

local associations. These bonds are all conditioned for the faithful application of the fund collected for the purpose of the Orphans' Home. The Treasurer receipts for all moneys received by him, and pays out the same on the order of the President, countersigned by the Secretary. To the Superintendent of the Home, money is paid on the presentation of estimates approved by a visiting committee. Vouchers for all moneys expended, are taken and filed in the office of the Secretary. The Superintendent is under bonds for the faithful application of all moneys and property in his hands; this bond is in the sum of \$2,000, which, in the judgment of your committee, is insufficient. We are assured, however, that measures are taken to raise the same to the sum of five thousand dollars. The President, Trustees, Executive Committee, and Recording Secretary of the Association, are all without compensation. The only officer of the Association receiving pay is the General Agent and Corresponding Secretary. This officer informs your committee that his expenses of travel and correspondence have been paid, and that the amount of his salary is to be determined by the Trustees. No amount has ever been fixed; he only claims what is reasonable and just in the judgment of the Trustees.

Your committee are clearly of the opinion that the "Iowa Soldiers' Orphans Home" is in good hands, and that it has been well and economically managed; and that its originators are its present managers, and they have proved themselves among the dearest and truest friends of humanity, and have enshrined their memories in the hearts of all the true friends of the soldier throughout our State.

Your committee are decidedly of the opinion that this institution should be sustained, and that the State should render assistance.

All of which is respectfully submitted without further recommendation.

L. W. HART,
A. M. LARIMER,
R. M. BURNETT,
H. M. THOMSON.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

THE WARDEN

OF THE

IOWA PENITENTIARY,

TO THE

GOVERNOR

AND

TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES: 6

F. W. PALMER, STATE PRINTER.
1868.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY, }
FORT MADISON, November 1, 1867. }

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

I have the honor to submit herewith my biennial report of the operations of this Prison, together with statements showing the present and prospective wants of the Institution.

It is familiar to all the intelligent citizens of the State, that the Penitentiary at Fort Madison, has grown from small proportions and capacity, to be quite a considerable establishment. When I entered upon my duties as Warden, April 1, 1866, there were in the prison one hundred and four (104) convicts. There are now one hundred and sixty (160). As the State increases in population and greatness, crime also unhappily increases, and though it does not increase so rapidly, yet it is certain that with a population of a million souls, Iowa must have more extensive preparations for the keeping and conduct of criminals than was necessary before that greatness had been achieved. The following statistics, showing the number of convicts in the Penitentiary for several years past, are interesting:

1859.....	122
1860.....	123
1861.....	118
1862.....	81
1863.....	70
1864.....	74
1865.....	87
1866.....	117
1867, thus far.....	160

The decreased number, during the years of the late war of the

rebellion, is a remarkable fact. It might seem to demonstrate the correctness of that theory maintained by many writers for the public press, that the extraordinary patriotic excitement of the times extended to the lowest stratum of society, and at least for the time being, elevated the depraved, and induced them to engage in honest pursuits. The nation, however, having returned to peace, and the State having acquired a new impetus of general growth and prosperity, one of the results must be an increase of crime. In other States official documents show that the increased number of prisoners in penitentiaries is in rate proportionate to augmented population. There are, doubtless, reasons why this rate should not be maintained in Iowa—as the absence of great cities, the comparative ease with which men may obtain an honest livelihood, the open nature of a large part of the country, unfavorable to the immediate concealment of some kinds of crimes, &c.—but there is no reason for supposing that the number of prisoners in the Penitentiary will not continue to increase.

It is safe to assume that before the close of the present biennial term, the number of prisoners in this Institution will be two hundred and twenty. The capacity of the Institution being now fully employed, every cell but one being occupied, the necessity for more cells is apparent. The confinement of more than one prisoner in a cell will be done only as the last resort of absolute necessity. Its effect upon prison discipline has been everywhere demonstrated to be bad, and only bad.

The present cell-room building of the prison could be extended to the eastern wall of the Penitentiary, and, using the walls already in being, and building one of one hundred and twenty feet in length, another of forty-two feet in length, a building could be had giving, with the cells in three tiers, a capacity of one hundred and fifty-six (156) cells, as many additional as will be likely to be required for several years. The cost of this is estimated at about \$35,000. I respectfully submit that an appropriation for this purpose by the Legislature at a very early day is urgently needed.

FINANCES.

The financial statement by the efficient clerk of the Penitentiary, Mr. Charles Hilles, is appended to this report. An exami-

nation thereof will show a healthy condition of the finances of the Institution, and, it is believed, an economical administration of its affairs. This statement embraces the period from October 1, 1865, to November 1, 1867, of which period, up to April 1, 1866, the Institution was under the charge of my predecessor in office. It has not been deemed necessary to make separate statements of the accounts of receipts and disbursements under the two administrations. I may state, however, that of the fifteen thousand dollars appropriated by the last General Assembly on account of the general support of the Penitentiary, I have drawn but ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), leaving a balance of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) still undrawn, with a balance of cash on hand also of two thousand six hundred thirty-one 78-100 dollars (\$2,631.75). This gratifying result is due to the exercise of the most careful economy in the management of the affairs of the Institution, and to the greater receipts from the contractors for the greater quantity of work done in the shops by the increased number of prisoners. The amount received by the State for its convict labor has increased from six hundred and fifty-three 20-100 dollars (\$653.20) in October, 1865, to one thousand three hundred and seventy-five 77-100 dollars (\$1,375.77) in October, 1867. The following table shows the value of the convict labor for each month of the period mentioned:

October, 1865.....	\$653.20
November, 1865.....	660.66
December, 1865.....	671.15
January, 1866.....	789.72
February, 1866.....	740.12
March, 1866.....	859.50
April, 1866.....	767.85
May, 1866.....	853.45
June, 1866.....	876.44
July, 1866.....	878.46
August, 1866.....	898.22
September, 1866.....	830.87
October, 1866.....	968.00
November, 1866.....	1,034.95
December, 1866.....	1,191.04
January, 1867.....	1,296.72
February, 1867.....	1,226.13

March, 1867.....	1,295.51
April, 1867.....	1,303.98
May, 1867.....	1,345.12
June, 1867.....	1,283.00
July, 1867.....	1,386.66
August, 1867.....	1,411.67
September, 1867.....	1,320.11
October, 1867.....	1,375.77

These figures, no less than the statistics showing the increase of prisoners, demonstrate the growth of the Institution and the absolute necessity of an increase of its capacity.

