

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# DOCUMENTS

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## THE LEGISLATURE,

OF THE

## STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

**A. D. 1835.**

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*AUGUSTA:*  
WILLIAM J. CONDON,.....PRINTER.

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1835.

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**DOCUMENTS**

ACCOMPANYING THE

**GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE**

TO THE

**FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE.**

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## **REPORT**

**OF A COMMITTEE RESPECTING THE STATE PRISON.**

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**To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine.**

The Committee appointed under a Resolve of the 28th February, 1834, "respecting the State Prison," respectfully

### **REPORT :**

That they have carefully examined the Warden's accounts from the first day of September, 1828, the time of his entering into the office, to the thirty first day of October, 1833, the time designated by law for making up his annual account.

The mode of Book-keeping adopted at the Prison, so far as relates to the expences and incomes of the respective departments of labor, accords, in most respects, with the forms prescribed by a Committee under a Resolve of the year 1830, and substantially answers that purpose.

But there are two features in that mode, which appear to us exceptionable.

First, All sales and purchases, made in behalf of the Prison, are blended on the books with the Warden's dealings in relation to his own property. Only one leger is kept, and upon this the Clerk makes his daily entries of all debts and credits, whether in behalf of the Prison or of the Warden himself. This leger the Warden considers, not as the Book of the State, but as his own property. This intermingling of the public with private accounts, involves unnecessary intricacy and exposure to mistakes.

Second, All items of sale or purchase, receipt or payment, made or had by the Warden, in behalf of the State, are immediately transferred from that ledger to the appropriate debits and credits in the accounts, kept on other books, between the State and the several departments, of income and expense. And these accounts between the Prison and the departments, taken collectively, are the only account which the Warden keeps between himself and the State.

It is obvious that this operation at once makes the State debtor to the Warden for every item of subsistence, clothing, raw material or other property purchased for the Prison, whether he has paid for the same or purchased it on the credit of the State. Thus, we apprehend, the seller of articles may hold a valid claim therefor against the State, long after the State has paid the Warden for the same.

On the other hand, for every article of the public property, sold on credit, the Warden at once makes himself indebted to the State, before it can be known whether he will ever receive payment therefor from the purchaser. And, in case there should be an ultimate failure of payment by the purchaser, the Warden claims the right of charging the loss to the State, in his account of the time being. And such a claim would doubtless be just, provided the loss should not happen through his neglect:

This system proceeds upon the supposition that the Warden, of his own funds, is to pay all debts due from the Prison, and receive to his own use all the sums due to the Prison ; or, in other words, that he alone supplies articles for the use of the Prison, and purchases the articles sold by the Prison.

Now, it seems to us more suitable, that, in these transactions, the Warden should be viewed as the Agent of the State, and that the State should be considered as purchas-

ing, not from the Warden, but from the persons, who, in fact, supply the articles. The State, and not the Warden, should hold the claims for articles sold from the Prison. If purchases for the Prison use *must* be made on credit, they can probably be effected at a better rate, on the security of the State, than on that of the individuals, who may, from time to time, hold the office of Warden.

This mode of book-keeping, then, does not disclose the amount, which the State may be indebted on account of the Prison, nor the true account of monies actually received at the Prison. Hence it has resulted, that the annual accounts heretofore allowed by the Legislature, have not exhibited the true balances between the Warden and the State.

But, still, the Books kept at the Prison, do furnish means of information, from which an accurate settlement may be made. It has been already stated that the annual settlement accounts are drawn from the department books, and that, in those accounts, the Warden has prematurely charged and prematurely credited all the amounts of articles, purchased or sold at the Prison *on credit*. Now, although the ledger does contain the Warden's private accounts, as well as the accounts of the Prison, yet a journal is kept, preliminary to making entries upon the department Books. In this journal, all the items, which pertain to the Prison, are extracted from the ledger, and charged and credited to the respective departments. A comparison of this journal with the ledger, though a laborious operation, will show the exact amount of the premature debts and credits, above alluded to. And if, in the annual settlement accounts, there should be deducted from the debit side the amount of such premature debts, and from the credit side the amount of such premature credits, the true balance between the State and the Warden would be

ascertained. To this remark there is one qualification, viz: that the balance thus arrived at, allows nothing for interest monies paid or received at the Prison.

From the first operations of the Prison, its accounts have been kept in the same manner. And, though we do not entirely approve the system, we see no ground for the imputation of any sinister design, either in its adoption or continuance. We have recommended what we deem a more simple, adequate and perspicuous method, in which the Warden and Clerk concur. A new set of books have accordingly been procured, and the next year's accounts will be kept by that method.

