

REPORT
OF THE WARDEN

OF THE

IOWA PENITENTIARY,

TO THE GOVERNOR,

FOR THE TWO YEARS COMMENCING OCTOBER 1, 1861, AND
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1863.

DES MOINES:
F. W. PALMER, STATE PRINTER.
1864.

REPORT

OF THE WARDEN

IOWA PENITENTIARY

OFFICERS OF THE IOWA PENITENTIARY.

-
- E. A. LAYTON, WARDEN.
 - J. H. REYNOLDS, DEPUTY WARDEN.
 - D. H. LESUER, CLERK.
 - REV. A. C. WILLIAMS, CHAPLIN.
 - ED. WHINERY, M. D., PHYSICIAN.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, IOWA PENITENTIARY, }
FORT MADISON, SEPTEMBER 30, A. D. 1863. }

To His Excellency, Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor of the State of Iowa :

SIR: As provided by statute, I herewith subuit to you my Biennial Report of the affairs and condition of the Penitentiary, commencing October 1st, 1861, and ending September 30th, 1863. I am happy to say that there have not been any escapes in that time.

The finances of the institution are also remarkably healthy, as will be seen by reference to the Financial Report of the Clerk, herewith submitted. It will be borne in mind, that four years ago an appropriation was made by the General Assembly of \$35,000, for general support for two years, based upon the estimates made from past experience, by the Inspectors and Warden. The two years were gone through for which the appropriation was made, and footing up, I found there was more than enough of that amount left to run us two years more, and consequently asked nothing further on that score. And now, at the end of *four* years,—notwithstanding goods and supplies have advanced to an enormous figure, and I have been, and am likely to be, compelled to pay very high for almost every article used for Prison support,—there was yet undrawn of the appropriation of 1859, over \$12,000, at the close of the last two years, being more than half enough, even with present prospects, to run us the next two years. I therefore ask but the small sum of \$10,000 to be appropriated for general support. In this connection I would just say, that I have not at any time drawn on the Auditor for any more of the appropriation than was necessary for present or immediate use; consequently no unnecessary interest has accrued against the State, and I have no risk of other losses.

I am sorry to record the accident by fire, which occurred on the

16th of June, 1862; yet I feel conscious that no blame is to be attached to the officers of the Prison. The fire originated in the engine room, and no doubt was occasioned by the large amount of combustible matter accumulated there by the workmen, for the purpose of making steam. A sudden gust of wind doubtless blew the light shavings into the furnace, or rather the embers beneath the furnace, and the flame spread like lightning through the large amount of lumber and rubbish in the vicinity; and as we are entirely without any kind of fire apparatus, (as is also the town of Fort Madison,) it was utterly impossible to save the old shops, for they were immediately connected with the engine room, and had a large amount of lumber, shavings, wood, &c., piled in and against them.

Notwithstanding the citizens of town generally turned out and worked with a will, it was with great labor and difficulty that the cell-room building was saved. The shops burned were not really valuable, and had it not been that they answered as a kind of make-shift for the present, and in lieu of better ones, would have been very little loss. As it was, they could ill be spared, and aside from the loss to the State, of course the contractors sustained quite a loss in machinery, &c., aside from their inability to labor a portion of the men at their regular business. This, however, was in part made up by the contract being awarded to them for rebuilding suitable shops, which enabled them to use the men advantageously while the new shops were in process of construction. And when completed, the new shops possessed great advantages over those burned, both to State and contractors. They are very much larger, costing the State much less for guarding, and far more convenient for those having the labor. Besides, they are built in the best and most substantial manner.

The new shops consist of four rooms,—No. 1, blacksmiths' shop, 40 by 90 feet, and No. 2, wood-work shop, second story, same size. No. 3, saw shop, 40 by 100 feet, and No. 4, finishing shop, second story, same size. Then we have No.'s 5 and 6, built in 1859, 40 by 105 feet, No. 5 being used as a cooper shop, and No. 6 at present unoccupied. These shops all have 12-foot stories, and are well built, with slate roofs. We also put up a first class boiler-house, made fire-proof, and disconnected entirely with any other building, together with a good dry-house, and also a steaming and bending house, with a dry-kiln attached.

In order to put up the new shops and other improvements, in accordance with the Prison plans, after the fire, it was necessary to excavate the hill on the north, so as to set the board fence back to where the wall should be when completed, which was done by the lessees, mostly with convict labor. After the fire, yourself and Attorney General Nourse visited the Prison, and it was agreed among us that shops would have to be built. Plans were consequently fixed upon and the contract entered into with Messrs. Winterbotham and Jones, for the construction of the new shops, which they built for the State, in accordance with the following contract, to-wit:

"This agreement, made and entered into this 27th day of June, A. D. 1862, between the State of Iowa by the Governor of the State of Iowa and the Warden of the Penitentiary of said State, of the first part, and John H. Winterbotham and G. A. Jones of the second part, witnesseth: That said parties of the second part do hereby agree with the party of the first part to build for the State of Iowa, two shops in the Prison yard of the Iowa Penitentiary, of the following dimensions, character and description, to-wit: One shop one hundred feet long and forty feet wide, from outside walls inclusive, two stories high, each story of the height and measurement of the new shop now standing; said shop to be in all respects of the material, quality and finish, with corresponding windows, doors, stairways and conveniences, in all respects with the new shops now standing, except as follows:

"1st—There shall be no cellar, but the foundation wall shall be four feet, of good rubble stone, three feet below the grade of the yard.

