

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
THE WARDEN
OF THE
IOWA PENITENTIARY,
TO THE
GOVERNOR
AND
ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
F. W. PALMER, STATE PRINTER.
1866.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY, Oct. 1, 1865.

*To His Excellency, Governor Wm. M. Stone, and the Honorable the
Senate and House of Representatives :*

Herewith I have the honor to lay before you my Biennial Report of the doings and wants at this Institution. The past two years have been fraught with extravagantly high prices, consequently our expense general account foots up larger than formerly. We have had to pay double, treble, and even more than five-fold for many of our supplies, which, though every economy has been used possible, figure up largely. The articles of clothing and bedding have been enormous; and yet we have been forced to use a greater amount of clothing in consequence of working the men more than usual on labor that naturally made the wear and tear greater—such as excavating, erecting stone wall, &c.,—but all this has been unavoidable.

The sanitary condition of the Prison is and has been remarkably good, as will be seen by the Physician's Report. We have had but one death.

As we have been working a large number of the men in building yard wall, Warden's house, excavating hill, and various other work outside of the Prison walls, we think it speaks well for the discipline that we have had *no* escapes. It is even better than we had dared to hope for, under the circumstances.

The rubble stone of the yard wall is all up, but it lacks some twenty-six perch of cut-stone coping to complete the top; and most of the new and all of the old wall needs pointing up with good mortar, to make it as it should be. At this stage the appropriation ran out, and the work had to stop. Had materials and labor not greatly advanced after the appropriation was made, we should

have had enough to have completed the work. As it now is, it will require about \$1,000 to finish up with, and it should be done as soon as possible.

We greatly need stone gutters put in on the west, north and east sides of the yard, for draining purposes—one being already in on the south. This will cost about \$1,000, and I recommend the appropriation.

The Warden's house is pretty nearly completed. It is a neat, substantial and convenient edifice, one that we may not be ashamed of in our State pride. It contains fourteen rooms, great and small, besides the cellars. Its cost will somewhat exceed my expectations, owing to the great advance in all kinds of material and labor after the plans were matured and the work commenced; yet we will get it through with the amount appropriated and the help of our Prison labor. In connection with the Warden's house, we have built a good Clerk's office, and a substantial vault, in which to keep the safe, books, papers, etc., pertaining to the Prison. It is a thing that has been greatly needed ever since the institution was established. The house needs a furnace for heating, gas fixtures for lighting, and water-pipes for bathing and washing facilities—all of which will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,800.

The building in the yard, to comprise convict kitchen, dining Hall, Chapel and Hospital, is being pushed forward as fast as possible, and we expect to occupy it this winter. It is a substantial edifice, 40 by 104 feet, two stories high, the first to be Kitchen and Dining, second Chapel and Hospital, all to be conveniently fitted up with tables, seats, desks, &c. In the Hospital room will be four substantial iron cells, in which invalid convicts may be left over night with safety, instead of having to carry them to the cell room. We will get the building completed within the appropriation, by tight squeezing, and do well at that.

We are now cutting the stone for and preparing to build the 14 cells, necessary to complete the third tier, and hope to have them done this fall. Materials have been, and are yet, enormously high, and very hard to get, particularly dimension stone, so that we have been greatly delayed in the prosecution of our work on that account. We now have 148 cells fit for occupancy, and the 14 we are about to build will give us 162, which probably will be suffi-

cient to do us for the next two years, but it is a little doubtful. In the Spring of 1860, I had at one time 136 convicts; but as the rebellion progressed our numbers diminished. We shall not be surprised to see the numbers run up higher in the next two years than they have ever been; and it would be well to guard against such contingency.

The present way of warming the cell room is very poor, and entirely insufficient to render it comfortable in very severe weather. There is but one small flue on either side to accommodate the draft of two large stoves; consequently the men not only suffer from cold, at times, but are greatly annoyed by smoke; and the creosote that accumulates and runs down from the flues, is a great nuisance. I do not know what would be the cost of a suitable apparatus for properly warming the halls and cells, but doubtless there would be a great saving of fuel after the fixtures were once in, besides being much safer; I therefore recommend its careful consideration.

Since writing the above, have got a little more information about it. It will cost about \$1,500 for heater and pipes for warming the cell room, and \$1,000 for Warden's house.

The cell room should also be lighted with some kind of gas, so that every man could see to read and improve his mind—which is the only true way to effect any lasting reformation in criminals. In winter, the men are in their cells from twelve to fourteen hours out of the twenty-four, and unless they can see to read and store their minds with useful knowledge, they will either hatch mischief or brood over their misfortunes, to the great injury of both mind and body. We now have to keep the halls partially lighted by common lamps; but a poor make-shift, at the best, and affording no light to most of the cells, so that a man can see to read in them. We, some part of the time, in winter, give the men a small lamp in their cells, but the cost is considerable to keep it up, to say nothing of the filth that naturally accumulates therefrom; and we have not done so as much as we should, had subsistence been cheaper. The cost of gas fixtures necessary to subserve our purposes, will be about \$1,600 for cell room, and \$1,000 for Warden's house. If there should be a decline in iron and labor, as I anticipate, it will be less.

Our present culinary department is very poorly arranged, and

should, by all means, be supplied with a good range, and other fixtures, the cost of which will be about \$1,000.