It is also proper to remark, that there has been, in use, no trial-balance or check-system, by which to detect errors in the yearly settlements. We have explained to the Clerk our views of the proper mode of testing the accuracy of his accounts. And he assures us that so important a process, as the trial-balance, will no longer be neglected.

Upon examining the accounts between the Warden and the State, we found most, perhaps, of the charges evidenced by bills of parcels, receipted in common form. But this was not invariably the case : as the Inspectors, in their yearly revisions, had not made it a point to require such vouchers, in cases where they could from other sources of information, be satisfied of the correctness of the Warden's charges. In obtaining such satisfactory evidence, they were aided by their general knowledge of the wants of the Prison, and especially by the Warden's Leger, in which credits are given to the sellers for the same articles charged to the Prison.

It remained, then, that we should adopt those leger credits as evidence of the corresponding charges against the State, in cases where no receipted bills were found. And we have no reason to believe that any of the charges



are unfounded, excepting the possibility, that in these, as in all other voluminous accounts, some mistakes, purely unintentional, may have happened.

In the account ending 30 Nov. 1828, were some small mistakes, amounting to	\$ 12 79
The errors of the year 1829, were few, and gave a balance of	23 14
The accounts of 1830 were correct with an exception of	70

For 1831, the balance was correctly reported, though the items in the account presented to the Legislature, were very erroneous,	3926 08
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The balances of preceding years had all been *in favor* of the Warden, and had been paid to him by Resolves of the Legislature. The balance of 1831, was *against* the Warden, and ought to have been paid by him or carried forward to the account of 1832. But that was not done. And the Warden offers as the reason of the omission, that, in that very amount, he had credited the State for large sums for articles sold, and for which he had, in fact, received no pay. And that it was his purpose to pay over said balance so soon as said sums should be paid to him. It is true, as we have above complained, that the Warden gives credit to the State, at once, for every article sold, although the sale be negotiated upon a credit to the purchaser. And at that time, he had given such premature credits, to the amount of \$6,238 12. But the Books also show, that, at the same time, he had made premature charges against the State of \$6,027 53, leaving an actual balance then in his hands, of \$3,715 49.

In the reported settlement of 1832, there was also a balance against the Warden, amounting to	787 40
This balance he also omitted to pay or carry forward to the next year's account. But in that settlement an overcharge against the State was	

allowed, of \$369 04—occasioned by mistake in footing a column in the subsistence accounts

\$369 04

And an overcredit was allowed by mistake in the Blacksmith account 40 14—328 90

In the reported settlement of 1833, an undercredit in the Wheelwright department was given to the State \$38 00

Also an undercredit in the Shoe-making department \$10 00

And an overcredit of 1 00 } 9 00—47 00

There were also overcharges of two other items, amounting to - - - - - 2 49

\$5128 50

How these errors should have escaped the scrutiny of the Inspectors, in their certified examinations, is not easily perceived. We would also here remark, that in the annual Exhibits, presented by the Warden, showing the incomes and expences of the respective departments of labor, several errors have occurred, some of them of large amount. But as these Exhibits have no connection with, or operation upon the accounts between the State and the Warden, we have not deemed it necessary to point out the errors in detail.

The foregoing items, amounting to \$5128 50, have been exhibited to the Warden and Clerk, and they concur that the same should be made a charge against the Warden in the accounts of 1833. The Warden has been allowed, in his accounts with the State, for interest, paid on monies obtained for the use of the Prison, viz: in 1831, \$9,09 ; in 1832, \$144,18 ; and in 1833, \$66,13 ; amounting in all to \$219,40.—Considering that the necessity of borrowing money arose from the Warden's want of success in collecting certain notes originally given to him upon the sale of some of the public property ; and that he had taken these notes to himself,

by crediting the State with the amount thereof; and that he still expects to obtain payment therefor, we think it preferable that these interest-charges should not have been brought into the account, at least for the present. For without dwelling upon the fact that in 1831 and 1832, there were balances really due from the Warden to the State, which, if paid, would probably have precluded the necessity of borrowing money for the Prison use; we may remark, that, if the Warden succeeds, as he expects to do, in collecting the notes aforesaid, he will be indemnified, by the interest recovered thereon, for the disallowance of these interest-charges against the State. And if he shall not so succeed, his demand will be upon the State for the whole amount of the notes, and *then* these claims for interest can be adjusted more satisfactorily than at present. We therefore suggest, that said interest-accounts, allowed as aforesaid, should be viewed as overcharges, amounting to - - - 219 40