"2d—There shall be no attic floor and no joists for the same, but the roof shall in all respects be framed, braced and girdered as the present new shop.

"This shop shall be located at the north end of the present shop, and run at right angles therewith; the west end of the shop to be set parallel with the west wall of the present shop, leaving a passage three feet between the two shops, which shall be graded and paved so as to carry off any water that it may be necessary to provide against.

"The second shop shall adjoin the first on the east, and shall be ninety feet long and of the same width as the first shop. The first

story of the second shop shall be completed for a blacksmith in accordance with the plans and specifications furnished by Mr. Edwards, and now in possession of the Warden, except so far as it relates to a partition and fixtures for a wash-house in the end of the shop, which is dispensed with. The second shop is also to be two stories; the second story is to be completed in a manner corresponding with the second story of the first shop, omitting the attic floor as in the first shop, but roof, frame and girders, &c., to be the same as the same shop now standing. No window in the east gable of this shop. The gutters and spouting to be of the same character as on the new shop now standing.

"The dirt to be filled in and about the foundation of both shops as specified in the specifications for the blacksmith shop. The doors, windows, stairways, privies and all other conveniences of the new shop now standing, to be in each of said shops and each story thereof. The flues and ventilators of the blacksmith shop to be carried up through the second story and to be finished in the manner specified in the original specifications. All of said, and the work hereinafter specified, to be done under the superintendence of the Warden of the Penitentiary and to his satisfaction, and to be of good material, as specified in the specification for the blacksmith shop, as before referred to. The parties of the second part, further agree to build in the rear of the blacksmith shop a brick boiler room, 40 by 13 feet outside, 8 feet in height of wall to spring of arch, to be an iron bar on each side $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, the whole length to be tied by rods of iron every 6 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Arch on back end to be five feet wide and bricked up. Iron door at front end 6 by 3 feet, hung on iron frame. The roof to be brick arched, and covered with cement and canvas, or other material to the satisfaction of the Warden; the foundation wall to be 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth, 20 inches at bottom, 16 inches at the top; the stone wall to be laid in mortar. The party of the second part further agrees to furnish material to the Warden, at market value, to enable him to build wash house and additional fencing, to the amount of one hundred and ninety-four dollars.

"In consideration whereof, and in full pay and satisfaction thereof, the party of the first part agree to pay and allow Winterbotham & Jones the sum of eight thousand dollars, to be paid in manner following, to wit: The stone and brick taken from the ruins of the old shop, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200.00); when the work

is half completed the sum of (cash) \$1200.00; when said work is all finished and complete, the sum of (cash) \$1300.00. The balance, to-wit, the sum of five thousand three hundred dollars, is to be settled by crediting in full the amount with interest, less the amount of the costs to which the State is chargeable of a certain judgment rendered in the District Court of Lee county, Iowa, in favor of the Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary vs. said Winterbotham & Jones, the balance of said sum to be credited to Winterbotham & Jones, on account for convict labor. It is further agreed that all of said work shall be done and completed and said shops ready for use by the first day of October next hereafter.

"It is further agreed between the parties hereto, that the parties of the second part shall build a brick dry house with stone foundation, 25 by 14 feet, arched with fire proof roof, in the rear of said shops. Said shops when completed to be appraised and estimated by Edwards, Architect, and the Warden, and the amount thereof to be allowed and credited to said Winterbotham & Jones, on account of convict labor. It is further agreed in consideration thereof, that the parties of the second part shall build for their own use during the remaining time of their lease, a good cistern, of at least the size and character, specified in specifications for a cistern now in the possession of the Warden, and that at the expiration of the lease said cistern to be the property of the State.

"It is further agreed that the credits upon the judgment aforesaid and all credits hereinbefore provided for on account for moneys due or to become due for convict labor shall be of the date of the completion of said shops and buildings.

"Witness our hands, at Fort Madison, this 27th day of June A. D. 1862. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, Gov. Iowa.
E. A. LAYTON, Warden, I. P.
WINTERBOTHAM & JONES."

And received their pay as follows:

April 20th 1863.

"Received of Edward A. Layton, on the within contract heretofore and of this date, and in full of extra work, as per bill rendered as follows:

Old material named in contract,	\$200 00
Money as per receipts heretofore,	2500 00
Credit on Judgment of Dec. 14, 1861,	945 59
	<hr/>
	\$2645 59

"Receipts to be applied on convict labor account since June 1st, 1861,	4859 05
	<hr/>
	\$8504 64
The above is in full of the eight thousand dollars mentioned in the within contract less \$194, for lumber and material not yet settled,	\$7,806 00
Also account for extra work settled at,	310 79
Estimated cost of Dry Kiln, including Slate roof which W. & J. agree to put on without further charge.....	387 85
	<hr/>
	\$8,504 64

The above settlement is correct and includes only the matters above stated, and the shops and other improvements are hereby delivered to the State of Iowa.

E. A. LAYTON, Warden I. P.
WINTERBOTHAM & JONES."

The above settlement made by Attorney General Nourse with Winterbotham & Jones, and endorsed on the back of the original contract, seems to be a little indefinite, and does not sufficiently explain itself. And as we have not been able to get the bill of items, it does not properly appear on our books, nor do we know whether it includes the bill of Winterbotham & Jones for excavating, of sum \$430.

Here let me urge the importance of an appropriation sufficient to put in the Prison Yard a good and complete Fire Engine and fixtures, as fires are of frequent occurrence in institutions of this kind. Had there been one here on the 16th of June, 1862, much damage might have been averted.