Our wash-house is miserably arranged. We require the men to bathe weekly, and the facilities for doing so are two long boxes, supplied with water carried from a cistern, by hand. Five hundred dollars would make it much better, and I ask that amount appropriated for wash-house fixtures.

We now have only eighty-seven convicts in the prison, two of whom are females—one an old woman of sixty-five years, for life; the other a girl seventeen years of age, for one year. We also have men here with their locks "whitened by the frosts of many winters," and small boys but thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen years old. The gray-haired sinner and the tender youth, all under the same discipline. The State ought, by all means, provide a suitable house of correction, for the reception of these juvenile offenders, where they would not come in contact with old criminals, but receive a different schooling from what we can give them here. I feel that I cannot too strongly present the importance of this subject to your minds.

We often get men here for very short terms, ranging from one month to one year. In my opinion a man never ought to be sentenced to the State Penitentiary for a less term than twelve months at least, and two years were still better. There should be a *County Chain Gang*, or some other place, to send men for petit larceny, vagrancy, &c., where they could be labored to advantage, and any sentence less than one year, should be there. Short sentences to the Penitentiary are just as degrading as long ones, and only seem to have a tendency to encourage new beginners to try again; while a good long time often *cooks* their bacon for the future. Limit sentences to a good length and pardon freely for meritorious conduct is my plan.

Our "Diminution Act" is a humane law, and works well. It is a very great incentive to all convicts who have any of the better feelings of mankind left in them, to live up to the rules, in order to save time, and, above all, gain a restoration. A majority of them do it, too. I would recommend its adoption in all States where it does not already exist.

Our Prison Library is not what it should be, but we have a small library fund accumulated, which we design expending soon to re-

plenish it; when I hope to add a considerable number of interesting and useful volumes to the present stock, which I know will be hailed with joy by most of the convicts. A large per cent. of them are fond of reading, and should be afforded every opportunity of storing the mind with something useful, that they may be permanently benefited by being here. And many of them are vastly better in habits and mental culture when they leave; but they need encouragement, and nothing will do it better than education.

There are about eight or ten acres of vacant lands between the prison grounds and the river, which should by all means be added to the State possessions. These grounds belong to non-residents, and I think can be bought reasonable. It is much used and greatly needed in carrying on business here, and would add vastly to the appearance of things, if it was properly enclosed.

The prison yard or enclosure is but 350 feet square, including the space occupied by the shops and other necessary buildings—which are sufficient to labor at least 150 men in—the new building for kitchen, dining room, &c., besides several other small buildings. The yard is too small to subserve the purposes for which it is designed; but it may be advantageously enlarged by moving the present wall on to the western line of the prison grounds, which would give us nearly as much more room as we now have enclosed. The cost of doing the work, with the aid of convict labor, would not probably exceed \$7,000 or \$8,000. I think it should be done, and recommend the appropriation.

Our privy sewer empties into a small creek, but a short distance below the south-east corner of the prison yard, and some 950 feet from low-water mark, on the Mississippi river, into which it was designed to run the sewer; but want of funds stopped its farther extension in 1858; since which time it has been considered a grievous nuisance by those owning property in the vicinity, and I have often been threatened with an injunction. If such a thing should happen I know not what disposition could be made of the constantly accumulating filth of the prison. Messrs. P. Miller & Sons, through whose property the creek runs, into which the sewer empties, will give to the State the privilege of extending the sewer to the river; and I think that justice, as well as decency, demands that the work be speedily completed, or the whole thing abandoned, and some other plan devised to carry off the filth.

As for myself I know of no other feasible way of doing it. I therefore recommend an appropriation of \$8,000 for that purpose.

The cell room roof is getting pretty well dilapidated, and needs replacing with a suitable slate covering to make it somewhat fire proof. It has always been in contemplation to so raise the present walls, as to admit of two tiers of cells more being added to the top of those now in the building; but this, I think, will be attended with greater expense to get the same number of cells, than to extend the building on the east, as the south wall of the yard would form the north wall of the addition, and the cut stone in the east end of the present building could be used in the addition, so that really there would only be the stone to get for the south wall of the extension. I am fully satisfied this is the best and most economical way of getting more cells. Besides, it will be much more convenient. Therefore, I shall only recommend that the new roof be put on the present building, and ask an appropriation of \$4,000 for that purpose.

The west end of the cell-room building, now occupied as a Warden's residence, should be built up with cells, and other conveniences for the accomodation of female convicts. As it now is, we have to domicile them in the same room with the men, which is very detrimental to our discipline. There is room for about 36 cells, the size of those now in use— $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 feet, with a 7 foot ceiling—too small for comfort, surely. It will probably cost \$10,000 to do the work, and I recommend that amount be appropriated for the same.