We consider, therefore, that the foregoing items, amounting to 5,347 90 be added to the credits given by the Warden to the State, in his account of October 31, 1833, - - - 5347 90

Now in that account, the balance reported to be due to the Warden, was - - - 7446 87

Deducting therefrom the undercredits aforesaid, being - - - 5347 90

There will *upon the face of the accounts*, appear to be due from the State to the Warden, the sum of - - - 2098 97

But, as before stated, the settlements heretofore made, between the State and the Warden, being based upon the mode of account-keeping adopted at the Prison, have not shown what was the amount of balance, nor to which party a balance was due. In order to ascertain that balance, it is necessary to find what amount of the sums, charged by the Warden,

were at the time of the settlement, actually due from the Prison to other persons, and also what amount of the sums credited by the Warden, were actually due from other persons to the Prison. For, these amounts will be the exact amounts of premature debits, and premature credits. Accordingly, we requested the Clerk to furnish us, at his earliest convenience, a statement of these particulars, as existing on said 31st October, 1833. That statement he has furnished, and certified its accuracy. Therefrom it appears, that, in the said last annual account, the Warden had prematurely credited the State the sum of - - - 10,662 22 being the amount that day due from other persons to the Prison.

12,761 19

At the same time, the premature charges, made against the State, being the sums due from the Prison, amounted to - - - 5722 23

Leaving an amount actually due from the State to the Warden of - - - 7,038 96

The foregoing computation does not include the \$7,000 loaned by the State to the Warden, pursuant to the Resolve of 10th February, 1833, but leaves that as a separate sum, to be settled according to the terms on which it was negotiated.

A schedule of the notes and accounts, making up the aforesaid sum of \$10,662 22 due to the Prison, accompanies this Report. The notes are fifty three, and the accounts two hundred and thirty two, in number. The Warden adjudges them to be worth about \$10,262 00.

It will be apparent from the foregoing exposition, that these demands are the property of the State. The above mentioned sum of \$5,722 23, due from the Prison, is to be paid by the State. And any notes, which, prior to the last annual settlement, the Warden may have given in discharge of demands against the Prison, are to be paid by

him, of his own funds. We have pleasure in acknowledging the promptitude and frankness of the Warden and of the Clerk, in exhibiting and explaining the many books and papers, which this investigation has compelled us to examine.

Respecting the notes against Foster Bryant, mentioned in the Warden's Reports to the Legislature of 1833 and 1834, and which the Warden has accounted to the State for, he informs us, that having negotiated the same, he is liable upon his endorsement for the amount, if the endorsers shall be unable to collect it of Bryant ; and he expects the State will remunerate him for any payment he may have to make on that account.

We deem it proper to add, that in no part of the Warden's proceedings, have we perceived occasion for imputing to him any deviation from good faith and uprightness of purpose. He appears uniformly to have aimed at carrying forward the salutary purposes for which the State erected that Institution.

His treatment of prisoners has proved his fixed purpose of enforcing obedience, and seems to have been tempered with a becoming regard for their feelings, their health, their moral culture and general welfare. During his administration, there have happened eleven cases of punishment by stripes. We hold that this species of discipline ought to be among the last resorts. But, doubtless, there may be cases in which such a course is the only effectual means of suppressing insubordination. Eminently of that class we consider the six cases of June, 1832. The convicts, with such weapons as they could find, had arrayed themselves against the laws of the Prison, and refused to obey the orders of the officers. It was a serious insurrection, and the officers' lives were imperiled ; and we think the punishment was not disproportionate to the occasion. The War-

den's act, at that time, in wounding, with his rifle, one of the Prisoners, was absolutely necessary. It subdued the insurrection. The two cases of stripes since that time, appear not to have been unsuitable. Three cases happened in 1830. Comparing the punishments, as specified on the books, with the offences, they seem severe. What might have been the aggravation of circumstances, we have not sufficient means of judging.

Among the things to be regretted, we count the habit of carrying on so much retail and barter trade at the Prison. The small debts mentioned in the schedule above referred to, have grown out of this habit. Many of them are supposed to be now worthless, and many that might be saved, are not worth the trouble of collecting.