I feel that I cannot too strongly urge an appropriation for the completion of the Octagon, or some other building, that we may have a Convicts' Kitchen, Dining Room, Chapel and Hospital: all of which are of the utmost importance, both as matters of convenience and safety. The poor old wooden building now being used for those purposes is but a sorry affair at best, and entirely inadequate to the wants of the prison, aside from being very unsafe, both as to fire and good discipline. The way we are now situated, if a man is sick he must be carried, in all kinds of weather, from the cell room to the old frame make-shift hospital in the morning and

back at night, no matter how bad his case may be. The Octagon foundation is already built one story high, in the best and most substantial manner, and I recommend the sum of Seventy Thousand dollars, to be appropriated for its early completion. This sum is thought to be sufficient to furnish material and pay proper overseers of the men, the main part of the work to be done by convict labor.

Another obvious reason for the completion of the Octagon is, that we would then have a safe and proper place to confine men who become in part or in whole, insane, which is not of unfrequent occurrence in an institution of this kind. We are now running great risk of injury to ourselves and others, from a case of this kind.

A considerable portion of the foundation for the contemplated Warden's House is also in—and as the Prison is likely to fill up very rapidly after the close of the war, which no doubt will be the case ere another two years pass, it will be necessary to have more cell room—I therefore recommend that the Warden's house as provided in the plans and specifications for the Prison, be erected, so that the portion of the cell room building, now occupied as a Warden's residence, may be used for cell purposes. The cost of constructing the Warden's house, as proposed, will be about Thirteen thousand dollars, with the assistance of convict labor, and I ask that amount to be appropriated for that purpose.

By all means, the walls around the Prison yard should be completed at the earliest day practicable. At present the West wall is nearly completed, being 384 feet long, and the piers at each end are up, together with a brick octagonal Guard House on the South-west pier, but there is only a very temporary wooden Guard House on the North-west pier.

The entire North side of the yard, a distance of 340 feet, is now enclosed by two-inch pine lumber or grub plank, 20 feet high, and cannot safely stand a great length of time; and a wall is imperatively necessary to the safety of the Prison.

The East wall is to be 350 feet long; about 210 feet of which is up to the proper height, (22 feet less the coping,) but the coping is not yet on; leaving 140 feet of wall yet to build, and the pier and Guard House at the North-east corner. The pier at the South-east corner is also up, and a good brick Guard House on it.

On the South, the Cell Room building forms 200 feet of wall, and there is about 14 feet of wall up at the South-west corner, from the pier to the cell room, part of which is arched and forms a wagon gate-way; the gates being of heavy lumber, iron bound all over. At the east end of the cell room is laid the Octagon foundation; which building, when up, will form 66 feet more of the south wall, leaving about 53 feet of wall to build on the south.

It would be of great advantage to the State, as well as to Contractors, if the west wall was put upon the west line of the Prison grounds, which would make the yard 235 feet larger east and west, being more than two-thirds of its present size. It is estimated that there is rock enough buried in the foundation of the present west wall to make the wall good where proposed, and also build the extra walls at each end. And as the main part of the work could be done with convict labor, I recommend that a sum sufficient to get the necessary extra lime, and other material, and to pay the indispensable outside labor, be appropriated for that purpose; say about Fifteen thousand dollars.

Our Cell Room is floored at present with very rough grub plank, loosely laid down, being not only impossible to keep it clean, but affording a great harbor for rats. I respectfully ask an appropriation of Three hundred dollars to floor the cell room properly.

Owing to the fire, and the decrease in the number of convicts, I have not expended the small appropriations made two years ago for new locks to a portion of the cells, and for the construction of a vault for the safe keeping of books and papers belonging to the State. The latter, as contemplated, was found to be rather inexpedient, as future changes in the present building would render it necessary to tear it away again, so the project has been abandoned for the present. The locks are very much wanted yet, but the appropriation is found to be too small to cover the expense, at the advanced rates of such wares. I therefore ask an additional appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars for locks.

For the past year I have experienced great trouble in keeping good men as Guards. The pay is entirely inadequate to the labor and responsibility. Labor, as well as every thing a man has to buy, is very high and it is not right that the State should pay her men so little. House Guards are now allowed thirty-five dollars per month, and Wall Guards only thirty dollars,—and they all

board themselves. They are on duty from early morn until late at night, and put in a good portion of every Sabbath the same way; and about every fourth Sunday they are on duty all day. I respectfully recommend that the pay of Wall and House Guards be raised to forty-five dollars per month, and Night Guards be allowed fifty dollars per month.

At present we have no female department, or proper place to keep one. And as females are often convicted and need to be punished, instead of being turned loose upon community for want of a safe and convenient place to restrain them, I would urge the necessity of an appropriation for the erection of the female wing to the prison buildings, in accordance with the plans; and that an appropriation of sixteen thousand dollars be made for the same.

Since I have been Warden men have been sent from distant counties in the State to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for very short terms, ranging from ten to thirty ydays, three to six months, and so on. Now it does seem to me that a man never should be sent to the Penitentiary for a less term than one year. Anything less than that should be a county charge. These short-term men seldom do any good after they get out, and merely laugh at their punishment, and do worse than before. I would suggest that Judges be restricted in their sentences to not *less* than one year in the Penitentiary for any crime.

The past year I deemed it prudent to only employ a Chaplain for a portion of the time, paying him in accordance with the labor performed, which amounted to three hundred dollars, thus saving two hundred dollars to the State. This was done because of the limited number of convicts, in part, and partly because that under the present labor contract, we have no right to interfere with convicts during working hours.