As our Prison yard is only supplied with water by cisterns and wells, and no fire apparatus of any kind in it, I feel that I cannot too strongly urge upon your honorable body the immediate necessity of an appropriation to supply the yard with plenty of water from the river, so that the building and State property may be secure against loss by fire at all times. The best, and perhaps most feasible way to do this is to force the water into a large cistern or reservoir, to be built on the hill, on the north side of the yard, from which water may be conducted into all the shops and buildings pertaining to the prison. So arranged, the night guard could, in case of fire, flood any room or roof on the whole premises, without waiting for any other assistance; and thus, probably, save thousands of dollars' damage to the State. As insurance companies re-

fuse to issue policies on Penitentiary buildings and property, it behooves us to take every necessary precaution to become secure against fire, as far as possible. Conflagrations in prison yards are very common casualties, and we have had a pretty fair sample of it here; and, without some reliable fixtures to fight it off, may have again. It will cost, these times, something like \$10,000 to do what we want. But when once properly done it will be a permanent fixture, and make us comparatively secure from loss by fire for all time to come, and perhaps save the destruction of \$20,000, \$50,000 or \$100,000 worth of buildings and State property. It is true a common old foggy fire apparatus, for being worked by hand, may be had for a much less figure. But then we might all burn out before we could get men and water enough together to make it available. And then they are a poor make-shift at best, while the other is always cocked and ready for action.

As Messrs. Winterbotham & Jones' contract for the convict labor expired in June, 1864, a considerable time before a new letting was consummated, we had to make the best use and disposition of the labor we could until Mr. Thomas Hale, the present Lessee of the prison labor, commenced working them, which was in January, 1865. During the interval we managed to keep the men profitably employed on the work of improving the premises, excavating, building Warden's house, yard wall, &c.

Thomas Hale, to whom the Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the last General Assembly, awarded the convict labor for the next ensuing ten years, associated with himself in the business Capt. B. W. Davis and Lieut. I. Russell, Winterbotham, under the style of Hale, Davis & Co. The new Lessees are now laboring all the men we can spare them from the State work and those set aside for doing chores. I think the new firm are progressing well, and am happy to say they seem to have a due regard to the interests of the State, as well as their own. A true copy of the new contract will be found appended.

With the assistance of C. C. Nourse, Esq., the then Attorney General, we made a final settlement with Messrs. Winterbotham & Jones, in 1864, and wound up everything in as equitable and satisfactory a manner as possible, under the difficult circumstances that surrounded us. The Clerk's report, below, will give the figures.

For general support, with present prices in prospective, we shall

require \$22,000 to last us through the next two years, aside from what we may realize from the convict labor. I therefore ask that that amount be appropriated for the purpose. Should prices recede, we will not need to draw the full amount, as I make it a rule to draw only as bills are made payable.

The way that salaries now stand, we shall need the following appropriations for salaries of officers for the ensuing two years, viz.:

Warden,.....	\$2,000 00
Deputy Warden,.....	1,500 00
Clerk,.....	1,500 00
Chaplain,.....	1,000 00
Physician,.....	730 00
2 Night Guards, \$45 per month,.....	2,160 00
9 Day Guards, \$40 per month,.....	8,760 00
1 Hospital Steward, \$40 per month,.....	960 00
1 Turn key, \$40 per month,.....	960 00

Total,.....\$19,570 00

Should our numbers increase much, we shall be forced to have one or two more guards. And also if we continue our improvements with convict labor, it may be necessary to employ one or more extra guards in consequence. I therefore recommend that a contingent appropriation of \$2,880 be made to cover such emergency. As all are required to subsist themselves, the salaries are altogether inadequate to the amount of labor to be performed. And I have found it very difficult to keep good, reliable men as guards at these rates. Their duties are extremely onerous, through the entire week, Sundays not excepted. Other States, in institutions of this kind, subsist their officers and guards, and require them to sleep nights at the prison or within call, which is as it should be. We know not what emergency may arise during any night to require the presence of all hands aloft, and they should always be accessible. I therefore suggest that subsistence be added to their salaries, as a matter of justice.

All business we have had with other State officers has been of the most harmonious and satisfactory character; and I feel under obligations for courtesies extended.

To my Deputy, Clerk, Physicians, Chaplain, and all other officers connected with the prison, I feel to return my thanks for

the many obligations they have placed me under to them, for the faithfulness with which they have uniformly discharged their several arduous duties.

Just as I had finished my report, I learn that the Messrs. Miller have purchased the above grounds. They will probably sell a portion to the State.

I have just received our Physician's report, in which he recommends that the Hospital Steward shall be appointed by the Prison Physician. This would be well enough, provided the Steward was not required to do guard duty. As it is, I am satisfied that all under officers should receive their appointments from the one great head, in order to save any jars or discord.

E. A. LAYTON, Warden.

RECAPITULATION.

For general support, for two years from Jan. 1, 1866..	\$22,000
For officers, for two years from Jan. 1, 1866.....	6,730
For guards, for two years from Jan. 1, 1866.....	12,840
For extra guards, for two years from Jan. 1, 1866....	2,880
For fixtures for safety against fire.....	10,000
For converting west wing into cells.....	10,000
For extending sewer to Mississippi river.....	8,000
For enlarging yards.....	8,000
For repairing cell room.....	6,600
For Warden's house, heating and gas fixtures.....	2,000
For convict kitchen.....	1,000
For gutters.....	1,000
For wall.....	1,000
For wash house fixtures.....	500
Total.....	\$92,550

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

Articles of agreement entered into this 21st day of November, A. D. 1864, between Edward A. Layton, Warden of the Iowa State Penitentiary, Edward Johnstone and Joel C. Walker, Commissioners for and in behalf of the State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Hale of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain sealed proposals have heretofore been made

by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part, for and in the name of the State of Iowa: Now therefore it is agreed—

First—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of ten years from the first day of January, A. D. 1865, the labor and service of not to exceed one hundred and fifty convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary, (if so many there may be under the specifications hereinafter contained,) to be employed by said party of the second part, at the following trades and occupations, to-wit: Coopering and manufacturing Agricultural Implements. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent the Warden from employing a limited number of convicts in shoemaking and tailoring for the use of the convicts.