It may well be doubted whether the higher prices, obtained in this way, for articles sold, are not overbalanced by the extra prices allowed for the articles received in exchange. Most of these trades are upon a credit given by the State, and many of the debts, thus contracted, must be lost. Nor can we approve the existing practice of having open accounts with several of the grocery and other stores in Thomaston, where purchases at retail prices, are made almost daily for the use of the Prison. By breaking up most of this bartering and semi-peddling business, the Warden would escape much trouble, and the State would lose neither profit nor self-respect.

It may not be considered certain that the Warden has exerted all that timeliness and efficiency in planning and executing the business of the Prison, which the active and enterprising find so essential to success in their own affairs. Perhaps greater efforts, last winter, might have secured a contract for hammered granite, delivered at some of our Atlantic Cities. Such a contract, *at almost any price*, would have been preferable to the course adopted; that of cut-

ting and finishing the blocks of granite as "random work." It appears to us, an injudicious course, to keep so large an amount of "stock on hand," as the reports of recent years have exhibited. The amount last October, was estimated at more than \$25,000. A part of this amount is in tools, provisions, raw materials, clothing, fuel &c. but a great part is in manufactured articles. Much of this in ordinary cases, it would be better to sell at once, at such price as it will command, especially if it be at a distant place, incurring expense of wharfage or storage, superintendance and commissions.—It may here be added, that it is almost apparent upon the face of the schedule of debts due the Prison, that too little effort has been made to collect them.

Permit us to speak of the Warden's compensation. His duties are numerous and require great versatility of talent. Heavy responsibilities rest upon him. His calculations must be timely. System must pervade his whole affairs. Promptness of action is indispensable. None but a man of constant, untiring industry, can so superintend a Penitentiary, as to diffuse the spirit of industry into all the departments of labor. The Warden is accountable for the qualifications and faithfulness of all his subordinate officers. He must see that raw materials, subsistence and other supplies are secured, at fair prices, and in good season; that the business of manufacture goes on with economy, diligence and skill; that early and beneficial sales are effected; and that payments therefor be collected promptly. His regard for the prisoners must be evidenced by their ready obedience and moral and religious culture. In view of such requirements, we think the State is not sufficiently liberal in the compensation which they allow to the Warden.

Respecting the Clerk, Deputy Warden and Overseers, we visited their several places of business, and, as we believe, found them capable, faithful and attentive in their respective employments. We visited the Hospital and examined the patients, and had a short interview with Dr. Ludwig, the Physician. Of his skill and attentiveness we formed a favorable opinion.

We had not the pleasure to see the Rev. Mr. Washburn, who is the Chaplain. He is esteemed faithful and useful in his department. We regret that the State has not made provision for securing a greater amount of the Chaplain's time and services.

Upon this branch of our Commission, relative to "the conduct of the officers," we have gained no further information than is contained in the foregoing statements, or inferable therefrom.

The following miscellaneous facts may be of use. Dr. Rose, the late Warden, transferred to the present Warden demands, due to the Prison, amounting to \$1702 29—of that sum, \$445 30 has been collected. The residue is considered of no value.

The Lime-Stone, contained in the public grounds, is nearly exhausted, and the work-shops cover the principal part of what remains. Most of the rock, on which reliance was formerly made, has proved to be worthless. About two thirds of the prisoners belong to the Sabbath School. Their lessons are well committed. As they seldom hear conversation, they listen with attention and apparent thankfulness for instruction imparted to them. The Prison, in its most favored days, has been a bill of expense to the State. The expenses of 1834, over and above the income, will be unusually large. Among other causes, this may be ascribed, partly to the random-work in granite, and partly to the decrease in the number of



convicts. For this diminution, upon the present plan of the buildings and yards, does not admit of any reduction in the number of officers, nor any material reduction in the expense of fuel, which, in fact, constitutes a large item in the disbursements of the Prison.

In some Penitentiaries, great minuteness of discipline prevails. The Prisoners, for instance, march to and from their meals, by lock step, and enter and close their cells, all in uniform motion, at the word of command. This course may be designed to subdue stubbornness of will and preclude concert of action, in resisting orders. Similar precision pervades all the operations of the Prison. Nothing seems too trivial for observance. All is systematic, neat and exact. The want of such precision would be considered a wide departure from discipline.

That degree of exactitude is unknown at Thomaston. A larger measure of it might be introduced, but the construction of the Prison buildings would render the full extent of it unattainable.

No ardent spirits are allowed at the Prison, but tobacco is in use. The bills for this article were, in 1831, \$90,10 ; in 1832, \$69,96 ; in 1833, \$64,65.