There is a strong probability that more cells will be necessary before the close of another two years, and to provide for such a necessity I suggest that an appropriation of ten thousand dollars, as a provision for such contingency, to be drawn with the approval of the Governor.

The Diminution Act still works well, and many of the convicts avail themselves of its benefits. It inspires men to do right, and rewards them for obeying the laws, at the same time that they are being punished for disobedience.

I can safely say that the prison discipline is remarkably good, and that the most perfect order and subordination prevail in every department. I have the hearty co-operation of all my under officers in the management of the men.

When the length of the days will permit, the men are taken from their cells to the work shops at 6 A. M., and returned at 6 P. M. They are required to work diligently for the contractors during the time they are in the shops, save when sickness or other disability prevents their doing so. As the days grow shorter in the fall the men are taken out as early as they can see, and kept out as long as the light will permit.

For a full and accurate Financial Report, I refer you to the following tables, as made up by my Clerk; and I ask a careful inspection of them by all who feel interested.

As some of our estimates may overrun and others fall short, it might be well to provide that the overplus on some be used to make up the deficiency of others.

At the May term, 1862, of the District Court of Lee county, Iowa, at Fort Madison, J. F. Edwards obtained a judgment against me as Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary, for \$854.73, upon a note given him, for services as Engineer, by direction of the Inspectors.

This claim was presented to "Joint Committee," sent here to investigate the affairs of this institution in 1860, and was rejected by them. The whole amount that will be due on this judgment up to January 1, 1864, will be \$935.93. I think it very important that some provision should be made by the Legislature to meet this debt, and therefore recommend that an appropriation be made for that purpose.

This note, upon which the above judgment was obtained, does not appear on the books of the prison, and is not stated in the Clerk's report of the "Liabilities" of the Institution.

There is a plat of ground between the prison and the river, in all perhaps from six to eight acres. I think it could now be bought at a very reasonable figure, and would be a valuable acquisition to the prison grounds; more particularly if the State was working the labor.

If the city would vacate Third and Fourth Streets—which could be done without detriment to any one—it would be worth more than all the other grounds belonging to the prison.

Since writing the above, I have had occasion to take one Michael Welsh to the Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant, on a warrant from your Excellency, as provided in Section No. 1464, Revision of 1860. The Superintendent, Dr. Patterson, did not like to receive him, for the reason that they have no secure place for the safe keeping of convicts, and informed me he should not take any more if he could avoid it. He thought the admitting of convicts into the Asylum would have a very bad tendency as to the good discipline of that Institution. I mention this matter as being a strong argument in favor of an appropriation for the erection of a proper Hospital for this prison. We have several persons now in confinement who are partially insane, and we are liable to have a bad case at any time.

George Shedd, formerly one of the Inspectors of the prison, brought suit against the Penitentiary to recover pay upon a note given him by the former Warden, P. Inskeep, for services as Inspector, which claim was disallowed, as in the case of Mr. Edwards, heretofore referred to. At the December term 1863, of the District Court now sitting in this place, judgment was rendered in his favor for \$99.97 with interest at eight per cent. per annum. I call attention to this matter, that some provision may be made to discharge this debt.

Yours Respectfully,

E. A. LAYTON, Warden.

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

Estimates made by J. F. Edwards, Architect for the completion of the Octagon and Female Wing of the Iowa Penitentiary and other improvements at the present cost of material and labor.

Total cost of Octagon and Female Wing,		
including sixty cells,	\$99,883	
Deduct saving in convict labor,	13,579	\$86,304
Total cost of Warden's house,	14,025	
Deduct saving in convict labor,	1,504	12,511
Total cost of finishing Prison Wall as now begun,	11,540	
Deduct forty per cent. for convict labor, ..	4,616	6,924

IOWA PENITENTIARY.

Additional cost to enlarge the prison yard, 14,311			
Deduct convict labor,.....	6,000		
Deduct stone in old wall,.....	2,000	8,000	6,311
Total required as per estimate of J. F. Edwards,.....			13,235
For locks for cell doors,.....	150		
For repairing floor in cell room,.....	300		450

APPROPRIATION REQUIRED FOR THE GENERAL EXPENSES OF
THE PRISON FOR THE ENSUING TWO YEARS.

GENERAL SUPPORT.

In addition to amount undrawn, to-wit: \$12,769.18, to September 30, 1863,.....	\$10,000
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OFFICERS' SALARIES.

Warden for two years from January 1, 1864,...	2,000	
Deputy Warden for two years from Jan. 1, 1864,	1,500	
Clerk for two years from January 1, 1864,.....	1,500	
Chaplain for two years from January 1, 1864,...	1,000	
Physician for two years from January 1, 1864,...	730	6,730.00

GUARDS' SALARIES.

Balance undrawn,.....	3,255.16	10,224.37
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ADDITIONAL FOR TWO YEARS.

If the pay of guards is advanced, as recommen- ded in Warden's Report, an addition of	2,880.00
	<u>\$29,834.37</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CLERK'S OFFICE, IOWA PENITENTIARY,
FORT MADISON, September 30, A. D. 1863. }

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, 1861, and ending September 30, 1863:

Received from the State of Iowa,.....	\$33,716 30
For general support,.....	\$12,169 43
For guards' salaries,.....	10,485 97
For officers' salaries,.....	6,477 50
For work shops,.....	2,500 00
For past indebtedness,.....	1,753 90
For cistern,.....	125 00
For library,.....	100 00
For contingent,.....	93 00
For ash house,.....	11 50
	<u>\$33,716 30—\$33,716 30</u>

GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1861,.....	\$ 67 64
For amount received from State,.....	12,169 43
For amount received from United States,.....	1,064 00
For amount received from visitors,.....	85 55
For amount received from provision,.....	70 90
For amount received from fuel and lights,.....	36 80
Brought from officers' salaries fund,.....	250 00
Paid general support,.....	\$13,414 30
Balance on hand September 30, 1863,.....	330 02
	<u>\$13,744 32—\$13,744 32</u>

IOWA PENITENTIARY.