Second—It is agreed by the party of the first part that for the use of said labor during the term of this lease the party of the second part shall use the following shops now situated in said prison yard, to-wit: all the shops, dry houses and boiler house. And it is further agreed and understood that for said labor, the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of forty and one-third ($40\frac{1}{3}$) cents per day for each convict.

Third—And for the raw material necessary to carry on said trades and work, the party of the second part shall during the continuance of this lease, have the right to use and occupy of the prison yard the following part thereof: all the prison yard north of the south wall of shop No. six (6).

Fourth—The party of the first part further agrees that said Thomas Hale shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all proper times to instruct said convicts in said trades, and to carry in and out materials and manufactured articles, or they may employ to do the same, such person or persons as the Warden of the Penitentiary may approve—said contractors and employes being, whilst within the walls of said prison yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

Fifth—The convicts so to be employed shall be able-bodied men: by which term is meant, those who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work; and in case of any disagreement between

the party of the second part and the Warden of the Penitentiary, in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the Physician of the Penitentiary.

Sixth—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State, but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

Seventh—It is further agreed that said shops shall be warmed at the expense of the party of the second part, and the security of the fixtures for said heating shall be subject to the approval of the Warden of the Penitentiary.

Eighth—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, to-wit: ten hours *average* through the year, shall be computed.

Ninth—It is further agreed that if at any time the number of prisoners in the Penitentiary should not be sufficient to supply the full number specified in this and other prison contracts now or hereafter let by authority of the State, and also sufficient for cooking, cleaning and other necessary matters, which, in the judgment of the Warden, it may be for the interest of the State to employ them, the number of able-bodied convicts not so employed by the Warden shall be apportioned according to the number contracted to each contractor, reference also being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors.

Tenth—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part within the number hereinbefore specified shall remain idle for want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall still be liable to pay said sum of forty and one-third ($40\frac{1}{3}$) cents per day for each convict so unemployed.

Eleventh—No charge is to be made for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read or write, or does not, from sickness or other cause beyond the control of said party of the second part, perform his ordinary labor.

Twelfth—In case of the loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during

the time for which the State shall not furnish another or rebuild said shops, nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until such shops can, with reasonable diligence, be rebuilt.

Thirteenth—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore specified within the walls of said prison, nor contract or lease convict labor for the same, during the continuance of this lease, without the consent of the party of the second part.

Fourteenth—All tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part, for the use of the hands so employed by him.

Fifteenth—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as finished, and no articles shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time.

The Warden shall have full power to remove, at the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in the shop in violation of this provision, and also all shavings or other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

Sixteenth—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the Prison, or his Deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof. And a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part, or their foreman, each day.

Seventeenth—The party of the second part shall account, with the Warden of the Penitentiary, on the first Monday in each month, for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute his promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes, as upon an original undertaking by them, and each of them. Said notes shall be payable four months after date, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum after maturity.

Eighteenth—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make a settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid, shall remain unpaid after the same shall become due, and after specific demand thereof, then the party of the second part shall, at the

election of the State Census Board of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State shall have the right to resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and to re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

Nineteenth—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foreman, or convicts, nor shall any material or tools be carried from the shops to the convict cells for said purpose.

Twentieth—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden, with the approval of the Census Board.

E. A. LAYTON, Warden,
EDWARD JOHNSTONE, } Commissioners.
J. C. WALKER,

THOMAS HALE.

Approved this 23d day of Nov., A. D. 1864.

W. M. STONE, Governor,
JAS. WRIGHT, Sec'y State, } Census Board.
J. W. CATTELL, Aud. State,
W. H. HOLMES, Treas., }

FORT MADISON, IOWA, }
JUNE 10, 1865. }

To the Census Board of the State of Iowa :

GENTLEMEN: *Whereas*, The bid of Thomas Hale, of the city of Fort Madison, State of Iowa, for the convict labor of said institution, included household implements, together with cooperage and agricultural implements, and *Whereas*, said household implements were struck out of said bid without due consideration, and now I, the said Thos. Hale, ask and pray that the said privilege be restored of manufacturing household implements under said contract, for the good and following reasons, viz. :

That in the said manufacturing of cooperage and agricultural implements, articles made from hard wood, it requires the said Thos. Hale to purchase lighter wood, to enable him to float by river such timber as those articles require, and that he is subject to great loss on said timber on account of not being able to manufacture household implements, and it will also require expensive additions to the machinery in said prison to manufacture said household implements which the said Thos. Hale does not feel justified

in doing, with less than the right so to do for the full term of his contract, and *Whereas*, E. A. Layton, the present Warden, recommends that said portion or kind of work be restored to the contract as originally bid for. Therefore he, the said Hale, prays that you may give the matter due consideration and grant said request.

Hoping to receive a favorable reply,

I am, very respectfully yours,

THOMAS HALE.

JUNE 13, 1865.