The annexed paper A. exhibits the employments of the convicts, (fifty-six in number) upon one of the days of our examination. The paper B. shows the names and compensations of the officers for 1833. The Resolve has made it our duty to communicate an "opinion what, if any, reform or improvement can be made in the Prison." Pursuant thereto, the following thoughts are presented. We consider it desirable, that, in the settlement of the Warden's accounts by the Inspectors, he shall, in all cases, furnish receipted vouchers for the sums charged ; and that there be more detail of items, than heretofore, in stating the annual accounts for settlement by the Legislature ; and that

measures be taken without delay, to collect the debts due to the Prison. The Gospel, which is the gift of Heaven, should be, to all, free as the air we breathe. Whenever, from any cause, we seclude our fellow-man from society, his right to religious instruction still remains. And we respectfully suggest the inquiry, whether it be not suitable, that a President Chaplain be employed to devote his whole time to the Institution? The faithful services of such an officer, we trust, would be amply remunerated in the salutary influences, which would thereby be diffused among the inmates of the Prison.

Within a few years, the science of Penitentiary Government has been much cultivated and advanced. First, among efficient interpositions, stand the gigantic efforts of the "Prison Discipline Society." That Society combines great talent, benevolence and industry. It explored and unveiled the horrors of the old Prisons; and upon the strong foundations of Patriotism, humanity and religion, it formed new plans for buildings, new codes for governing, and new systems for imparting intellectual, moral and religious instruction. Their success is evidenced by the public thankfulness, which they are already gathering. Of the light, which they have shed upon this interesting subject, it becomes every community to avail itself.

When our State Prison was planned, it seemed a favorite theory, to inflict by solitary confinement, suitable degrees of punishment upon convicts, in the least possible time and at the least possible expense. That theory soon exploded by its own operation. It was found that convicts were but men. When released, they emerged with emaciated bodies, almost sapped of vital power, and with minds enervated and prostrate. But their hearts were unrelenting; for they felt that Government had been their enemy, and that their sufferings had been vindictive.

It was an auspicious era, when the Public Authorities changed the scheme, and required of the convicts systematic and daily labor. But they forgot to change the damp, dark, cold, unventilated cells, to those of dryness, light, warmth, and free air.

It is true, and we congratulate the State upon the fact, that the present number of convicts is small. But the territory of the State is large. It is bordered on three sides by a foreign Government and by the great high-way of nations. Tides of emigration are flowing in upon us, containing much of the worthlessness of distant lands. And our own native population is rapidly increasing. It cannot, therefore, be hoped but that, in future years, there will be need of much greater provisions for criminals, than the seventy cells of our Prison. We *must*, therefore, look forward to new structures. And here, too, inquiries, of great interest, present themselves. Of what construction, and at what place, shall these structures be erected ?

Upon the first of these inquiries, the following thoughts are presented.

The Pennsylvania system of Prison Discipline differs from that of New-York, which is the one adopted in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Both systems require solitary confinement *by night*. In the former, the day labor of the convicts, is also solitary, while the latter permits the labor to be done by the prisoners, in companies, although without conversation. Public sentiment is much divided on the comparative merits of these two systems, but it has decidedly rejected all others. Whichever of these systems might be preferred in this State, our present Prison is unfit for either.

The principal building, which contains the dwelling-house and cells, was not designed for a laboring establishment, and cannot be made suitable for that purpose.

The cells are cold, and there is no way to warm them. A furnace was formerly built, but it proved useless, and has been abandoned. A mere apartment of stone is an insufficient protection against our winter weather. Much complaint is made by the Prisoners, that, in the spring, when the frost is coming out of the rocks, they suffer from the thick coating of it, which fills the cells with dampness and cold. The want of light and of free air is a serious objection. The avenue to each cell, is a narrow opening at the top, occasioning delay to the prisoner, and labor and inconvenience to those who inspect and clean the cell. Being all upon the basement story, these cells are much more expensive than those on the New-York plan, and, at the same time, fall far short in adaptedness.

The shops in the upper yard, were but temporary things at first, thrown up without plan, and must soon be removed to give access to the Lime-rock, which still remains.

In the lower yard is the stone-hammering shop, built upon a very narrow level, at the margin of the river, and at the foot of a steep high bank of wet, gravelly clay. This level was formed by a wharf built upon one side, and by an excavation into the bank on the other. It is more than fifty rods distant from the prison, and the bank is 130 feet high. This bank cannot be fastened, and slides from it have already produced much expense. The shop and wharf, seem quite at its mercy. It is at that wharf the granite business must all be done. It is over that bank, and that distance, the prisoners have to pass several times a day. The narrow level aforesaid is a wet place, and is altogether too contracted to admit much enlargement of the granite business. The yard is very extensive, reaching from the Prison to the river, and requires several guards for its protection. It is inclosed by a wooden fence, twelve feet high, which now needs much repair.