GUARDS' SALARIES FUND.

For amount received from State,.....	\$10,485 97	
Brought from general support fund,.....	2 38	
Paid guards' salaries,.....		\$10,488 35
	<u>\$10,488 35</u>	<u>\$10,488 35</u>

OFFICERS' SALARIES FUND.

For amount received from State,.....	\$6,477 50	
Brought from general support fund,.....	250 00	
Paid officers' salaries,.....		\$6,477 50
Transferred to general support fund,.....		250 00
	<u>\$6,727 50</u>	<u>\$6,727 50</u>

WORK SHOP FUND.

For amount received from State,.....	\$2,500 00	
Paid Winterbotham & Jones,.....		\$2,500 00
	<u>\$2,500 00</u>	<u>\$2,500 00</u>

PAST INDEBTEDNESS FUND.

For amount received from State,.....	\$1,753 90	
Paid McHenry & Dinsmore,.....		\$1,753 90
	<u>\$1,753 90</u>	<u>\$1,753 90</u>

CISTERN FUND.

For amount received from State,.....	\$125 00	
Paid Winterbotham & Jones,.....		\$125 00
	<u>\$125 00</u>	<u>\$125 00</u>

LIBRARY FUND.

For amount received from State,.....	\$100 00	
Paid H. W. Thomas,.....		\$32 25
Paid H. Deidrich,.....		8 00
Paid C. Webster,.....		59 75
	<u>\$100 00</u>	<u>\$100 00</u>

CONTINGENT FUND.

For amount received from State,.....	\$93 00
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IOWA PENITENTIARY.

Paid F. W. Palmer,.....		8 00
Paid J. F. Edwards,.....		70 00
Paid C. Dunham,.....		4 50
Paid Daily Gate City,.....		10 50
	<u>\$93 00</u>	<u>\$93 00</u>

ASH HOUSE FUND.

For amount received from State,.....	\$11 50	
Paid W. P. Staub,.....		4 00
Paid T. L. Shaw,.....		7 50
	<u>\$11 50</u>	<u>\$11 50</u>

CONVICTS' FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1861,.....	88 29	
Received from convicts on deposit,.....	386 00	
Paid convicts,.....		406 62
Balance on hand September 30; 1863,.....		67 67
	<u>474 29</u>	<u>474 29</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

	Dr.	Cr.
Cell fund, reported two years ago,....	\$7,512 05	\$7,510 09
General support, for the past two years	13,744 32	13,414 30
Guards' salaries' fund, " " ..	10,488 35	10,488 35
Officers' salaries' fund, " " ..	6,727 50	6,727 50
Work shop fund, " " ..	2,500 00	2,500 00
Past indebtedness fund, " " ..	1,753 90	1,753 90
Cistern fund, " " ..	125 00	125 00
Library fund, " " ..	100 00	100 00
Contingent fund, " " ..	93 00	93 00
Ash house fund, " " ..	11 50	11 50
Convicts' fund, " " ..	474 29	406 62
Balance on hand September 30, 1863,..		399 65
	<u>\$43,529 91</u>	<u>\$43,529 91</u>

IOWA PENITENTIARY.

INCOME		16,309 41	
Convict labor, for two years,	15,052 16		
United States, keeping U. S. convicts	1,064 00		
Visitors, receipts for two years,	85 55		
Provisions, for tallow sold,	70 90		
Fuel and lights, for oil barrels sold,	36 80		
	<u>\$16,309 41</u>	<u>\$16,309 41</u>	

LIABILITIES ,		\$2,144 20	
Bills payable, as reported 2 years ago	217 86		
Convicts, cash on hand Sept. 30, 1863	68 67		
Guards, provided for,	410 00		
Officers, " "	792 00		
Mourton case, provided for,	5 35		
C. & J. Brewster, "	64 78		
T. W. Barhydt, "	70 50		
J. Stenger & Co., "	196 56		
F. W. Palmer, "	14 00		
Conradt & Tamme, "	283 48		
Daily Gate City, "	1 50		
C. Dunham, "	2 50		
Wm. Caffrey, "	2 00		
Wm. P. Staub, "	15 00		
	<u>\$2,144 20</u>	<u>\$2,144 20</u>	

ASSETS ,		\$25,034 99	
Winterbotham & Jones,	\$18,223 86		
Bills receivable, as reported 2 yrs. ago	3,539 00		
George Shedd, "	100 00		
P. Inskeep, "	2,772 48		
Cash on hand, "	399 65		
	<u>\$25,034 99</u>	<u>\$25,034 99</u>	

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET OF IOWA PENITENTIARY LEDGER,
SEPTEMBER 30, A. D. 1863.