For other facts in regard to the finances of the Penitentiary, reference may be made to the detailed statement by the clerk, as taken from the books.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

In the early part of the summer of 1866, I caused the cells in the third tier of the cell room to be completed. There were fourteen cells to be built, for which there was left a balance of the appropriation for this purpose of about fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400), which, economically expended, was made to accomplish the work. There are now one hundred and sixty-two cells in the cell-room, they being in three tiers or stories, fifty-four cells to the story. There are also four cells in the hospital. Each cell is seven feet long, three and a half feet wide, and about seven feet from floor to ceiling. The confinement of more than one person in such a cell, it will be at once seen, would not be humane.

In the month of April, 1866, soon after I took charge of the prison, an injunction was served upon me, at the instance of Messrs. Peter Miller & Sons, restraining me from the use of the prison sewer, which, entering upon their lands, was alleged to be a nuisance. The District Court sustained the injunction, and commanded me to abate the nuisance. This made necessary the building of a vault for the use of the prisoners. One was accordingly built, forty feet in length, twenty in width, and twenty deep, with thick stone walls and brick arch. It will serve the purpose for several years. It cost the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, which expenditure, upon view of its propriety and necessity, was au-

thorized by the State Census Board, and a warrant for the money drawn upon the general contingent fund of the State.

The Census Board, personally noting the necessity therefor, also instructed me to cause the large cell room—one hundred and thirty feet long by forty feet in width—to be heated by means of hot air furnaces. I carried out the instructions of the Board, and had four furnaces, with fixtures complete, erected at a cost of fourteen hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,450.00). This improvement was very greatly needed, both as a matter of economy and humanity. The expenditure caused thereby was very promptly met by the Census Board.

I caused to be made a brick pavement from the cell-room to the workshops in the northern part of the yard, and in front of those shops; also a pavement of plank, from the dining-room, on the western side of the yard to the wash-room, opposite. For these improvements, which were deemed to be absolutely necessary, I was compelled to draw upon the general support fund for payment, there having been no appropriation made for repairs or improvements from time to time rendered necessary.

Several ash barrel conflagrations, not so expensive as suggestive of danger, induced me to build an ash-house. It was made of brick, with iron roof, at an expense of only about sixty dollars.

The contract for building the large house in which are kitchen, dining-room, hospital, and chapel, was nearly concluded when I entered upon my duties as Warden. I caused the four cells, however, to be made in the hospital for the accommodation of sick convicts, and completed the work in the chapel, by having the same supplied with seats, etc. So that these departments of the Iowa Penitentiary will now compare very favorably with those of other similar establishments in the country.

I may conclude this branch of the subject by remarking, that during the summer of 1866, the contractors for the convict labor informed me they were in need of a larger and better blacksmith-shop for heavy forging purposes than the one in the yard. I was convinced of the necessity of the improvement, but having no funds with which to make the same, I gave the contractors permission to put up the building, believing the General Assembly would make an appropriation necessary to reimburse the contractors. The building erected by them is a substantial brick, one story, well

adapted to the purpose, and cost one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars (\$1,560). The State should own this, as it does all the other shops, and I beg leave respectfully to hope the proper appropriation may be made therefor.

Of course there have been many repairs made from time to time in and around the prison, by convicts not otherwise employed, which have been of great value in the way of saving the property of the State, but of these no particular account has been kept.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

Perhaps the thing for which there is the most pressing necessity is the enlargement of the cell-room—the building of more cells. Wise economy, humanity, every consideration demands the speedy building of more cells. I have discussed this subject in the first part of this report, and need not re-state the facts there set forth. I may add, as properly belonging to this branch of the subject, however, that the present cell-room is not only of capacity inadequate to the demands of the present and immediate future, but is greatly in need of repairs. The roof is in a very bad condition. Made of common shingles, it is old and dilapidated. A new one is necessary. A roof of slate, which would make the building fire-proof, could be put on for about four thousand dollars. In my opinion it would be more economical in the long run to have the roof made of slate than of shingles. The cell-room is not sufficiently lighted or ventilated, either. The windows of the lower tier on the south side are but three feet square. On a cloudy day the room is dark and gloomy. The convicts, in the brief time which they may have for that purpose during week days, and much of Sundays, can scarcely read for want of light. The want of sufficient ventilation is scarcely less noticeable. If the spaces between the upper and lower windows were made to form parts of the windows, so that each one should extend from the bottom of the lower to the top of the upper, there thus being one long window, instead of two short ones, I think the light and ventilation added would fully repay the expenditure necessary for the improvement, which, moreover, would greatly add to the architectural beauty of the building.

Extension of the walls of the prison was earnestly recommended by my predecessor in office. The yard is but three hundred and

fifty feet square. In this are large workshops, in which are employed, overseers and convict laborers, nearly two hundred men, with the necessary engines and machinery. The hospital building is here also—a very large edifice; wash-room, deputy warden's office, and several small wooden shops. The fuel for the use of the prison must also be stored here. The necessary consequence is the actual yard of the prison is very small. The extension of the wall to the western boundary of the land owned by the State would increase the enclosure to about double its present size. If this extension appeared to be necessary two years ago, it might seem that the propriety of it at this time could not be doubted by any one. The extension here recommended would be favorable to the health and comfort of the prison, and of very great advantage in the working of the men. With the assistance of convict labor, I think the work could be done for ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), and I think no more judicious appropriation than that for this purpose could be made.

The inevitable growth of the establishment will require—in fact the establishment now urgently requires more extensive works to guard against the dangers of fire. The State has here property, which at a fair valuation, is worth more than one hundred thousand dollars in cash. That large amount of property is liable to be swept away at any hour by an accidental fire, which no prudence and no watchfulness could have prevented. For there is now next to no provision at all made against such a calamity, a fact which should astonish every prudent tax payer in the State. Fortunately, the Penitentiary is so situated that admirable and sufficient water-works can be had at comparatively low cost. Adjoining the prison on the north is a high bluff, upon land already belonging to the State. It is higher than any of the Penitentiary buildings. A reservoir with a capacity of three or four thousand barrels, made on this bluff, with engine, pipes, and hose complete, so that in case of fire all the buildings could be flooded with water, might be had for about ten thousand dollars. I respectfully submit that, in view of the premises and the possible danger, such an expenditure is the demand of ordinary prudence. In addition to the important consideration arising from the danger of fire, it may be further urged in this behalf that the present supply of water is not sufficient for the absolute wants of

the prison. During the past summer, but for the great kindness of the contractors—to whom I return hearty thanks—in supplying the prison with water by their machinery, we should have been compelled to haul water in wagons at great expense. For the ordinary purposes of the prison, for sanitary purposes, and especially as a safeguard against fire, this improvement is recommended as a necessity.