In the cooking department, and in the shops where fires are kept, there seems but little economy, either in the original plan or in the present condition of the apparatus, for obtaining heat. Upon the whole, there is such a want of suitableness in the present cells, shops and yards, that true economy requires a thorough, new construction, and upon a model differing much from the present. In these views the Warden concurs; and the opinion of the Inspectors and of the Committee appointed under a Resolve of 1829, was reported to the Legislature of 1830, "that, whenever any further enlargement of the Prison is made, a different plan must be adopted."

The remaining inquiry relates to the Location of the Prison. The lime-business, which probably caused the present location to be selected, may be considered at an end. No peculiar facilities for the miscellaneous manufactures of the Prison, are perceived at that place. In remodeling the buildings, the old materials might be of value. The rocks might be removed, cut into proper forms, and transferred into the new walls. But we cannot say how much cheaper that would be, than to take the rocks from the quarry, and construct them into buildings, upon some of the granite ledges of our State, in towns which might present prospects, for Prison operations, as favorable as those at Thomaston.

Common consent has marked the granite business as that on which the principal reliance is to be had. In this business, Maine can compete with any other State. It contains granite in vast abundance, and acknowledged superiority in its quality. Unfortunately, the quarries which the State has purchased, on and near St. Georges river, are not of that character, and they have therefore been abandoned. The granite, of approved texture and color, which has been wrought at the Prison for some years

past, has been transported from the Kennebec. It sustains a character for firmness and beauty, to which, it is believed, no other granite in any part of the land has attained. Should the Prison be erected at or near some extensive quarry of that description, the expense of transportation to Thomaston might be avoided, and the granite could be wrought as cheap, and would be worth as much there, as at that place. Upon such a location, much saving might be made in the expense of erecting buildings and outer fences. It is believed possible that some such favorable location may be found, which shall also combine in its advantages, greater demand for Prison manufactures, and greater cheapness in the price of subsistence and fuel, than prevail at Thomaston. It has doubtless been generally supposed that the permanent location of the Public Penitentiary has long since been decided ; but we are constrained to consider it yet an open *question*.

Viewing the State in its high relations, its advancement in arts and science ; research and enterprise, and in moral and religious feeling, we see no excuse for inferiority in any one of our great Institutions. And we hope it will be but a little while longer, before we not only adopt the improvements, which others have made in the principles of Prison discipline, but also contribute our full share of zeal and light and energy, in carrying forward this work of reform, till the need of Penitentiaries shall cease.

All which is respectfully submitted.

September 19, 1834.

ALLEN H. COBB,	} Committee.
ASA REDINGTON, JR.	
ZINA HYDE.	

**A Transcript of the Account for the Pay of Officers for the Maine State Prison, commencing Nov. 1, 1832, and ending Oct. 31, 1833.**

Dec. 10, 1832—	For Edmund B. Lermond's bill as Overseer of the Quarry,	18 07
Jan. 31, 1833—	Geo. B. Wormell's bill as Deputy Warden 1 qr. at \$340,	85
	John Jones' bill as Clerk and Commissary, 1 qr. \$400,	100
	Ezekiel Stearns' bill as Overseer of the Stone Shop, "	100
	James W. Bogues' " "	74 24
	Asa Perkins' " " \$280 pr. an.	70
	Robinson Mark's " " " "	70
	Peter Williams 2d's bill " " " "	70
	William Day's " " " "	70
	Samuel Chase's " " " "	70
	Theod. P. Howard's " " " "	70
	Ephraim Hall's " " " "	70
	Nathaniel Seavy's " " " "	52 69
March 29—	Nathaniel Sears' " " Overseer,	46 69
April 27—	Samuel Chase's " " "	67 69
" 30—	George B. Wormell's " " Deputy Warden,	85
	John Jones' " " Clerk, &c.	100
	Ezekiel Stearns' " " Overseer,	100
	James W. Bogues' " " "	75
	Asa Perkins' " " "	70
	William Day's " " "	70