NAMES OF ACCOUNTS.	FACE OF LEDGER.		BALANCES.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Cell Fund,	7,512 05	7,510 09	1 96	
Convicts' Fund,	692 77	624 10	68 67	
General Support Fund,	14,723 13	14,393 11	330 02	
Construction,	33,087 29	649 00	32,438 29	
General Support,	13,940 01	1,568 25	12,371 76	
Officers' Salaries,	26,449 97		26,449 97	
Wall,	37,079 11	25 16	37,054 01	
Cells,	16,797 77		16,797 77	
Hospital Building,	4,515 10	457 45	4,057 65	
Repairs,	957 46	1 87	955 59	
Convict Labor,		48,064 67		48,064 67
Visitors,		319 73		319 73
Arms and Ammunition,	156 75		156 75	
Clothing and Bedding,	10,200 45	127 48	10,072 97	
Clerk's Office,	1,026 85	8 00	1,018 85	
Cell Room expense,	62 43		62 43	
Convicts' Kitchen,	847 78		847 78	
Convicts' Expense,	1,037 71		1,037 71	
Discount,	537 89		537 89	
Discharged Convicts,	3,626 25		3,626 25	
Expense General Ac.,	1,530 67		1,530 67	
Engineering,	5 00		5 00	
Exchange,	57 73		57 73	
Escaped Convicts,	180 08		180 08	
Fuel and Lights,	8,997 99	38 60	8,959 39	
Hospital Expense,	1,723 67	291 71	1,431 96	
Interest,	2,588 29	1 75	2,586 54	
Library,	373 21		373 21	
Postage,	217 30		217 30	
Plans and Specifications,	65 00		65 00	
Printing and Advertis'g	263 00	4 00	259 00	
Bills Payable,		217 86		217 86
Bills Receivable,	3,539 00		3,539 00	
Provision,	24,216 23	130 66	24,085 57	
Real Estate,	700 00		700 00	
Warden's Expense,	21 60		21 60	
Salaries of Guards,	33,250 20	26 25	33,223 95	
Work-shops,	7,028 31	122 50	6,905 81	
State of Iowa,		224,580 51		224,580 51
Convicts,	815 36			815 36
Winterbotham & Jones,	42,968 25	2,902 90	40,065 35	
Mourton Case,		5 35		5 35
C. & J. Brewster,		64 78		64 78

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET—CONTINUED

NAME OF ACCOUNT.	FACE OF LEDGER.		BALANCES.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
T. W. Barhydt.....		70 50		70 50
J. Stenger & Co.,.....		196 56		196 56
George Shedd,.....	105 50	5 50	100 00	
J. F. Liddle,.....	30 00	60 00		30 00
S. H. Winterbotham	865 00	900 00		35 00
J. A. Peasley,.....	60 00	90 00		30 00
Joseph Huff,.....	150 00	180 00		30 00
J. M. Layton,.....	210 00	245 00		35 00
Z. F. Hopkins,.....	315 00	350 00		35 00
J. G. Kennedy,.....	270 00	300 00		30 00
F. S. Shigley,.....	380 00	415 00		35 00
J. H. Shephard,.....	35 00	70 00		35 00
H. H. Unverzagt,.....	375 00	410 00		35 00
F. W. Herm'ghaus'n	860 65	900 65		40 00
Charles Jewett,.....	560 00	600 00		40 00
E. A. Layton,.....		250 00		250 00
J. H. Reynolds,.....		187 50		187 50
D. H. Le Sner,.....		187 50		187 50
E. Whinery,.....		92 00		92 00
P. Inskip,.....	3,518 91	746 43	2,772 48	
Ash House,.....	18 15		18 15	
Cistern,.....	125 00		125 00	
F. W. Palmer,.....		14 00		14 00
Conradt & Tamme,.....		283 48		283 48
Daily Gate City,.....		1 50		1 50
C. Dunham,.....		2 50		2 50
C. P. Taylor,.....		75 00		75 00
Wm. Caffrey,.....		2 00		2 00
Wm. P. Staub,.....		15 00		15 00
Total,.....	309,669 87	309,669 87	275,109 11	275,109 11

STATEMENT

Of appropriations made at the sessions of the General Assembly of 1859-60, and 1861-2, showing what amount has been drawn, and what amount remaining undrawn, to September 30, 1863:

	Amount Appropriations	Amount Drawn	Amount Undrawn
For General Support, Session 1859-60,.....	\$35,000.00	\$22,230.82	\$12,769.18
For Guards' pay, Sessions 1859-60-61-62,.....	22,000.00	18,744.37	3,255.63
For Officers' pay, Sessions 1859-60-61-62,.....	12,960.83	11,650.83	1,310.00
For Locks for Cells, Ses. 1861-2,.....	190.00		190.00
For Ash House, Ses. 1861-2,.....	75.00	11-50	63.50
For Clerk's Vault, Ses. 1861-2,.....	250.00		250.00
For Past Indebtedness, do.....	2,000.00	1,753.90	246.10
For Contingent, Ses. 1861-2,.....	1,000.00	93.00	907.00
	\$73,475.83	\$54,484.42	\$18,991.41

STATEMENT OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.

Habits.	%	Social State.	%	Mental Cultivation.	%	Crime.	%	Religious Education.	%
Temp't	57	Married	35	Common	40	Larceny	43	Methodist	20
Intemp't	14	Single	41	Read & Write	3	Burglary	13	Catholic	12
Mod't	10	Wid'r	4	Good	12	Counterfeiting	9	Baptist	10
		Widow	1	Can read	5	Rape	3	Presbyterians	6
				Poor	15	Murder	3	Unit'd Breth'n	3
				None	6	Assault to kill	2	Lutheran	2
						Larc'y & Burg'l'y	1	Episcopal	2
						Arson	1	Cambellite	2
						Seduction	1	Dutch Reform.	1
						Manslaughter	1	Evangelical	1
						Robbery	1	Quaker	1
						Robb'g U. S. Mail	1	Seceder	1
						Conspiracy	1	Universalist	1
						None	1	None	13
	81		81		81		81		81

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence,	99
By pardon,	35
In confinement September 30, 1863,	70
	<hr/>
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The foregoing financial statement of the affairs of the Iowa Penitentiary, is respectfully submitted.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. H. LeSuer, Clerk.