The modification herein meets with my approbation and approval.

W. M. STONE, Governor.

JNO. A. ELLIOTT, Auditor.

JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y State.

W. H. HOLMES, Treasurer.

ISAAC L. ALLEN, Att'y General.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CLERK'S OFFICE, IOWA PENITENTIARY,
FORT MADISON, September 30, A. D. 1865.

TO EDWARD A. LAYTON,

Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary—

SIR: In pursuance of law, I herewith submit the following financial statement of the affairs of this Institution for the two years, commencing October 1, 1863, and ending September 30, 1865.

C. F. WOOD, Clerk.

Received from the State of Iowa	\$59,945 75
For general support	\$17,411 00
For guards' salaries.....	12,348 75
For officers' salaries.....	7,523 00
For warden's house.....	5,000 00
For wall.....	6,796 00
For hospital building	8,100 00
For cells	2,002 00
For cell floor.....	284 00
For cistern	125 00
For safe.....	250 00
For contingent.....	106 00
	<hr/>
	\$59,945 75 \$59,945 75

GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1863.....	\$ 330 02
For amount received from State.....	17,411 00
For amount received from United States,	1,475 50
For amount received from Winterbotham	
& Jones	4,731 82
For amount received from Hale, Davis &	
Co.....	708 00

IOWA PENITENTIARY.

For amount received from visitors.....	107 55	
For amount received from provisions ...	36 32	
For amount received from expense gen'l	27 25	
For amount received from gen'l support.	9 00	
For amount received from dis. convict...	3 40	
Paid general support.....		\$23,792 33
Balance on hand September 30, 1865....		1,047 53
	\$24,839 86	\$24,839 86

GUARDS' SALARIES FUND.

For amount received from State.....	\$12,348 75	
Paid guards' salaries.....		\$11,804 52
Balance on hand September 30, 1865....		544 23
	\$12,348 75	\$12,348 75

OFFICERS' SALARIES FUND.

For amount received from State.....	\$7,523 00	
Paid officers' salaries.....		\$6,681 00
Balance on hand September 30, 1865....		842 00
	\$7,523 00	\$7,523 00

CELL FUND.

For amount received from State.....	\$2,002 00	
Balance on hand October 1, 1863.....	1 96	
Balance on hand September 30, 1865....		\$2,003 96
	\$2,003 96	\$2,003 96

WARDEN'S HOUSE FUND.

For amount received from State.....	\$ 5,000 00	
For amount received from Winterbotham & Jones.....	1,000 00	
Brought from vault fund.....	250 00	
Paid Warden's house.....		\$2,812 23
Paid S. Atlee.....		653 41
Paid Hesser & Hale.....		595 51
Paid John Wilson.....		431 82

IOWA PENITENTIARY.

Paid Jacob Styner.....		308 25
Paid J. M. Layton.....		256 00
Paid A. Scott.....		198 00
Paid A. B. Bonneville.....		158 25
Paid H. Myers.....		136 12
Paid George Orm.....		122 87
Paid Joshua Styner.....		119 85
Paid George Muller.....		36 55
Paid McFarland & Eckhart.....		15 40
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1865.....		405 74
	\$6,250 00	\$6,250 00

WALL FUND.

For amount received from State.....	\$ 6,796 00	
For amount received from wall.....	5 50	
Paid wall.....		\$ 989 05
Paid McPherson & Douglass.....		4,800 00
Paid George Muller.....		464 37
Paid A. B. Bonneville.....		480 75
Paid H. Myers.....		22 50
Paid A. Scott.....		6 75
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1865.....		38 08
	\$6,801 50	\$6,801 50

HOSPITAL BUILDING FUND.

For amount received from State.....	\$ 8,100 00	
Paid Hospital building.....		100 00
Paid Hale, Davis & Co.,.....		5,584 35
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1865,....		2,415 65
	\$8,100 00	\$8,100 00

CELL FLOOR FUND.

For amount received from State.....	\$ 284 00	
Paid E. G. Wilson,.....		\$ 162 50
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1865,....		121 50
	\$284 00	\$284 00

CISTERN FUND.

For amount received from State,.....	\$ 125 00	
Paid Hesser & Hale,.....		\$ 6 84
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1865,.....		118 16
	\$125 00	\$125 00

VAULT FUND.

For amount received from State,.....	\$250 00	
Transferred to Warden's House,.....		\$250 00
	\$250 00	\$250 00

CONTINGENT FUND.

For amount received from State,.....	\$106 00	
Paid C. Dunham,.....		\$ 10 50
Paid Wm. Caffery,.....		2 00
Paid Chicago Tribune Co.,.....		9 30
Paid Gazette Co.,.....		5 00
Paid Daily Gate City,.....		4 50
Paid printing and advertising,.....		31 45
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1865,.....		43 45
	\$106 00	\$106 00

CONVICT FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1863,.....	\$ 67 67	
Received from convicts on deposit,.....	520 72	
Paid convicts,.....		\$427 73
Balance on hand September 30, 1865,.....		160 66
	\$588 39	\$588 39

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Dr. Cr.