There are also sundry improvements of a lesser nature which are demanded with more or less imperativeness. Thus, we have used, up to within the past two months, one of the small shops for a store-room in which to keep flour, meal, clothing, and such things as need to be in a dry place; but the increase in the number of convicts has made this room necessary for use by the contractors, who are entitled to it by the agreement betwixt them and the State. The building now used as a wash-room also is a mere "shanty," unfit for repair. A building, to be used as a wash-room below and a store-room in the second story, could be put up for some three thousand dollars. It is greatly needed. The prison walls are also in need of repair. They need "pointing" and "cooping." Unless soon repaired they will not be safe. I think it will require an expenditure of at least twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200.00) to put them in such a state of repair as prudence and safety require. The drainage of the prison is exceedingly imperfect; near the prison-walls there is none at all. Good gutters would be a great protection to them. I believe an expenditure of a thousand dollars for this purpose would be exceedingly judicious. Amongst these lesser needed improvements considered in this paragraph, I beg to state that the increased and increasing number of convicts makes it an absolute necessity that more extensive arrangements for cooking be had. At present the culinary department is not well arranged. The months now to be fed require for that purpose a good range and other necessary fixtures for the use of the kitchen. I think an expenditure of twelve hundred dollars would supply the absolute wants of the prison in this respect.

I may properly refer in this connection to a matter which was also referred to by my predecessor—the purchase of the land lying immediately between the lands now owned by the State, for the purposes of the Penitentiary, and the Mississippi river. There are about eight acres in the tract. The time will come when the pos-

session of it will be vastly important to the convenience, perhaps the necessities of this prison. If its use now were entirely forbidden to the State and the Penitentiary contractors, great inconvenience would ensue. If the State could now buy it at a fair valuation, the investment would undoubtedly be a good one.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONVICTS.

The government of convicted felons must of necessity be of the strictest sort. In its object it is both punitive and reformative. The ordinary punishments of this prison are—the uniform of stripes, constant silence, hard labor during the day, solitary confinement when not working, or eating, or attending the stated religious exercises. Whether in his cell, the work-shop, the dining-room, or the chapel, the convict must remain silent. This silence is, practically, a severe punishment, but it is a necessity of prison discipline. Where it is not rigidly enforced there can be neither good order nor safety. It is a punishment which is in its nature reformative. It compels thought and self-examination, which are, except in the unredemably vicious, favorable to reformation. The hard labor is also a punishment which teaches that the way of the transgressor is hard.

To work hard for no pay, to live upon the plainest food, to be dressed in clothing indicating punishment, to be absolutely debarred all social enjoyment—such is the daily hard lot of the convict in this prison. If he transcends the rules of discipline laid down for the government of the prison, he makes himself amenable to special penalties. His head may be shaved; he may be compelled to wear the ball and chain; he may be flogged with the cat-o'-nine-tails. I am happy to state, however, that the discipline of the prison has been fully maintained, and good order constantly preserved without the necessity of many extraordinary punishments. And in cases where punishment has been demanded, the milder forms have generally sufficed to bring about the good conduct of the offender. We have had to resort to the lash in but few instances. We inflict this degrading and cruel punishment only as the last resort after the continued contumacy of the offender. If the prison were provided with a dungeon or dark cell, in which contumacious violators of the rules could be confined on bread and water diet, I doubt not such punishment would be more efficacious

than the lash. Experience teaches, and my observation confirms it, that in the great majority of cases, kindness and appeals to manhood are efficacious with the most abandoned characters. I have no doubt at all that the dungeon would have a better reformatory effect than the degrading and cruel lash.

The system of "diminution" has an admirable effect in favor of good discipline amongst the convicts. This system is based upon the idea of reward of merit. By its operation a convict may considerably shorten his term of imprisonment—provided, of course, he has not been sent here for life. By its operation, constant good conduct during the first year, will shorten the term forty-two days; during succeeding years, forty-eight days each. Thus, a convict sentenced for five years, would, by the operation of this humane act, be able to have that period shortened by two hundred and thirty-four (234) days, by constant obedience to the rules. So with other cases. Every one whose obedience to the rules is complete, diminishes the term of his service. It is found to be a sufficient inducement with a majority of the convicts to obey the rules at all times. Its practical operation in this prison should seem to prove that benevolence is a more powerful incentive to good conduct, amongst those regarded as depraved, than harsh measures. And I learn from official documents of other prisons, that the result is the same elsewhere.

The food of the convicts is plain, but it is clean, nutritious and wholesome. They are required to be clean in person. Great attention is given to the cleanliness of their cells. Their sanitary condition has accordingly been good, as will be seen by the report of the surgeon of the prison, Dr. A. W. Hoffmeister, appended to this report. The surgeon has performed his duties skillfully and successfully. I beg leave to state that, in view of the labors he performs, visiting the prison every day, and sometimes two or three times a day, his salary is inadequate. A more faithful officer it would be difficult to find anywhere. I am sure his services to the State are worth a thousand dollars a year. I beg leave also to warmly indorse Dr. Hoffmeister's earnest recommendation of Mr. James McConnell, hospital steward, who does a great deal of valuable service for very small pay.

The discipline of the prison, as regards the moral well-being of the convicts, is not without good results in many instances. Strict

religious exercises are had by the Chaplain every Sunday morning. His views are set forth in his report hereto appended, to which attention is invited. I have no doubt good is accomplished by the labors of the ministers, but I think more would be accomplished if the Chaplain could devote his whole time to the spiritual and moral welfare of the convicts. The clergymen of the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches now officiate alternately. Of course their chief attention is given to their congregations. The suggestions of the Chaplain making the report upon the subject of a Chaplain for the prison seem to be founded in good sense.