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

I, D. H. LeSuer, Clerk of the Iowa Penitentiary, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing pages, numbered from one to nine, inclusive, to be a correct statement of the condition of affairs of the Iowa Penitentiary, for two years, commencing October 1, 1861, and ending September 30, 1863, the same being made up from the books in my office.

D. H. LeSuer.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this 14th day of December, }
A. D. 1863. } L. S.

CHARLES DOERR, Clerk Dist. Court.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

IOWA PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL, Dec. 15th, 1863.

To the Warden, E. A. Layton, Esq. :

SIR—Since my last biennial report, the health of the convicts has been, generally, good. During the fall of 1862, diarrhoea and dysentery prevailed to a considerable extent for nearly three months, and we had one case of typhoid fever. I suspected there was some local cause, but could think of nothing except there might be miasma arising from under the floor of the cell room, which is a rough, open one, made of grub plank. The sweepings, every day, partly falling into the space under this, which is entirely without ventilation, except so far as innumerable rats ventilate it, must accumulate much filth, and the inference is, that the effluvia arising from it have a tendency to produce disease. The diseases, however, disappeared about the first of January, without anything being done to obviate the suspected cause. Since that time there has

TERM.	NO.	AGE.	NO.	NATIVITY.	NO.	OCCUPATION.	NO.	COUNTY FROM.	NO.
For 10 days.	1	Of 14 yr.	1	Ohio,	11	Teamsters, ..	3	Jackson,	2
" 3 mons.	2	" 16 "	3	New York, ..	12	Farmers,	31	Fayette,	2
" 6 "	10	" 17 "	1	Michigan, ..	1	Carpenters, ..	8	Des Moines, ..	10
" 7 "	1	" 18 "	5	Canada,	5	Cab. Makers, ..	1	Howard,	2
" 18 "	2	" 19 "	5	England,	3	Gun Smith, ..	1	Greene,	1
" 19 "	15	" 20 "	6	Norway,	1	Stewards,	1	Dubuque,	9
" 1 year.	15	" 21 "	3	Penn.	8	Raftsmen,	1	Louis,	3
" 2 "	20	" 22 "	4	Ireland,	7	Laborer,	10	Wapello,	10
" 3 yr. 1 da.	2	" 23 "	5	Germany, ..	4	Telegrapher, ..	2	Scott,	11
" 2 1/2 years.	3	" 24 "	6	Louisiana, ..	2	Fireman,	1	Cedar,	2
" 2 yr. 9 mo.	1	" 25 "	3	Scotland, ..	2	" Doctor," ..	1	Clayton,	3
" 3 years.	12	" 26 "	3	Switzerland, ..	1	Cabin Boy, ..	1	Lee,	6
" 4 "	2	" 27 "	5	Virginia,	5	Book Keeper, ..	1	Delaware,	3
" 5 "	4	" 28 "	3	Indiana,	4	Machinist,	1	Jefferson,	1
" 10 "	9	" 29 "	1	Wisconsin, ..	1	Boatman,	1	Polk,	1
" 11 "	1	" 30 "	4	Illinois,	3	Pumpmaker, ..	1	Floyd,	2
" Life	1	" 31 "	1	Rhode Is'nd, ..	1	Moulder,	1	Appanoose,	2
		" 32 "	2	Tennessee, ..	2	Plasterer,	1	Adair,	1
		" 33 "	2	Iowa,	4	Bricklayer, ..	1	Jones,	1
		" 34 "	0	N. Carolina, ..	1	Blacksmith, ..	2	Washington, ..	1
		" 35 "	4	Vermont,	1	Potter,	1	Johnson,	1
		" 36 "	1	Kentucky,	1	Baker,	1	Mahaska,	1
		" 37 "	2	New Jersey, ..	1	Engineer,	1	Muscatine,	2
		" 38 "	2	New Jersey, ..	2	Engraver,	1	Henry,	1
		" 39 "	3	.....	3	Whe'lwright, ..	1	Linn,	1
		" 40 "	2	.....	2	Confectioner, ..	1	Clinton,	1
		" 41 "	2	.....	2	Wagon Makr, ..	1	Van Buren,	1
		" 42 "	2	.....	2	Waiter,	1	.....	1
		" 43 "	1	.....	1	Shoemaker,	1	.....	1
		" 44 "	2	.....	2	None,	2	.....	2
		" 45 "	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
		" 46 "	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
		" 47 "	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
		" 48 "	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
		" 49 "	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
		" 50 "	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
		" 51 "	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
		" 52 "	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
		" 53 "	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
		" 54 "	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
	81		81		81		81		81

Number in confinement as per report October 1, 1861,
 126 || Total in two years, | 207 |

been but very little sickness. The officers pay great attention to enforce cleanliness of the persons of the convicts, their bedding and cells. This is highly conducive to health. I am of the opinion that the cell room floor should be removed, and the space under it filled with dry sand, and a pavement of hard brick laid upon it. This could be cleaned on the surface, without admitting anything but a little water filtering into the sand. This could not be unhealthy, besides it would be a complete barrier to rats.