General support fund, for the past two yrs.	\$24,839 86	\$23,792 33
Guards' salaries fund, " "	12,348 75	11,804 52
Officers' salaries fund, " "	7,523 00	6,681 00
Warden's house fund, " "	6,250 00	5,844 26
Wall fund, " "	6,801 50	6,763 42
Hospital building fund, " "	8,100 00	5,684 35

Cell fund, for the past two years,	2,003 96	
Cell floor fund, " "	284 00	162 50
Cistern fund, " "	125 00	6 84
Vault fund, " "	250 00	250 00
Contingent fund, " "	106 00	62 55
Convict fund, " "	588 39	427 73
Balance on hand September 30, 1865,....		7,740 96

\$69,220 46 \$69,220 46

INCOME..... \$12,506 63

Convict labor for two years,.....	\$10,139 61	
United States, keeping U. S. convicts	1,475 50	
Visitors, receipts for two years,.....	107 55	
Provisions, tallow sold,.....	36 32	
Hale, Davis & Co., horse & wagon s'd,	708 00	
Discharged convicts, hats sold,.....	3 40	
General support, 9 day convict labor,	9 00	
Ex. gen. acc't, wagon s'd, w'k convicts,	27 25	
	\$12,506 63	\$12,506 63

LIABILITIES..... \$1,794 62

Bills payable,.....	\$ 1 95	
Convict cash on hand Sep. 30, 1865,....	160 66	
Guards provided for,.....	530 00	
Officers provided for,.....	842 00	
McFarland & Eckhart provided for,....	104 45	
A. B. Bonneville provided for,.....	54 00	
H. Myers provided for,.....	40 50	
Hesser & Hale provided for,.....	61 06	
	\$1,794 62	\$1,794 62

ASSETS..... \$33,059 87

Hale, Davis & Co.,.....	\$ 6,314 96	
Bills receivable,.....	16,131 47	
George Shedd,.....	100 00	
P. Inskeep,.....	2,772 48	
Cash on hand September 30, 1865,....	7,740 96	
	\$33,059 87	\$33,059 87

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

OF IOWA PENITENTIARY LEDGER, SEPTEMBER 30, A. D. 1865.

NAMES OF ACCOUNTS.	FACE OF LEDGER.		BALANCES.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Officers' Salaries Fund	842.00	\$	\$ 842.00	\$
Wall Fund	6,801.50		6,763.42	38.08
Cell Fund	9,514.05		7,510.99	2,003.96
Convict Fund	1,203.37		1,051.83	151.54
General Support Fund	39,232.97		38,185.44	1,047.53
Guards' Salaries Fund	8,498.75		7,954.52	544.23
Construction	32,300.44		649.00	32,651.44
General Support	45,648.02		3,462.25	42,185.77
Officers' salaries	33,180.97		33,180.97	
Wall	39,125.79		30.60	39,095.19
Cells	16,851.77		16,851.77	
Hospital building	4,615.10		457.45	4,157.65
Repairs	1,047.49		1.87	1,045.62
Convict Labor		58,204.28		58,204.28
Arms and ammunition	177.65		177.65	
Visitors		427.28		427.28
Clothing and bedding	13,858.97		127.48	13,731.49
Clerk's office	1,150.72		8.00	1,142.72
Cell room expense	62.43			62.43
Convict expense	1,607.41			1,607.41
Convicts' kitchen	1,035.66			1,035.66
Discharged convicts	4,868.97		3.40	4,865.57
Expense, general acct.	5,504.81		469.20	5,035.61
Escaped convicts	180.08			180.08
Fuel and lights	12,412.45		38.97	12,373.48
Hospital Build'g Fund	8,100.00		5,684.35	2,415.65
Hospital expense	1,917.56		291.71	1,625.85
Library	373.21			373.21
Postage	269.24			269.24
Printing & advertising	373.55		4.00	369.55
Hale, Davis & Co.	19,615.43		13,300.47	6,314.96
Bills payable	215.91		217.86	1.95
Bills receivable	16,131.47			16,131.47
Provision	35,178.92		166.98	35,011.94
Real estate	700.00			700.00
Salaries of guards	45,174.72		26.25	45,148.47
Work shops	7,072.56		122.50	6,950.06
Warden's expense	256.60			256.60

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF ACCOUNTS.	FACE OF LEDGER.		BALANCES.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
State of Iowa	\$	284,526.26		284,526.26
Convicts	1,243.09	1,394.63		151.54
Express		16.25		16.25
United States	409.50		409.50	
Geo. Shedd	105.50	5.50		100.00
J. W. Davis	820.00	860.00		40.00
F. W. Herminhausen.	1,905.65	1,950.65		45.00
Joseph Huff	1,040.00	1,080.00		40.00
J. M. Layton	1,391.00	1,431.00		40.00
H. H. Unverzagt	1,300.00	1,340.00		40.00
Charles Jewett	1,605.00	1,650.00		45.00
B. J. Muncy	560.00	600.00		40.00
W. A. Young	520.00	560.00		40.00
D. F. Taylor	480.00	520.00		40.00
W. A. Atlee	480.00	520.00		40.00
A. Sorchtig	242.90	282.90		40.00
F. M. Hosselton	240.00	280.00		40.00
E. M. Robinson	160.00	200.00		40.00
J. A. Layton		250.00		250.00
J. H. Reynolds		187.50		187.50
C. F. Wood		187.50		187.50
E. Whinry		92.00		92.00
C. F. Toleman		125.00		125.00
McFarland & Eckhart	404.12	508.57		104.45
A. B. Bonneville	313.50	367.50		54.00
H. Myers	163.12	203.62		40.50
Hesser & Hale	1,082.03	1,143.09		61.06
Contingent Fund	106.00	62.55		43.45
P. Inskeep	3,518.91	746.43		2,772.48
Warden's house fund	6,250.00	5,844.26		405.74
Warden's house	6,334.30			6,334.30
McPherson & Dougls	4,800.00			4,800.00
Cistern	6.84			6.84
Cistern fund	125.00	6.84		118.16
Cell floor fund	284.00	162.50		121.50
Concrete floor	162.50			162.50
J. W. Giles	78.75			78.75
C. Brewster & Co.		1.00		1.00
	452,248.50	452,248.50	344,944.32	344,944.32