Transcript of the Account of the Pay of Officers—*Continued.*

	For Peter Williams Jr.'s bill	as	Overseer,	70
	Robinson Mark's	"	"	70
	Ephraim Hall's	"	"	70
	Theodore Howard's	"	"	70
	Abner Miller's	"	"	23 33
	Joel Miller's	"	"	2 31
June 7th—	James Burd's bill of labor and		Overseer in the Shoe Shop,	189 33
July 31—	R. Woodhull's bill as Chaplain,			36 94
	George B. Wormell for his bill as		Deputy Warden,	85
	John Jones	"	Clerk, &c.	100
	Ezekiel Stearns	"	Overseer,	100
	Asa Perkins	"	"	70
	James W. Bogue's	"	"	70
	William Day	"	"	70
	Robinson Mark	"	"	70
	Abner Miller	"	"	70
	Theod. P. Howard	"	"	70
	Peter Williams	"	"	70
	Ephraim Hall	"	"	75
	Leander Miller	"	"	70
Sept. 18—	Asa Mayo for his bill as		Overseer of the Shoe Shop,	60
Oct. 31, 1833—	George B. Wormell's bill as		Deputy Warden,	85



## Transcript of the Account of the Pay of Officers—*Continued.*

For John Jones'	bill as Clerk, &c.	100
Ezekiel Stearns'	" " Overseer Stone Shop,	100
Robinson Mark's	" " " Lime Quarry,	75
Ephraim Hall's	" " "	70
Asa Perkins'	" " "	70
Peter Williams'	" " "	70
Leander Miller's	" " "	70
Theod. Howard's	" " "	70
William Day's	" " "	70
Abner Miller's	" " "	70
James W. Bagues'	" " "	70
Asa Perkins'	" for extra Overseer,	9 20
Thomas O'Brien's	" " " "	16 24
James Bird's	" " labor and bill and Overseer of Shoe Shop,	28
Boarding James Burd	21 weeks at \$1 75,	36 75
Job Washburn's bill	as Chaplain and attending Sab. School,	110 06
Moses R. Ludwig's bill	as Chaplain,	100
Edmund P. Staples' bill	of labor and Overseer of Blacksmiths,	370
		4,636 54
	Deducting the Chaplains and Physicians	247 00
	Leaves	\$4,389 54
	Add Warden's salary,	\$700
	Add Inspector's compensation,	

# REPORT

## of the State Prison for Tuesday July 1, 1834.

OFFICERS.	Warden.	Deputy Warden.	Clerks, &c.	Overseer	Extra.	Total.	REMARKS.
Present on duty,	1	1	1	10	1	14	
Absent on duty,							

CONVICTS.	TOTAL.
Laborers in the Quarry 8, in the Smith Shops 5	13
Stone cut'rs. 14, Shoemakers 5, Wheelwrights 3	22
Tailors 5, Shoebinders 1, Oakum pkrs. Cooks 2	8
Washers 1, attending in the Hospital 1, Waiters 2	4
Woodcutters 1, Whitewashing 2	3
Invalids 3, sick in the Hospital 3	6
Aggregate,	—56

COPY.

Wednesday morning, July 2, 1834.

GEORGE B. WORMELL, *Dep. Warden.*

EXAMINED,

JOEL MILLER, *Warden.*

## Account of Debts due on account of the Maine State Prison, Oct. 31, 1833.

		Residence.	Amount.	Total.
Joseph Berry,	1828--9 & 31	St. George,	81 08	
Joseph Fowler,	" --9	Belfast,	118 71	
John O'Brien,	1828 to 1831	Thomaston,	79 57	
Archibald Hall,	1828	St. George,	34 55	
Robert Snow,	"	Thomaston,	5 00	
H. S. Swazey,	1828--9 & 30	Bangor,	5 17	
Lemuel Counce,	1828	Warren,	1 50	
H. D. Keniston,	1828--9 & 30	Bangor,	39 31	
Joshua Morton,	1829 & 30	Thomaston,	15 89	
Joseph Andrews,	1828	Camden,	3 66	
Joseph Copeland,	"	Warren,	5 81	
Daniel Cowing,	"	Thomaston,	17 89	390 25
Brown Stimpson,	"	"	75	
William Campbell	"	"	47	
William Robinson,	"	"	21 00	
John Paine,	"	"	23	
Samuel Philips,	1829	"	1 20	
James Tarbox,	1829 & 30	"	10 13	
Thos. Kirkpatrick,	1829 & 30	Warren,	84 45	
Isaac Fuller,	1829	Thomaston,	50	
Joshua Lermond,	1829	Warren,	2 25	
Oliver Crawford,	1828--9 & 30	Thomaston,	19 27	
James Vanstone,	" " "	"	4 26	
William Flint,	1830	"	3 00	
Archibald Robinson,	1828 & 9	"	1 41	
Mary Kelleran,	1828	"	12	167 03
John Barnard,	1829	Waldoboro'	53	
Samuel Kendall,	"	Hope,	1 50	
William Vose,	1830	Thomaston,	3 50	
Jerusha Hastings,	1829	"	33	
Gideon Young,	1829 & 30	"	19 37½	
John Ruggles,	" "	"	27 95	
Estate of Hon. Daniel Rose,	"	"		
	1829 & 30	"	104 97	
Doct. Robert Wyman,	1829	"		
has run away.			15 00	
Joseph Emerson,	1829	"	4 50	

