as may be practicable or necessary, into the causes of commitment of persons in the prisons or houses of detention in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and to adopt proper measures for procuring the discharge or providing for the defense of such as shall appear to be entitled thereto.
2. To visit frequently the prisons under their charge, and to endeavor to improve both the physical and moral condition of the prisoners in all suitable and practicable ways.

IX. It shall be the duty of the committee on discharged convicts:

1. To correspond with prison agents or superintendents relative to the character and trades of prisoners, and to ascertain, previous to the discharge of each prisoner, his feelings, views and capabilities, with a view to making the best arrangements for his future employment.
2. To keep a record of all persons who will employ discharged prisoners, and of their several occupations; to procure such employ-

ment for prisoners applying therefor as seems best adapted to the capacity of each; to hold correspondence with employers; to keep a record of the conduct and prospects of those for whom places have been obtained, that they may be sustained and encouraged with the idea that a continued friendly interest is felt for him.

3. To procure suitable boarding places for discharged prisoners, where they will not be exposed to corrupting influences, taking care not to have more than one in a place, where it can be avoided.

4. To see that the prisoners are provided with suitable clothing, of a kind that will not attract particular attention.

X. It shall be the duty of the committee on prison discipline:

To give attention to the internal organization and management of prisons, embracing the physical and moral influences to be exerted on the prisoners during their confinement. This duty shall be comprised under the following heads: health, reformation, convict labor, administration and internal police, comparison of different prison systems, visitation of prisons and houses of reformation, and the whole subject of criminal law and penal justice.

XI. One or more agents may be appointed by the executive committee to assist the standing committees in the performance of their duty.

XII. The recording secretary of the association shall be the secretary of the executive committee; and it shall be his duty to keep the minutes of the proceedings of said committee, to record them in a book provided for that purpose, and to give due notice of all meetings of the committee.

XIII. The corresponding secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the executive committee and of each of the standing committees when required; shall act as the general financial agent of the association, and shall report at each stated meeting of the committee.

XIV. The treasurer shall receive and safely keep all moneys belonging to the association; shall pay over the same as directed by the finance committee; shall report at each stated meeting of the executive committee, and shall give such security for the faithful discharge of his duty as that committee shall require.

XV. The president, chairman of the executive committee, and corresponding secretary shall be members, *ex-officio*, of all the standing committees.

XVI. No alteration shall be made in these by-laws, except upon notice of the proposed amendment, given at a previous meeting of the executive committee.

1882

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 1882.

In accordance with the requirements of the act of the Legislature by which it was incorporated, the Executive Committee submit the following report:

COUNTY JAILS.

Time and again the condition and needs of our county jails have been pointed out in reports emanating from this association. The reports of our local committees show in one or two instances some improvement, but the evils that exist are beyond a radical cure while the present system remains in vogue. Much of the evil communication in our jails arises in no small degree from the fact that the prisoners are allowed to associate together in the corridors, without surveillance, and with no regular employment. Thousands of able-bodied prisoners are now being supported in our county jails, at an expense *per caput* of from \$2.25 to \$3.75 a week. It is not too much to say that this State expends annually no less than \$1,000,000 — speaking in round numbers — to feed and clothe and warm — its army of tramps, petty thieves, drunkards, etc., etc., all of whom are quite as well able to earn their own living as are the majority of tax payers. The following report made by the corresponding secretary of the association shows plainly how it is possible to make our county jails self-supporting, or at least very nearly so. The Chester county (Penn.) prison showed in the year 1881 a balance sheet with all the expenses of the prison paid by itself and an item of \$247.70 in cash in favor of the prison. In order to ascertain how this was brought about our corresponding secretary visited Westchester and made the following report.

MINUTES OF SPECIAL REPORT ON THE PRISON AT WESTCHESTER (PENN.).

"On the 9th of April I visited the Westchester (Penn.) prison and found it an old-fashioned building of stone, with a yard, and high walls of stone all about it except across the front which was open to the street. The cells open upon a central corridor, each having a window that looks directly out into the jail-yard. There are three tiers of cells.