Another powerful means in the moral culture of the convicts is found in the Penitentiary library. It is not so extensive or so well selected as it might be, but its volumes are eagerly read by most of the men. Some of the leading citizens of Fort Madison during the last year got up much interest in the library of the Penitentiary and appealed to the citizens of the State in that behalf. Thus some two hundred volumes were added to the library. Those generous citizens who responded to the call of the Fort Madison committee in this behalf have the hearty thanks of the officers of this prison for the books sent in. The reading of these books has been a source of enjoyment to many of the convicts. The works which are, perhaps, best suited to a library for convicts, are biographies of distinguished men, adventures, natural histories designed for popular reading, books of travel, and a few of the better class of novels. Of novels, however, the majority, including all those in which the heroes are villains, would be of pernicious effect. The purchase by the State of two or three hundred carefully selected works for the convicts' library would result, in my judgment, in much benefit. But, as there is scarcely any influence more hurtful than that of bad books, the selection of a library for convicts ought to be made with the greatest care and attention. Any work of whatsoever general nature which places vice upon an equality with virtue, would be particularly hurtful to the minds of men undergoing punishment for crime. Upon the general subject of a library for the prison, the Chaplain's report has some practical remarks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Warden's house connected with the prison is a fine large building. To properly furnish it requires a considerable outlay of money—more, a great deal than would be ordinarily expended for such purposes by any head of family in moderate circumstances. The position of the Warden makes a generous hospitality one of his duties. This duty the present incumbent has performed with great pleasure, and shall continue to do so. It is respectfully submitted, however, that the heavy outlay necessary to furnish the Warden's house as it ought to be furnished is an expenditure more properly belonging to the State than the Warden's private purse. That expenditure is more, by a thousand dollars, than would suffice to furnish his private residence. He begs leave, therefore, respectfully to urge upon the General Assembly the propriety of an appropriation of one thousand dollars for the purchase of furniture, carpets, etc., for the Warden's house. What is here asked for the Warden's house in Iowa, is done for similar establishments in other States, east and west. In Illinois, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose.

By section 5145, of the Revision of 1860, all articles of food, clothing, bedding, raw materials for manufacture, fuel and other articles that may be necessary for the use of the prison, must be contracted for by the year, when such contracts can be advantageously made. Experience shows that such contracts (the manner of making which with the lowest bidder is prescribed by the statute) cannot be advantageously made. Supplies of better quality, at lower rates, can be had in the open market. I am perfectly satisfied that the contract system is expensive to the State. Happily, the statute is so worded that the Warden of the Penitentiary, bids being unsatisfactory, can go into the open market for supplies. But he is obliged nevertheless, to go to the expense of advertising for bids. I beg respectfully to express the opinion based upon experience, that the money expended in attempts to make advantageous contracts is so much money thrown away, and that the law should be so changed as to allow the Warden to secure all the advantages at all times of the open market.

Since my connection with this prison, there have been incarcerated here four female convicts. No special provision has ever

been made for this class of prisoners, by which they can receive different treatment from that given the males. By necessity, we are compelled to confine them in the same range of cells with the men. The building formerly used as a Warden's house, and which is under the same roof as the cell-room, might easily and cheaply be converted into a prison for females, of whom it is not likely we shall soon have many incarcerated at one time.

I make this suggestion with the more lively confidence that it may be put into practical execution because the same building might also be used, with the needed changes in the way of making cells, &c., for a prison for juvenile offenders. Detailed statements in regard to the convicts, their age, occupation, crime, &c., &c., will be found appended to the Clerk's report. It will there be seen that there are not less than thirty-four convicts under the age of eighteen years! One is only twelve years of age! Another is only thirteen; three are but fourteen; one is but fifteen; five are sixteen; eight are seventeen; fifteen are eighteen years of age! The most of these youthful offenders against the law are unable, by reason of physical inability to work in the shops. It becomes necessary, therefore, to keep them confined in their cells, a punishment apparently lighter, but in truth more burdensome, than that of the labor which the older convicts are required to perform.

The humanity which should characterize the penal codes and punishments of this enlightened era must be shocked that no special provision is made for juvenile offenders. For these, wisdom would dictate the establishment of a house of correction, or reform school. Room might be had, in the building referred to, for the female convicts and the juvenile offenders. The practical importance of the subject justifies me in referring it to the consideration of the Governor and the General Assembly, with the hope that some plan may be adopted for the discipline and government of this class of offenders more suited to their case than the necessary discipline and government of convicts generally.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES—THEIR SALARIES.

To the officers and employes of the Penitentiary I am under the deepest obligations for the efficiency and faithfulness with which they have performed their onerous duties. Very soon after I took

charge of the prison two convicts, carrying out a plan undoubtedly matured long before, escaped, making the only instance of the sort during my administration. At all other times the utmost vigilance, day and night, has been maintained, and the best possible good order preserved. The guard at fault in the instance referred to was discharged, and since there has been no cause of complaint, and no negligence, at all. The duties of the guards are exceedingly onerous. They are compelled to remain on duty twelve hours every day of the week, and half as long on Sundays. They only receive forty dollars a month! The pay is unjustly disproportionate to the services performed, and the risk which must always be run by men employed at an institution where men are confined in penal servitude, many of whom would regard the life of a guard as nothing if that life stood between him and escape. The guards at every other penitentiary with which I am acquainted receive higher pay than these, and are required to be fewer hours on duty.

Reference has already been made to the physician, chaplain, and hospital steward. As to my deputy-warden, Mr. James H. Reynolds, it may with truth be said of him that his services are almost invaluable. Were he lost to the prison, his place could be filled only with the greatest difficulty. He has had many years' experience, which have been of great value, and is by nature endowed with courage, patience, great knowledge of human nature, and other qualities necessary to his position. His salary—only seven hundred and fifty dollars a year—has not been equal to the necessary expenses of his family, and he would have resigned but for the hope of having the deficiency made good to him, and an increase for the future. In my judgment this faithful officer should receive five hundred dollars in addition to what he has received during the past two years, and a thousand dollars a year henceforth.

As regards the salary of the Warden, I would speak with the modesty becoming one who himself occupies the office. He is required to give bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars. He is justly prohibited from engaging in any business of profit, for it is certain that if he does his whole duty to the Institution, he will have enough to fully engage his mind and energies. Considering the duties and responsibilities of his office, the salary is inadequate.