There have been fewer injuries from the machinery since you have occupied the new commodious shops, requiring surgical attention, than formerly. One case of *fistula in ano* I operated on successfully. There have been some other cases requiring surgical operations of less importance.

Michael Welsh became insane, and has been removed to the Hospital for the Insane, as provided by the statute, page 139. The Superintendent of that Institution objects to such patients being sent to him. If the State will provide suitable hospital accommodations here, they need not be removed. As we are situated, such patients cannot be treated properly or humanely. The temporary hospital is scarcely fit to guard ordinary patients in, letting alone a wild maniac, who would be ready to murder his keeper with the first bludgeon he might lay his hands upon.

One patient, about to come down with consumption, who I believed would linger a long time, I recommended to His Excellency Gov. Kirkwood to pardon, on account of the miserable hospital accommodations. He has complied, and it will very much relieve you and your officers, as well as to give the poor fellow the consolation of dying among his kindred.

The creation, by the last Legislature, of a hospital steward, proves to be eminently proper. It gives the physician an opportunity to do justice to his patients. The plan of having a convict to perform this duty was wrong in principle. Convicts should all be treated alike, and nothing of as much importance as this entrusted to their supervision. J. H. Shephard who was in charge at the date of my last report was appointed under the new law, July 1st, 1862, and continued only three months. He performed the duties to my satisfaction. Julian D. Coriell then took the position and continued eight months. He also rendered entire satisfaction. John H. Shephard now again took charge and continued

to last November, 20th. Since then Mr. Jos. Davis has been in charge and will continue until January, when Wm. D. Houghland, an invalid discharged soldier will take it. I fear the arduous duty of twelve hours a day will increase his disability.

I would suggest to the Legislature the propriety of making it obligatory as one qualification for hospital steward, that he shall be a medical student. The State owes this to the profession at large, and the Physician of this institution in particular. There are few other institutions in the State that offer equal advantages for one or two young men to study medicine in a practical way. If two were to agree to act in this capacity, alternately here and in the Physician's office, week about or day about, it would be an admirable opportunity to go through a course of medical reading and study. But for one, the confinement every day for more than twelve hours is too great to favor much study and reading. Being thus supplied, would secure us against too frequent changes. It is very annoying to the Physician to have changes occur often, and persons placed here who have to be taught, and then all to be lost, as the only object is present wages. It is decidedly important to the Physician to have a Steward in whom he can place the utmost reliance. A comparison of results when convict stewards and sworn officers have performed that duty, may not be improper. In my first experience here, from July 26th, 1858, to May 4th, 1860, I lost two patients, and one came very near dying from over doses of laudanum, given by the convict Steward. Dr. A. T. Shaw was Physician from this last date to September 14th, 1861, and lost five patients. When I last took charge, you had placed Mr. Shephard in the position, and since then I have not lost a patient, (in two years and two months.)

I am much pleased with the new Hospital Record, authorized by the law of the last Legislature. It has been gotten up with much care, and I think it creditable to the institution.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWARD WHINERY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To his Excellency, Samuel J. Kirkwood,
Governor of the State of Iowa :*

I was appointed Chaplain of the Iowa State Penitentiary, October 1st, 1863. As I have been but a few months laboring in this capacity my report will necessarily be brief.

For one year previous to my appointment, owing to the small number of convicts, and a laudable desire to curtail the expenses of the institution, the office of Chaplain was filled by the pastors of the churches in this city. Being in charge of the M. E. Church at that time, it was my privilege to fill this office a part of the year. It was evident, however, to the appointing officer, who keeps steadily in view the intellectual and moral culture of the prisoners, that it would be better, as formerly, to appoint a regular Chaplain, who could devote his whole time and labor to this work. The results have been very satisfactory, as far as we can judge. We have religious services every Sabbath morning immediately after breakfast, varying in time with the season. The exercises consist of singing, reading Scripture lesson, prayer and preaching. We then spend a few hours conversing with the prisoners at their cells on religious topics. These conversations are very interesting, and we trust of great benefit to the prisoners, most of whom converse freely upon these subjects. They frankly acknowledge their crimes, and bow submissively to their punishment. A few claim that they are innocent, and usually make a great parade of their piety. As this is, for the most part, hypocrisy, our labors with such are not very encouraging. Aside from these, many, as far as we can judge, have been deeply impressed with the truths of the gospel, and earnestly desire to change their course and habits of life.

A majority of the prisoners are young, some of them quite young. Though they are criminals, they are not hardened in crime—wicked associations, and especially strong drink, have led them astray. They have here an opportunity to consider their condition, the cause of their disgrace and punishment. It would be strange indeed if that Gospel, which is the power of God unto salvation, when faithfully administered, should fail to reach and influence their hearts. We have, therefore, great reason to believe that our labor is not in vain.

All who can read are supplied with books. A very few cannot read; and owing to the present labor system, it is impossible to teach them. We would suggest that this, if possible, should be revised. It is certainly a great relief and blessing to the prisoners to read religious books, and especially the Word of God. We think that religious influence has contributed something in securing the almost perfect obedience of the convicts. The officers have seldom to resort to special punishment. They have generally the confidence and respect of the prisoners; these they gain by their promptness, courage and kindness.

Without enlarging further, we are happy to say, that the objects contemplated in the imprisonment of convicts in the Iowa State Penitentiary are realized as far as possible under the laws guiding the regulations of this institution.

I remain, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. WILLIAMS.