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
COUNTY OF LEE, }

C. F. Wood, being duly sworn, upon his oath says that the foregoing "financial statement of the affairs" of the Iowa State Penitentiary, is truly made according

to the best of his knowledge and belief, and as fully as the same appears from the books of the said Penitentiary.

C. F. WOOD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Dec. 2, A. D. 1865.

[L. s.] Witness my name, and seal of office, Dec. 2, A. D. 1865.

D. H. LESUER, Clerk Dist. Court.

STATEMENT OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

Habits.	%	Social State.	%	Mental Cultivation.	%	Crime.	%	Religious Education.	%
Temp't	63	Single	57	Common	50	Larceny	52	Methodist	29
Intem't	19	Married	38	Good	10	Burglary	10	Catholic	22
Mod't	19	Wid'r	5	Read, write	9	Murder	9	Baptist	10
		Widow	1	Poor	19	Counterfeiting	6	Congregatist	3
				None	18	Desertion	4	Presbyterian	4
						Rape	3	Lutheran	3
						Ass't intent to kill	3	Campbellite	2
						Manslaughter	2	Fanatic	2
						Larceny & consp.	2	Dutch Refmd.	2
						Secret stol. goods	2	Christian	2
						Forgery	1	Disciples	1
						Robbery	1	Protestant	1
						Adultery	1	Unit. Breth'n	3
						Seduction	1	Episcopal	2
						Incest	1	None	15
						Bigamy	1		
	101		101		101				101

TERM.	NO.	AGE.	NO.	NATIVITY.	NO.	OCCUPATION.	NO.	COUNTY FROM.	NO.
1 month	1	13	2	New York	20	Farmers	34	Des Moines	10
3	15	1	15	Ohio	15	Laborers	19	Wapello	9
4	116	2	10	Illinois	10	Engineers	4	Scott	9
6	5	17	3	Indiana	9	Cooks	3	Muscatine	7
10	118	2	2	Penn.	8	Carpenters	3	Mahaska	7
16	119	2	8	Ireland	8	Painters	3	Lee	7
18	5	20	6	Kentucky	5	Clerks	3	Clinton	6
22	121	9	4	Missouri	4	Shoemakers	2	Clayton	5
1 year	1322	9	3	Germany	3	Barbers	2	Polk	4
2	1123	8	3	Canada	3	Schoolteachers	2	Johnson	4
24	224	4	4	Rhode Island	2	Bakers	2	Ft. Snelling	5
3	1325	5	2	Iowa	2	Boatmen	2	Dubuque	3
34	226	4	1	Michigan	1	Coopers	2	Lucas	2
4	127	6	1	Louisiana	1	Sailors	2	Jones	2
4	328	4	1	England	1	Wheelwright	1	Bremer	2
4	129	4	1	Wales	1	Mason	1	Butler	2
5	1330	1	1	Virginia	1	Hotel keeper	1	Delaware	2
5	131	4	1	Texas	1	Blacksmith	1	Henry	1
6	5	2	1	Tenn.	1	Railroad man	1	Appanose	1
7	234	1	1	St. Helena	1	Brick-layer	1	Van Buren	1
10	936	1	1	N. Carolina	1	Musician	1	Story	1
10	137	1	1	S. Carolina	1	Policeman	1	Cedar	1
12	138	4	1	Mass.	1	Watch-maker	1	Iowa	1
13	139	2	1	Prussia	1	Bar keeper	1	Jackson	1
								Marion	1
								Tama	1
								Linn	1
								Page	1

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

TERM.	NO.	AGE.	NO.	NATIVITY.	NO.	OCEUPATION.	NO.	COUNTY FROM.	NO.
15 years	1	43	2			Teamster	1	Washington	1
Life	3	45	1			Moulder	1	Wright	1
	47	3				Stone-cutter	1	Fayette	1
	49	1				None	5	Poweshiek	1
	51	2							
	53	1							
	54	1							
	55	1							
	57	1							
	65	1							
	101		101		101		101		101

In confinement, as per report, October 1, 1863..... 70

Total in two years..... 171

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence..... 60

By pardon..... 22

By death..... 1

Sent Hospital for the Insane..... 1

In confinement September 30, 1865..... 87

171

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

IOWA PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL, December 1st, 1865.

To the Warden, E. A. Layton:

SIR:—I herewith present you with my biennial report as Physician and Surgeon to this institution.