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"The kitchens and offices are on the lower floor of the main building, and the odors from cooking can be detected in every part of the prison. There is no distinctively prison odor. Passages, cells and stairs were scrupulously clean, and no part of the prison was dark or gloomy.

"The building is heated by steam. There were in the prison forty-nine prisoners, some waiting trial, but a large part of them sentenced to terms of from thirty days to five years. The average length of sentence is two and one-half years. The men, all of whom were confined in their cells, had a healthy look, their muscles firm and with nothing of that hang-dog expression that is popularly supposed to go with the cellular solitary system. The men were clothed in checked blue and white cotton stuff, every thread of which is woven in the prison. This is light material, but the prison is kept sufficiently warm to make heavier clothing unnecessary. Each man is required to take a full bath once a month, and is encouraged to bathe his feet and upper part of his body frequently. The food is abundant and well cooked, the labor of the kitchen being largely performed by the prisoners under the supervision of a keeper.

"Mr. Washington Haggerty, the principal keeper, informed me that there was a diet list, but that he varied it so much, to suit the needs of the prisoners and the season, that it was useless except as a guide as to quantity. Even here, he practically gave every man as much as he could eat. The men made no complaints of their food as to quantity or quality, and their looks showed plainly that they were well kept.

"There are four kinds of labor performed in the prison — Carpet-weaving, weaving of cotton cloth for prison garments and bed clothes, chair bottoming and broom-making. Carpet-weaving is the principal industry. The looms are placed in cells eight to twelve feet in size and seven and a half feet high. These are lighted by windows — perpendicular in the lower tiers three feet six inches in height and five inches in width. The frames of the windows are of wrought iron, set deeply into the masonry; the light is obstructed only by strong wire netting — placed at four or five inches outside the windows — not to prevent escape, but to prevent the passage of notes and other articles by the prisoners.

"The looms are of the most primitive character. Rag carpets principally are woven. To a great extent they are woven to order — the rags being sent in from the town and country round about, and the warp furnished by the prison authorities. For carpets woven to order, the prisoner receives thirty cents a yard; the carpets woven of prison material are sold for fifty-eight cents; they are of excellent quality, and a considerable degree of taste is shown in the arrangements of color. Each weaver has a task of ten yards a day, but this is an easy task for an expert. The men often weave nearly twice that amount. After having done the regulation ten yards, the weavers receive for over-work two cents for each yard. This is paid to them when they go out — and some of the long term

prisoners already have very respectable bank accounts. A man went out recently, after a term of three years, which he had shortened by the usual commutation, and carried with him \$90 with which to begin an honest life. Better than that he carried a trade; he was an excellent carpet weaver, understanding the business in all its branches. The men never go out of their cells for exercise, and seem to suffer little inconvenience from the confinement. Their windows open directly out of doors, and the exercise of weaving, which requires the movement of the hands, arms and legs, keeps them in good condition. Their beds are beside their looms, and their rations are handed in through the opening in the grated cell door. The urinal and closets are in the corner of each cell, connecting directly with a vault, from which foul odors are excluded by rather primitive, but at the same time effective water traps. The growing boys are taken out of their cells into lighter and larger cells, where they work in gangs of two or three together at warping and spooling for the looms. They are allowed to talk together freely, and the men at the looms talk across the corridors and from window to window. But a small number were employed at cane-bottoming chairs or broom making when I visited the place.

"There are religious services in the jail every Sunday; the outer cell doors being thrown open, and the exercises conducted in the corridor. There were but two women in the prison, and they had quarters quite by themselves.

"The men seemed full of hope, and many of them had decorated their cells with colored pictures and festoons of paper.

"There seemed to be an excellent understanding between prisoner and keeper, and I could not learn that it had been necessary to resort to corporal punishment in the prison. It has been found to be a sufficiently effective punishment to stop a man's work or deprive him of some article on the diet list. The dark cell would have been looked upon with a smile of contempt by the advocates of dark cells. It was a large high-vaulted cell with an elbow ventilating-shaft connecting with the outside and admitting enough light to make a dark grey dawn in every part of the room. It wasn't cheerful but it was not dark."