All these salaries were fixed before the late war, when the prices of living were but little more, on the average, than half the present prices. This statement of itself is an unanswerable argument in favor of an increase of the salaries of the officers and the pay of the employes of the Institution. Should, however, the salaries and pay remain as now, the following appropriations for these purposes will be required for the next two years, viz.:

Warden.....	\$ 2,000.00
Deputy Warden.....	1,500.00
Clerk.....	1,500.00
Chaplain.....	1,000.00
Surgeon.....	730.00
Two Night-guards, \$45 per month.....	2,100.00
Eleven Day-guards, \$40 per month.....	10,560.00
Two additional Day-guards, probably be required..	1,020.00
Hospital Steward, \$40 per month.....	960.00
Turn-key, \$40 per month.....	960.00
Total.....	\$23,290.00

If the salary of the Warden were increased to \$1,500.00 per annum, that of the Deputy-Warden to \$1,000.00, that of the Chaplain to \$800.00, of the Surgeon to \$1,000.00, and the pay of the Night-guards to \$60.00 per month, of the Day-guards to \$55.00, of the Hospital Steward to \$55.00, and of the Turn-key to \$55.00, and appropriations made accordingly, they would, in my well considered judgment, be more consonant with justice and more consistent with that wise economy which understands the ultimate dearthness of too much "cheapness." The laborer is worthy of his hire.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

For the general support of the Penitentiary, for salaries of officers, pay of employes, and for the needed and necessary improvements which have been spoken of heretofore in this report, the following estimates are respectfully submitted. The figures for officers' salaries and pay of guards are based upon the increase respectfully urged in the preceding paragraph:

For general support for two years, from Jan. 1, 1868...	\$ 18,000.00
For officers' salaries, same period.....	10,300.00
For pay of guards, hospital steward, etc., same period...	22,680.00
New cell-room and cells.....	35,000.00
Reservoir, etc., to guard against fire.....	10,000.00
Extension of the Prison walls.....	10,000.00
Female and Juvenile Prison.....	8,000.00
Roof for present cell-building.....	4,000.00
Store-room and wash-house.....	3,000.00
Cooking range and fixtures.....	1,200.00
Repairing walls.....	1,200.00
Furnishing Warden's house.....	1,000.00
Gutters.....	1,000.00
Library.....	1,000.00
Total.....	\$126,380.00

I cannot close this report without expressing thanks to the contractors for the convict labor of the State, Messrs. Hale, Davis & Co., who have conducted their business in a highly satisfactory manner, and have been uniformly fair and courteous with the officers of the prison.

Nor should I conclude without expressing my heartfelt obligations also to the officers of the State with whom I have had official business relations, as well as various executive officers of counties, from all of whom I have received the full measure of kindness and courtesy.

MARTIN HEISEY, Warden.

For the information of the members of the General Assembly, the contract for convict labor is appended.

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,	} Commissioners.
EDWRAD JOHNSTONE,	
J. C. WALKER,	

THOMAS HALE.

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

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

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 Thomas 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 Thomas 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 Thomas 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.

The modification herein meets with our 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.

June 13, 1865.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CLERK'S OFFICE, IOWA PENITENTIARY, }
FORT MADISON, October 31, 1867. }

To MARTIN HEISEY, *Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary* :

SIR: I submit the following financial statement of the affairs of this Institution for the period commencing October 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1867.

CHARLES HILLES, Clerk.

Received from State of Iowa.....	\$44,061.66
For general support.....	\$16,462.00
For guards' salaries.....	13,217.16
For officers' salaries.....	6,729.00
For hospital building.....	5,900.00
For lock fund.....	190.00
For ash-house fund.....	63.50
For sewer fund.....	1,500.00
	\$44,061.66
	\$44,061.66

GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1865.....	\$ 1,047.53
For amount received from State.....	16,462.00
For amount received from United States....	2,757.00
For amount received from Hale, Davis & Co.	25,448.60
For amount received from provision.....	209.26
For amount received from visitors.....	157.75
For amount received from expense general..	23.50
For amount received from clothing and bed- ding.....	8.00
For amount received from convicts' kitchen.	6.30

IOWA PENITENTIARY.

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For amount received from I. Hale, convict labor.....	11.00
For amount received from interest.....	259.19
For amount received from Warden's house..	28.60
For amount received from fuel and lights..	15.80
Brought from cell fund.....	3.97
Paid general support.....	\$43,806.79
Balance on hand, October 31, 1867.....	2,631.78
	\$46,438.50
	\$46,438.50

GUARDS' SALARIES FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1865.....	\$ 544.23
For amount received from State.....	13,217.16
Paid guards' salaries.....	\$13,681.39
Balance on hand, October 1, 1867.....	80.00
	\$13,761.39
	\$13,761.39

OFFICERS' SALARIES FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1865.....	\$ 842.00
For amount received from State.....	6,729.00
Paid officers' salaries.....	\$7,571.00
	\$7,571.00
	\$7,571.00

CELL FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1865.....	\$2,003.96
Brought from ash-house fund.....	63.50
Paid A. B. Bonneville.....	\$255.50
Paid George Muller.....	21.25
Paid C. Hendrie & Co.....	705.60
Paid H. Schumate.....	29.40
Paid R. McHenry.....	15.00
Paid John A. Ashton.....	42.00
Paid D. Stuckey.....	7.70
Paid G. Lourgman.....	41.25
Paid John Ritter.....	247.00
Paid P. Doerr.....	40.60

Paid C. Fush.....	30.00	
Paid George Baxter.....	11.50	
Paid Marr & Krepps.....	9.00	
Paid Burlington Foundry.....	50.26	
Paid G. S. Coleman.....	2.50	
Paid Hale, Davis & Co.....	451.68	
Paid Sam'l Atlee.....	46.60	
Paid Stewart & Kincade, express agents...	56.65	
Transferred to general support fund.....	3.97	
		<hr/>
	\$2,067.46	\$2,067.46

WARDEN'S HOUSE FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1865.....	\$405.74	
For amount received from Warden's house.....	2.00	
For amount received from Hale, Davis & Co....	254.55	
Paid H. Myers.....	\$ 64.10	
Paid McFarland & Eckhart.....	8.85	
Paid J. A. Jones.....	8.75	
Paid H. Buel.....	2.50	
Paid J. W. Giles.....	418.87	
Paid G. S. Coleman.....	1.00	
Paid Joseph Shultz.....	80.43	
Paid Charles Myers.....	8.00	
Paid Hesser & Hale.....	8.49	
Paid P. Cook.....	30.90	
Paid G. Biddison.....	24.00	
Paid H. Inkman.....	6.40	
		<hr/>
	\$662.29	\$662.29

WALL FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1865.....	\$ 38.08	
For amount received from wall.....	10.65	
Brought from hospital building fund.....	380.00	
Paid McFarland & Eckhart.....	\$ 6.75	
Paid George Muller.....	12.50	
Paid Hesser & Hale.....	51.11	
Paid R. McHenry.....	12.00	

Paid E. A. Layton.....	109.50	
Balance on hand, October 31, 1867.....	236.87	
		<hr/>
	\$428.73	\$428.73

HOSPITAL BUILDING FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1865.....	\$2,415.65	
For amount received from State.....	5,900.00	
Paid Hale, Davis & Co.....	\$7,140.75	
Transferred to wall fund.....	380.00	
Paid Burlington Foundry.....	100.80	
Paid J. M. Edwards.....	5.00	
Paid S. H. & G. Burnett.....	19.50	
Balance on hand, October 31, 1867.....	669.60	
		<hr/>
	\$8,315.65	\$8,315.65

CELL FLOOR FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1865.....	\$121.50	
Paid concrete floor.....	\$47.00	
Balance on hand, October 31, 1867.....	74.50	
		<hr/>
	\$121.50	\$121.50

CISTERN FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1865.....	\$118.16	
Paid J. M. Layton.....	\$3.00	
Paid Sullivan & Co.....	111.25	
Balance on hand, October 31, 1867.....	3.91	
		<hr/>
	\$118.16	\$118.16

LOCK FUND.