Since my last report the health of the convicts has been generally good, there having occurred but one death. This was the case of John H. Tull, whose sentence had been for a long term, and he seemed anxious to die. He entered the prison on the 26th of October, 1863, and died August 21st, 1864, at a time when there was an unusual amount of sickness in our community. The Deputy Warden and Hospital Steward were both sick, and you had to place in charge of the hospital, a man who was ignorant of the duties of the steward. To this I attribute, perhaps, the loss of this man. His death was unexpected to me at the time; but I had no confidence that my prescriptions, &c., would be as carefully and accu-

rately carried out as they always have been by Mr. J. W. Davis, who has now filled the position for more than two years very satisfactorily to me.

The stewardship is a very confining business. He should reside at the prison in order that he could be called at any hour to carry out the views of the physician in cases under treatment and to administer to new cases until the time of the physician's regular visits, or to summon him if in his judgment it is necessary. The position is peculiarly well suited to medical students, and should be filled by appointment of the physician. There should be two authorized who would do the duties alternately, day about; thus giving relief to each other, and time for study at the physician's private office. By this arrangement young men could be obtained who would be capable, and who would thus have fine opportunity to enter on the study of our profession, practically, and advantageously to all concerned. The salary, in this case, should be increased to about sixty dollars per month, or thirty dollars for each. It would be just to pay this for the extra duty of being compelled to rise at night when necessary.

Pleasant Fouts, who entered the prison on the 15th of January, 1855, a life convict, attempted to commit suicide on the 8th of August, 1864, by cutting his throat with a carving knife. It was too dull or he would have succeeded. It was done, as doubtless the crime for which he was sent here, in a fit of insanity. For that murder he should be sent to (if there had been one) the Hospital for the insane. Perhaps the Legislature in its wisdom may authorize his removal to that institution, as this is poorly calculated for such patients.

There is another class of convicts here, who, in my opinion, (though perhaps this more properly belongs to the Chaplain to recommend) should be otherwise provided for. I allude to the young boys less than sixteen years of age, of whom there are perhaps six or eight. For such, there should be provided in our State an institution to take charge of them during their minority—to educate and to completely restrain them from crime. This institution is poorly suited to their wants. They are not capable of performing the hard labor given for the punishment of crimes incident to adults; hence they cannot be placed under the discipline intend-

ed for such, and it may be well doubted whether they are not made worse, especially by short terms.

Our hospital accommodations remain the same as at my last report, yet we are looking forward hopefully to that in progress of construction. The very good health of the prisoners for the past two years may, I think, in part, be attributed to so much of the labor being done outside of the shops upon the new buildings, &c. There is no cause here for sickness, except the confinement, for no pains are spared to keep every thing in perfect order. The diet is plain and substantial. The cells are kept scrupulously clean as well as the persons who occupy them. New convicts are frequently sent here from county jails requiring the use of water and soap, ointments, washes and medicine to purify them and make them fit for clean cells and to avoid contamination of the whole institution.

In conclusion allow me to express my gratitude to you and all your officers for their friendly co-operation to make my practice successful and agreeable.

EDWARD WHINERY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, to the Iowa Penitentiary.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To His Excellency, Wm. M. Stone,

Governor of the State of Iowa:

SIR:—The Rev. Mr. Williams was Chaplain during the first year included in this report. Upon his resignation, Sept. 30th, 1864, the responsible duties of this office were imposed upon the pastor of the Baptist Church, Fort Madison, from which he is now relieved by the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Sanford as his successor. During this year, the services have been shared in by the pastors of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches.

In preaching the Word it has been our purpose to present the practical truths of the gospel, and make the way of Salvation plain, so that "he who runneth may read." After this faithful sowing of the good seed of the kingdom, the results of the harvest are left to the angel reapers. The fixed attention, the tearful eye, not less than private journals of some of the convicts, which have come to my hand, indicate that God's word has not been spoken in vain. The seed of Divine Truth seems to be producing "the blade, the ear, and the full corn in the ear." However, we have

left all decision respecting the genuineness of conversion, and the sincerity of professed penitence for Him who "looketh not upon the outward appearance," but "knoweth what is in man."

Not altogether the most guilty, hardened and unimpressible people of our young State, wear the striped uniform of the I. P. Here, too, with steady habits, and regular physical employment, the mind naturally settles down under the consideration that one's lot is unchangeably fixed for a definite period, so that the convicts are to be regarded as a favorable class, rather than to be considered beyond the reach of that Divine Grace, which, through the gospel becomes "the power of God unto salvation to every one who believeth." None certainly have better opportunities for healthful Sabbath reflections than the inmates of this prison. Immediately after supplying the physical wants each Sabbath morning, the moral and religious necessities receive attention. God's truth, which is "able to make wise unto salvation" is unfolded in the public preaching. God's word and religious works are furnished the convicts in their cells, so that during the quiet and rest of God's holy day, they must think, and it would be strange if the truth did not affect their hearts. No doubt the silent influences of the Sabbath contribute much to the peace, prosperity, and good order which are apparent in the Iowa Penitentiary.

In short, the object contemplated in the imprisonment of convicts can only be accomplished by a high toned, moral and deeply religious influence brought continually to bear upon them.

The only true reform flows from the religion of Jesus Christ, and the clearer and more constantly the simple and practical doctrines of grace are presented, the more satisfactory must be the result.

I am, dear sir, yours obediently,

C. F. TOLMAN.