This prison proves most conclusively that it is possible to have a system of labor in our county jails that shall pay its own way and have a disciplinary value besides.

Before leaving this subject of county jails, the committee wishes to express its satisfaction at the readiness of the sheriff and other county officers to afford every facility of inspection to the agents of the association, and in several instances to make needed changes without waiting for the tardy action of supervisory boards.

Most of our county jails, however, are still a disgrace to the State, and to humanity. The corresponding secretary, having inspected the Rensselaer county jail, reported on it as follows:

REPORT ON RENSSELAER COUNTY JAIL, SITUATED AT TROY.

REPORT OF JAIL VISITATION.

To the Executive Committee of the Prison association of New York—Gentlemen—: On the 14th of February I visited the jail in Troy, Rensselaer county, in company with the Rev. C. W. Wood of Troy, the chairman of our local committee for the county. We were courteously shown every part of the jail, the keeper, John D. Miles, seeming desirous that we should see what he well understood to be the faults of its construction and arrangement. The jail is a gloomy-looking structure of brick, about 45x70 feet in size, and situated in a thickly populated part of the city of Troy. Its windows are small and almost covered with thick bands of iron, which reduce the passage of light and air to an actual space of about one-fifth the size of the window.

A FIRE-TRAP.

The interior of the jail, if it had been planned with that idea, could hardly be a more effective fire-trap. The cells are on the sides and ends of the building in the second story. Access is obtained to them by a wooden staircase in the middle of one side of the building. It is the only means of reaching the upper story. It goes from the ground to the garret, which garret is full of combustible rubbish. At the foot of this staircase, in the cellar, is the heater, its hot pipes radiating to different parts of the building. Every thing that these come in contact with is as dry as tinder. Charred timbers could be seen where fires had taken place. The keeper has wisely put iron lathing in some places that are exposed to heat, having been several times admonished by fire that he had better do so. Twice within a year fire has made considerable headway in the jail. During the eleven years that the present keeper has been in office, the building has been on fire again and again. A fire extinguisher is kept at hand, but the time may come any moment when a fire will get beyond the usefulness of such an instrument. *Rensselaer county keeps sixty-five poor wretches locked up in peril from fire every moment of their prison lives.* If the jail burns there is little hope of escape for the prisoners. The firemen could not get in, nor could the prisoners get through the absurdly barred windows. The staircase would be the line of the fire, and therefore impassable. Under such circumstances I have no doubt that an indictment for manslaughter would hold against the supervisors individually if a fire should take place and lives should be lost.

A FILTHY PLACE.

The ventilation of the jail can be represented by a cypher. The stench is sickening, and would be worse but for the constancy with which the keeper has fought uncleanness with whitewash. This stench is not altogether due to the condition of the cells or the prisoners. We were taken into the cellar, a board was taken up from

the floor, and close beside the heater under the floor, we saw eighteen inches of foul and stagnant water. It had been there long enough to accumulate a green, greasy slime on its surface. A dog fell into it while we were there, and stirring it up, the whole place became sickening. As the staircase is a flue, as the heater is at the bottom of the staircase, and as the pool of stagnant water is by the heater, it is quite in harmony with the laws of physics that the disease germs should be carried to every part of the building. Nothing could be better arranged for carrying and spreading the malarial influences that must arise from such a condition of things. This sink of corruption, the keeper informed us, had existed as long as he had known any thing about the jail.

Rensselaer county keeps sixty-five poor wretches locked up, exposed to death from poison every moment of their prison lives. It has been said that our county jails are schools of crime. This is sadly true, and emphatically true of Rensselaer county. I looked into one cell and saw a boy of fifteen years, arrested, I think, for petty larceny. Four men were in the same cell with him—two of them were burglars and two of them were common drunkards. They had nothing to do the whole day through but to teach that boy traditions of shame. The most shameless and unspeakable crimes are committed in such prison cells. There is practical separation of the sexes in Rensselaer county jail. The women young and old, sane and insane, criminals by profession and criminals by circumstances are all huddled into two badly ventilated rooms together, and left to their own evil devices. *Rensselaer county keeps its young offenders locked up exposed to contaminating moral influences every moment of their prison lives.* In addition to these contaminating influences of association, the walls are decorated with such pictures as cover the pages of our flash newspapers, ballet dancers, noted sporting and criminal characters, etc. There are no proper or adequate facilities for bathing. The prisoners live in complete idleness. They spend their days in the consumption of tobacco, in repeating the petty gossip of crime, in sleeping and eating, and in telling obscene stories. Mr. Miles certainly feeds the prisoners well, and preserves as good discipline as he can well do considering the classes with which he has to deal, and the inconvenient surroundings of the prisoners.