For amount received from State.....	\$190.00	
Paid Stewart & Kincade, express agents for locks.	\$190.00	
		<hr/>
	\$190.00	\$190.00

ASH HOUSE FUND.

For amount received from State.....	\$63.50	
Transferred to cell fund.....	\$63.50	
		<hr/>
	\$63.50	\$63.50

SEWER FUND.

For amount received from State.....	\$1,500.00	
Paid W. W. Hopkins.....		\$1,500.00
	<u>\$1,500.00</u>	<u>\$1,500.00</u>

CONTINGENT FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1865.....	\$43.45	
Paid J. G. Willson.....		\$16.00
Paid F. W. Palmer.....		12.00
Paid Register Printing Company.....		15.45
	<u>\$43.45</u>	<u>\$43.45</u>

CONVICT FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1865.....	\$151.54	
Received from convicts on deposit.....	1,097.81	
Paid convicts.....		\$780.04
Balance on hand, October 31, 1867.....		469.31
	<u>\$1,249.35</u>	<u>\$1,249.35</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

General support fund, from Oct. 1, 1865, to Oct. 31, 1867.....	\$46,438.52	\$43,806.72
Guards' salaries fund.....	13,761.39	13,681.39
Officers' salaries fund.....	7,571.00	7,571.00
Hospital building fund.....	8,315.65	7,646.05
Cell fund.....	2,067.46	2,067.46
Warden's house fund.....	662.29	662.29
Wall fund.....	428.73	191.86
Cell floor fund.....	121.50	47.00
Cistern fund.....	118.16	114.25
Contingent fund.....	43.45	43.45
Lock fund.....	190.00	190.00
Ash-house fund.....	63.50	63.50
Sewer fund.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
Convict fund.....	1,249.35	780.04
Cash over fund accounts.....	3.62	
Balance on hand October 31, 1867.....		4,169.61
	<u>\$82,534.62</u>	<u>\$82,534.62</u>

INCOME.

Convict labor, from Oct. 1, 1865, to Oct. 31, 1867,....	\$ 25,918.30
United States, subsisting and clothing prisoners and convicts.....	2,757.00
Provisions, tallow and grease sold.....	209.26
Visitors.....	157.75
Expense general account, bellows, copper and lime sold.	23.50
Clothing and bedding, ticking, shoes and hat sold.	8.00
Convicts' kitchen, old copper sold.....	6.30
Interest.....	259.19
Warden's house, lock, keys and fence posts sold.....	28.60
Fuel and lights, wood and coal sold.....	18.80
	<u>\$ 29,383.70</u>

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable.....	1.95
Convicts' cash on hand October 31, 1867.....	469.31
Werner Boecklin.....	290.40
Guard.....	40.00
	<u>\$ 801.66</u>

ASSETS.

Hale, Davis & Co.....	\$ 1,375.77
Bills receivable.....	15,940.44
George Shedd.....	100.00
P. Inskeep.....	2,772.48
McPherson & Douglass.....	166.34
Hesser & Hale.....	1.45
United States.....	6.00
Balance on hand October 31, 1867.....	4,169.61
	<u>\$ 24,532.09</u>

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

Charles Hilles, being duly sworn, 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 on the books of said Penitentiary.

CHARLES HILLES, Clerk.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by Charles Hilles, at my office in the city of Fort Madison, Lee county, Iowa, this 2d day of December, A. D. 1867.

CHARLES DOERR,

[L. s.]

Clerk District Court, Lee county, Iowa.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, IOWA PENITENTIARY LEDGER, OCTOBER 31, 1867.

	FACE OF LEDGER		BALANCES	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dif. Dr.	Dif. Cr.
Wall fund.....	\$ 236.87		\$ 236.87	
Convict fund.....	1,034.56	565.25	469.31	
General support fund.....	37,748.87	35,117.00	2,631.78	
Guards' salaries' fund.....	10,567.16	10,487.16	80.00	
Construction.....	32,651.44		32,651.44	
General support.....	41,587.27	1,760.45	39,826.82	
Officers' salaries.....	39,909.97		39,909.97	
Wall.....	43,519.90		43,519.90	
Cells.....	19,051.26		19,051.26	
Hospital building.....	17,768.55		17,768.55	
Repairs.....	1,729.36		1,729.36	
Convict labor.....		84,122.58		84,122.58
Arms and ammunition.....	199.45		199.45	
Visitors.....		585.03		585.03
Clothing and bedding.....	24,202.09	6.00	24,286.09	
Clerk's office.....	1,208.57		1,208.57	
Cell room expense.....	85.70		85.70	
Convicts' kitchen.....	1,107.53		1,107.53	
Convicts' expense.....	2,215.79		2,215.79	
Discharged convicts.....	5,718.32		5,718.32	
Expense general account.....	7,475.67	3.50	7,472.17	
Escaped convicts.....	185.08		185.08	
Fuel and lights.....	17,866.77	26.53	17,840.24	
Hospital building fund.....	1,675.38	1,005.78	669.60	

Hospital expense.....	2,166.06		2,166.06	
Library.....	494.96		494.96	
Postage.....	352.70		352.70	
Printing and advertising.....	495.30		495.30	
Hale, Davis & Co.....	37,165.52	35,789.75	1,375.77	
Bills payable.....		1.95		1.95
Bills receivable.....	39,148.69	23,208.25	15,940.44	
Provisions.....	55,476.06	184.36	55,291.70	
Real estate.....	700.00		700.00	
Salaries of guards.....	58,909.86		58,909.86	
Work shops.....	6,966.98	400.00	6,566.98	
Warden's expense.....	392.85		392.85	
State of Iowa.....		328,587.92		328,587.92
Convicts.....	565.25	1,034.56		469.31
Express.....	36.00		36.00	
George Shedd.....	100.00		100.00	
Joseph Huff.....	760.00	800.00		40.00
J. M. Robinson.....	760.00	800.00		40.00
S. McConnell.....	680.00	720.00		40.00
J. E. Houghland.....	547.58	587.58		40.00
R. N. Helsey.....	720.00	760.00		40.00
F. M. Hesselton.....	760.00	800.00		40.00
S. H. Winterbotham.....	760.00	800.00		40.00
Charles Jewett.....	270.00	315.00		45.00
J. T. Blair.....	690.67	730.67		40.00
W. A. Jackson.....	690.67	730.67		40.00
Warden's house.....	8,413.29	28.60	8,384.69	
McPherson & Douglass.....	166.34		166.34	
Cistern.....	121.09		121.09	

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET—CONTINUED.