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

The committee wish particularly to call the attention of your honorable body to the needs that exist for a better organized system of help to discharged convicts who wish to return to society as honest men. They leave the prison gates or the jail doors with nothing more than an unsavory reputation, stigmatized as outcasts, and society refuses to have them again in the ranks of law abiding and honest industry. Many of the men say that they wish to reform; but society demands something more than a mere word as an earnest of their good intention.

They have no reputation upon which they can re-establish themselves, and society refuses to receive them while they are making one. You must be proved, says honest industry—and then cuts off all means of probation. Not only should these men be aided by something more than the pittance now doled out by the State, but facilities should be afforded to assist those who wish to reform until they are sufficiently purified from the prison taint to be received back into the ranks of honest labor.

Men who come out of prison, where they have been kept at work under the contract system, have generally only the inestimable fragment of a trade, and as they will not be allowed by the "Trade's Union" to work at that, there remains but two things for them to do. The alternative is to remain honest and starve, or to be dishonest and feed themselves.

The general agent of this association, with great care, portions out the small sums that come from the excise fund, and from sundry contributions from individuals, and he seeks to help the most deserving and the most promising, but every day turns men away from this office with such inadequate help that before they can possibly find employment, they must feel the pangs of want.

Many a man goes back to vicious courses who could be saved, if the means at the disposal of the general agent were increased.

The following reports of officers need no comment.

Extracts from report on Kings county penitentiary made by Mr. Chas. B. Waite of the executive committee.

I was particularly struck with the cleanliness of the prisons, likewise the number of windows which are lofty and permit the sunlight to reach even to the inner part of the cells, the absence of darkness was equally noticeable in the cells.

The ventilation of the prisons and cells seems to be perfect, in short they are sweet and clean.

The blankets are warm and of good quality.

The buckets are emptied at the mouth of a large sewer *out of doors*. The buckets are thoroughly washed by short-time men and disinfected and returned to the prison.

The hospital is small and *low* and would seem to be ill-suited to its purpose, it compared very unfavorably with the rest of the prison in the matter of light and ventilation.

Some of the cells are occupied by two prisoners each. The comfort of the cells in the long-term prison was particularly noticeable, likewise in the female prison. There seemed to be no restriction in the matter of furnishing, many cells having carpets and curtains, beds with two or three mattresses, etc. This seems hardly consistent with a thorough inspection as the concealment of false keys, dangerous weapons or even spirituous liquor is more than possible.

The food is good and plentiful, compared with care and in a clean and inviting manner.

The amount of food closely approximates the *navy ration*; the quantity of bread is not limited.

The shops in which the convicts are employed are too small and not safe in case of fire, for the purpose of making escape almost impossible. The stair-ways are few and not easy of access.

The introduction into the prison of free laborers by the contractor and their intermingling with the prisoners is condemned. They could perfectly well be separated and should be. The possibility of communication with the outside seems to be most simple.

The appearance of the prisoners is healthy and contented.

The grounds of the prison are not well kept.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated New York, April, 1883.

President.

CHAS. H. KITCHEN, *Chairman Committee on Annual Report.*

REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1882.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 31, 1881.....	\$416 23
From individual donations.....	1, 289 00
From city excise fund.....	650 00
	<hr/>
	\$2, 355 23

PAYMENTS.

Old indebtedness	\$90 00
Rent.....	278 00
Sundries.....	118 09
* In aid of prisoners discharged from Blackwell's Island and city prisons.....	649 85
General agent, balance salary for 1881.....	500 00
General agent, account salary for 1882.....	600 00
	<hr/>
	2, 235 94

Balance in Mechanics' National Bank to credit of Association \$119 20

* In addition to this item, Mr. Stephen Cutter, the general agent, reports that he has personally received from the State agent and expended in direct relief of prisoners discharged from the State prisons \$1,000.00.

CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
Treasurer.

All the statistics of all the penal institutions and alms-houses in this country, and in all civilized countries, go to prove the most prolific cause of crime is connected with the sale and use of alcoholic liquors.

Our city is a miniature world, we have wards in which tenement-houses prevail and the population more dense than any part of London.

There are brought into our six police magistrate courts every day in the year (Sundays and holidays included), an average of at least two hundred men and women, ninety per cent of whom are brought there through the use of intoxicating drinks.

A total of 65,000 annually — more than 20,000 of them being intoxicated at the time and 5,000 vagrants, nearly all drunkards.

What is to become of these corrupt and debased multitudes? Some of them will soon fill drunkards' graves, but they must be cared for with a view to saving them from a life of crime.

A steady stream of them are coming from our State prisons and penitentiaries, a large number of whom come to the office of the prison association for assistance. Some of them are young men, especially from our penitentiaries. Their circumstances are peculiar. Their parents are dead or extremely poor; they have no home or friends, many of them sent to our penitentiary in the summer-time with thin and ragged clothes, for short terms, four, five and six months, they come out in the winter and the summer clothes they went up with are put on them when they are released. They come to our office shivering with the cold. They are not fit to go into the streets, they could not get employment if work was plenty. The authorities at the penitentiary do not give them a cent; if the prison association does not care for them, what will they do? Our finances are such we can do but little, they are in great danger of drifting into crime and going back again to prison.

But this is a difficult problem to solve, these men cannot be trusted with money in their present condition, addicted as many of them are to drink and the company of those who drink.

The experience and observation gained in the prosecution of this work by your agent leads him to suggest the necessity of an industrial home where these men can go and work, learn trades and otherwise fit themselves to make a living until they are strong

enough to resist temptation, and then provided with employment suitable for them, they may become honest and industrious.

Besides attending to his duties at the Tombs prison and the courts the agent has assisted eight hundred and five discharged convicts who have called upon him at the rooms of the prison association.

The following tabular statement shows the number of discharged convicts who have, during the past year, been assisted by the general agent, and of the prisons and reformatories from which they have been released :

MONTHS.	FROM STATE PRISONS.				FROM PENITENTIARIES AND REFORMATORIES.							FROM DETENTION PRISONS.			Total.		
	Sing Sing.	Auburn.	Clinton.	Of other States.	Blackwell's Island penitentiary.	Kings county penitentiary.	Erie county penitentiary.	Rochester.	Syracuse.	Albany penitentiary.	State reformatory.	Blackwell's Island work-house.	City prison.	Ludlow St. Jail.		Raymond St. Jail.	Other jails.
January	21		2	1	30	4				9	4	6	8		1	1	79
February	23	1		1	13	9				3	13	1	5			1	66
March	33		2	1	23	1				1	5	5	1				49
April	22	1			16	3				1	2	9	4			2	60
May	28		1	1	34	6				3	13	2	1		1		80
June	21		2		28					2	13	4	4			1	74
July	14		2		26	1				2	6	3	4			1	59
August	17		2		17	2				1	5	4	2			1	52
September	9		2		19	3				2	4	3	3				36
October	19		1	1	21	3				2	4	1	3			1	56
November	13		2		22	3				2	11	2	3				53
December	22	2	3		45	3				1	7	7	5			1	97
Total	242	6	16	7	286	38	1	1		18	87	47	43	2	2	9	805

The general agent would call attention to the few cases here selected to illustrate the character and methods of his work for the association and the frequency in which intemperance brings persons into crime.

No. 1. Came to this office from the penitentiary where he had been six times for petty thieving, and had spent three years of his life in prisons.

He was persuaded to believe there was a better way to live, that if he became honest he would be happy and enjoy the proceeds of his labor.

We recommended him to the Home of Industry at 40 East Houston street. There he attended the meetings and in a short time professed to be a convert to christianity.