	PAGE OF LEDGER.		BALANCES.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dif. Dr.	Dif. Cr.
Cistern fund.....	115.16	111.25	3.91	
Cell floor fund.....	121.50	47.00	74.50	
Concrete floor.....	209.50		209.50	
P. Inskip.....	2,772.48		2,772.48	
United States.....	2,353.50	2,347.50	6.00	
Interest.....		259.19		259.19
Hesser & Hale.....	169.62	168.17	1.45	
August Scherfe.....	605.33	645.33		40.00
Sewerage.....	1,500.00		1,500.00	
James Deighton.....	245.00	285.00		40.00
Frank Sherwood.....		280.00		40.00
Carl Minnike.....	225.00	270.00		45.00
Werner Boecklin.....		290.40		290.40
Jacob Kindscher.....		40.00		40.00
Total.....	\$534,702.52	\$534,702.52	\$414,926.38	\$414,926.38

STATEMENT

Of convicts received into and discharged from the Iowa Penitentiary from October 1, 1895, to October 31, 1897.

CONVICTS RECEIVED.

In confinement October 1, 1895.....	87
Received.....	191
	278

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence.....	87
By parole.....	30
By conditional leave of absence.....	100
In confinement October 31, 1897.....	278

STATEMENT

Of habits, social state, education, and sex of convicts.

HABITS.	NO.	SOCIAL STATE.	NO.	EDUCATION.	NO.	SEX.	NO.
Temperate.....	119	Single.....	121	Good.....	11	Male.....	189
Intemperate.....	63	Married.....	68	Common.....	120	Female.....	2
Moderate drinkers.....	10	Widowers.....	4	Can read.....	18		
		Widow.....	1	Read and write.....	8		
				Poor.....	20		
				None.....	10		
	191		191		101		191

STATEMENT

Of crimes and religious professions of convicts.

CRIME.	NO.	CRIME.	NO.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	NO.
Larceny	121	Conduct prejudicial to		Methodist	34
Burglary	13	good order and mili-		Catholic	27
Robbery	6	tary discipline	1	Baptist	18
Bigamy	5	Malignant and cruel		Presbyterian	11
Rape	5	treatment of citizen		Campbellite	9
Manslaughter	4	prisoner	1	Lutheran	9
Murder, 2d degree	4	Perjury	1	Episcopal	5
Adultery	4	Attempt to commit		Quaker	3
Counterfeiting	4	felony	1	United Brethren	2
Assault with intent to		Attempt at robbery ..		Universalist	2
kill	3	Attempt to murder ..		Christian	1
Murder	2	Felony	1	Protestant	1
Conspiracy	2	Receiving stolen mon-		Jew	1
Forgery	2	ey	1	Covenanter	1
Robbery, larceny, and		Accessory to theft ..	1	Wesleyan Methodist ..	1
burglary	1	Selling forged bill of		None	66
Burglary and larceny.		Exchange	1		
Theft and selling govern-		Grand larceny	1		
ment property	1	Unknown	1		
Receiving and aiding		Total	191	Total	191
in concealing stolen					
money	1				

STATEMENT

Of term, age, nativity, occupation, and from what county convict was sent.

TERM.	NO.	AGE.	NO.	NATIVITY.	NO.	OCCUPATION.	NO.	FROM WHAT COUNTY.	NO.
2 months ..	112	1	Ohio	25	Farmer	91	Scott	19	
3	813	1	New York	24	Laborer	81	Clinton	18	
4	114	3	Indiana	16	Carpenter	6	Dubuque	12	
6	2515	1	Penn	15	Baker	3	Muscatine	12	
8	116	5	Ireland	13	Plasterer	3	Des Moines	11	
9	417	8	Germany	13	Mason	2	Wapello	9	
10	118	15	Iowa	12	Sailor	2	Boone	8	
1 year	3819	7	Illinois	11	Cook	2	Clayton	7	
14	1620	18	Canada	10	Engineer	2	Polk	7	
1	121	8	Missouri	8	Harness maker	2	Bremer	6	
1	11	17	Virginia	6	Wheel-wright	2	Linn	6	
2 years	8523	10	Scotland	5	Butcher	2	Monroe	6	
24	624	10	Wisconsin	5	Cabinet maker	2	Black Hawk	5	
3	1725	16	Kentucky	5	Printer	2	Lee	5	
4	326	7	Vermont	4	Clerk	2	Decatur	4	
5	1927	7	Mass	2	Shoemaker	2	Keokuk	3	
6	528	6	New Jersey	2	Barber	2	Mahaska	3	
7	429	5	N. Carolina	2	Soldier	2	Van Buren	3	
9	219	8	Michigan	2	Teacher	1	Hardin	2	
10	231	2	Maine	1	Druggist	1	Cedar	2	
20	132	3	Alabama	1	Peddler	1	Appanoose	2	
Life	533	3	Minnesota	1	Blacksmith	1	Marshall	2	
..	34	3	Connecticut	1	Coppersmith	1	Jackson	2	
..	35	1	France	1	Saddler	1	Ringgold	2	
..	36	3	Arkansas	1	Porter	1	Mitchell	2	
..	37	3	Georgia	1	Confectorer	1	Hamilton	2	
..	38	2	Maryland	1	Weaver	1	Henry	2	
..	39	2	Norway	1	Moulder	1	Woodbury	2	
..	40	2	N. H.	1	Tailor	1	Jones	3	
..	41	1	Austria	1	Refisman	1	Dallas	1	
..	42	1	England	1	Silversmith	1	Johnson	1	
..	44	2	..	..	Bricklayer	1	Sac	1
..	47	3	..	..	Jeweler	1	Taylor	1
..	48	1	..	..	News Boy	1	Louis	1
..	50	4	..	..	Railroad Man	1	Buchanan	1
..	52	1	..	..	Seamstress	1	Pottawatomie	1
..	54	2	..	..	Physician	1	Iowa	1
..	57	1	..	..	Machinist	1	Mills	1
..	61	2	..	..	Tesmaster	1	Tama	1
..	63	1	..	..	Photographer	1	Day	1
..	64	1	..	..	Book-binder	1	Montgomery	1
..	..	..	..	..	Broom-maker	1	Franklin	1
..	..	..	..	..	Fireman	1	Harrison	1
..	..	..	..	..	None	6	Jefferson	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Benton	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Floyd	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fayette	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Allamakee	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Butler	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pt. Sedgwick	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pt. Larimer	3
..	191	191	..	101	..	..	..	191

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL, IOWA PENITENTIARY, }
 FORT MADISON, November 1, 1867. }

TO MARTIN HEISEY, *Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary :*

SIR: My report will embrace the period from June 10, 1866—when you appointed me Physician and Surgeon of this Institution—to the present date.