We were not long in obtaining a situation for him at good wages.

No. 2. Came from the penitentiary where he had been serving a sentence for assault and battery.

This was his sixth term, the direct consequence of drink; he has a good trade and now seems desirous to reform, and was persuaded to go to a good place to board and lodge for a few days. We then obtained a situation for him at steady employment at his trade. We have heard from him several weeks since that he was doing well.

No. 4. Is young not out of his teens, parents dead, has been to sea as a sailor, seems well disposed, never committed crime, gave himself up to the warden at the Tombs rather than steal. He required friendly advice, a little help and in a short time was shipped to sea at \$19 per month.

No. 5. A married man, age twenty-eight; parents dead, has no trade, twice in prison, once in Sing Sing. For this last offense (attempt to rescue a prisoner) he was sent to the penitentiary one year. Upon his discharge he protested he did not want to lead a life of crime and was anxious and willing to do honest work. In a few days by being comfortably clad he obtained employment as a truck driver.

No. 6. A youth of sixteen years, in the boys' prison, had been employed in a book store for three years, had by faithfully discharging his duties completely won the confidence of employer, but unfortunately made the acquaintance of some boys who were fond of playing "pool for drinks," and in order to keep up with his comrades he yielded to their repeated urgings and committed the crime that brought him to prison.

He seemed penitent and much concerned about the disgrace he had brought upon his parents. We felt that this was a case we ought to save from further imprisonment. We found his employer was willing to second our efforts and the court also. We attribute this boy's downfall to pool playing, which is growing fearfully among boys.

We have visited this boy at his home and have good reason to believe he is saved from further crime.

No. 7. Is a Hollander, passed middle life, a single man, has been in this country a half a score of years, got into difficulty by indulg-

ing in drink and was sent to the penitentiary for one month for petty larceny. He came to this office poorly clad, he needed assistance which was rendered him, and a place soon obtained for him as hospital nurse, and is now doing well.

No. 9. Has served a sentence of eighteen months in Albany Penitentiary for counterfeiting; his first offense; he appears penitent, is a mechanic and wishes employment. We provided for him a few days when he obtained work at his trade and was, when last heard from, doing well.

No. 10. Has a good trade and is a good mechanic; was living comfortably, supporting his wife and two children; he never was addicted to drink as so many are that get into trouble; he felt safe in his position. One evening after taking supper with his family, he went out to take a walk, he met a man with whom he was somewhat acquainted, but knew but little of him. This man invited him to go into a saloon and take a drink which he refused, but did consent to go in and take a segar. In this saloon was a man having a piece of cloth for sale, which he pressed upon our man as a good chance to buy, as it was cheap, and finally he did buy at \$15. Before he left the place he was arrested and held to answer for having stolen goods in his possession and was sentenced to Sing Sing prison two and a half years. He comes out this 9th of October, finds his wife has been able to pull through and keep her family together. But they are poor and he needs clothes and tools which were furnished him. He soon obtained work and is doing well.

No. 11. Is a young man nineteen years of age, belonging to one of the small cities of Connecticut, and in his experience here has been taught how easy it is to get into prison. M. says at home he worked at making curry-combs, but work became dull in December and he was laid off. With \$5 in his pocket he started for New Brunswick, N. J., for work, but there he found matters quite as bad as where he came from, and when he had spent all his money looking for employment and could get none, he resolved to get home if he had to walk. He walked back to this city and started on for home; he got as far as Harlem and found night coming on; he was tired, hungry and sleepy; he went to a freight car standing on the side track, the door was not locked, he crawled in and laid down and went to sleep. About 8 o'clock the watchman with a policeman came and woke him up and took him to the station charging him with burglary. He was not guilty; he did not know what was in the car; his object was to get rest and get warm; he was not intoxicated. The officer and watchman both acknowledged he was asleep when they went to the car. We thought a man intending to steal would not lay down and go to sleep. The court thought so too and the judge discharged him. We provided him with the means to get to his home.

No. 12. Is a young man, has lost his left hand. He was making a good living, selling papers and driving a horse hoisting coal. In September, 1880, a man with whom he was acquainted gave him a