Notwithstanding that during the above stated time a greater number of prisoners were confined in this Institution than at any former period, their health in general has been very good—no death occurring.

Many of the convicts bring with them into this Institution the germ of a disease, a neglected or completely developed disease, contracted during their life of dissipation and crime.

Such cases are the most difficult to battle against. One such doubly unhappy man attempted suicide by drawing a plane-bit across his throat. He failed; is cured of his wound and disease, as far as the latter was practicable, and feels now contented.

I am happy to say that all the lingering and chronic cases of this class are cured.

Most of the diseases occurring in the Institution are of a mild character. Diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs are the most numerous; wounds and injuries by the sharp implements of work, or the machinery, come next, while miasmatic and malarious diseases seldom occur.

The most severe cases occurred—

1st September, 1866—Raymond; concussion of the brain, caused by the fall of a brick wall on his head; mostly recovered, and able for light work. Pardoned.

2d November, 1866—McMullen, aged sixty years; pneumonia.

3d November, 1866—Courville; typhoid pneumonia; both recovered.

There are several cases of the phthisis, pulmonalis, in the Institution, but at present not under treatment.

Only two patients are in the hospital at present, one with indolent ulcers of the back and side, and one with wounds—finger and thumb amputated; will soon be able to work.

The very good health of the convicts, notwithstanding their confinement of at least half the time in cells, and their working in shops and buildings surrounded by high walls, is mostly due to the good and proper management of the officers in charge—both the Warden and Deputy Warden. No pains are spared to secure the most scrupulous cleanliness in cells, yards, shops, and everywhere; also of the persons themselves, in body and clothing.

The diet is simple, clean, and of a nutritious character; and when the sick require a different diet, ample means are provided to supply them with the proper provisions, either through the Institution or through the kindness and liberality of the ladies of the Warden and Deputy Warden.

To the Hospital Steward, Mr. James McConnell, also is due a good share in the successful management of the sick. Having been for almost four years a kind and attentive Hospital Steward in the army, he brought with him good will and experience. Day and night, if needed, he watches and administers to the patient, and in cases of immediate interposition he knows well enough what to do. The Hospital Stewardship combines both the duties of steward and guard, while the compensation is only that of a guard. There should be, if possible, an increase of salary to correspond with the increased duty of steward and guard.

With such aid, and under such conditions, my duty has been a pleasant one, and followed by success.

Respectfully submitted, by your humble servant,

AUGUSTUS W. HOFFMEISTER, M. D.,
 Physician and Surgeon to Iowa Penitentiary.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

TO MARTIN HEISEY, Esq., *Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary:*

Sir: The following report is respectfully submitted, embracing only the months of April, May, June, July and August, 1867:

We have good reason to believe that some good has been done. Frequently, in preaching the Word, have we seen strong men moved to tears. The disposition to read, and the anxiety on the part of the convicts to have the Chaplain speak to them words of comfort, evince that they are not yet past the bounds of mercy and hope.

The teachings of the Chaplain, public and private, religious and otherwise, have always been well received. Readiness to hear the Word, a ready assent to spiritual instruction, and promises of amendment of life, have been frequent. Some, it is believed, are leading better lives, whilst others are desirous of turning to God.

I have held but one public service on each Sabbath, and that early in the morning, so that the faithful guards who have been confined all the week, performing trying duties at a cheap rate, might have some portion of the Sabbath for their necessary rest and recreation.

The time I have seized for private instruction has been after work hours—in the evening—when the men are locked in their cells, and occasional conversations at special request. Little can be accomplished in this way. The time of the prisoners is leased to the contractors, and it is not to be expected that they would suffer the men to lose much time in receiving instructions from the Chaplain. I regard this Institution, in common with all others of its kind, as reformatory in character. However beneficial the system of working the men may be—and it has an undoubted good influence, mentally, morally and physically—yet *all work* will not accomplish the end designed. We are intelligent, sympathetic beings, and require mental, moral food, as well as physical; and it is human, it is Christian, it is right that the

State put forth every means in her power to reclaim these our fallen brethren. Give the Chaplain opportunities and means, and a work may be done here of which every right-minded citizen might be proud. Let the Chaplain have an office, in which may be placed the library; let him distribute the books stately, with other proper reading-matter in the shape of papers, tracts, Bibles; let this office be large enough to hold a class, so that instruction might be imparted at regular intervals to all who might wish to partake of its benefits, as well as have opportunity for private converse. This would not interfere with any contract, nor call the attention of others from their work, while it would give the penitent a better opportunity to speak freely of the interests of his mind and soul, and the Chaplain to instruct him and commend him to God in prayer.

To complete the improvement here suggested, the whole time of the Chaplain should be devoted to the work. This the present meagre compensation will not justify. The Chaplain's salary was fixed at a time when all commodities were cheap, the price of living one-half as high as at present. He has been compelled, consequently, to turn his attention elsewhere to obtain a support. The result is manifest that the Chaplaincy of the Penitentiary has contributed to the support of the various churches in the town, while but part of the work contemplated has been able to be done in the prison. Let the Chaplain have a support commensurate with the demands of the times; let office-room, books, time, etc., be afforded him, and I doubt not the good results would in a short time be palpable.

During my short term I have united with some of the prominent citizens of Fort Madison in procuring, by donation, books for the enlargement of the library. Circulars were sent to churches, without regard to denomination, and some have responded. Nearly 200 volumes have been received. Much more ought to be one. More Bibles could be used, and I hope the proper authorities will soon call upon the Bible Society for a supply.

Hoping that my successors may have the interests of the Institution even more at heart than I have had, and be more successful in their work,

I am Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM REINECK.