Debts due State Prison—Continued.

Amos H. Hodgman, 1829 & 30	Warren,	67 04	
Edward Breck, 1829	China,	6 67	251 37
James Barter, 1830	St. George,	7 63	
James Swan, "	Thomaston,	6 00	
John Gleason, 1829	"	5 25	
Hezekiah Prince, jr. 1830	"	5 73	
Mary M. Sprague, 1829	"	90	
Peter Seal, "	"	5 75	
William J. Farley, "	"	1 33	
Peter Williams, 1830	"	1 75	
Isaac Libby, "	"	25	
William L. Young, "	"	1 10	
Hannah Moody, "	"	1 83	
Ephraim Miller, "	Lincolnvill	12 30	
Augustine Drake, "	"	1 30	
Ezekiel G. Dodge, "	Thomaston,	50	
Lemuel Wylie, "	Warren,	1 00	
Abner Rice, "	Thomaston,	22 12	
Daniel Williams, "	"	5 50	80 24
James Malcom, "	Cushing,	9 50	
Charles Turner, "	Thomaston,	75	
Samuel Dizer, "	St. George,	2 17	
James Blackington, "	Thomaston,	5 84	
Abraham Young, "	"	75	
Rose & Fuller, 1830 & 31	"	50 31	
Schooner Enterprize, 1831	"	3 68	
Ezekiel S. Jones, 1830	"	9 65	
William Wilson, "	"	6 67	
Thomas Kirkpatrick, 1831	Warren,	20 30	
Elijah Hall, 1830	Thomaston,	3 00	112 62
Judah Counce, 1831	Cushing,	88	
Andrew Malcom, 2d	Thomaston,	11 18	
John Whiting, "	Union,	42 83	
William Dickey, "	Waldoboro'	11 00	
Uriah Miller, "	Lincolnvill	31 20	
Joshua Morton, "	Thomaston,	5 22	
Joseph B. Keith, "	"	16 11	
Edwin Moody, "	"	8 00	
John Copeland, "	"	8 78	
Hugh Montgomery, "	"	4 99	
William Robinson, "	Warren,	1 67	

Debts due State Prison—Continued.

Orchard C. Ludwig,	1831	Thomaston,	6 90	
John Ruggles,	"	"	6 25	
Noah Hinkley,	"	"	7 75	
George Miller,	"	St. George,	5 92	
Henry Fales,	"	Thomaston,	40	169 08
David Patterson,	1832	Warren,	7 00	
Simon M. Shibles,	"	Thomaston,	9 05	
Singer & Robinson,	1832 & 3	"	178 24	
Reuben Hills,	1832	Union,	1 50	
Arthur Counce,	"	Warren,	3 50	
James Vose,	"	Thomaston,	55 68	
Heman Burpee,	"	"	1 42	
Snow & Rice,	"	"	1 25	
William Robinson,	"	"	12 88	
William Vose,	"	"	3 50	
John Balch,	"	Waldoboro',	2 38	
Edmund P. Staples,	"	Thomaston,	21 70	
James Burd,	"	Camden,	12 09	
Benjamin Burns,	"	Union,	3 50	
John Hupper,	"	St. George,	4 50	
John Rokes,	"	Warren,	1 50	319 69
David N. Piper,	"	Thomaston,	6 13	
Job Washburn,	"	"	26 15	
John O'Brien,	"	"	65 47	
Rose & Fuller,	"	"	23 81	
Bartlett Oliver,	"	"	6 60	
Daniel Rokes,	"	Warren,	37 80	
Jonathan Parker,	"	"	1 50	
Hugh Montgomery,	"	"	6 10	
William Thomas,	"	Thomaston,	1 50	
Oliver Bowen,	"	Warren,	23 17	
Joshua Lermond,	"	"	43 50	
Nathaniel Seavey,	"	St. George,	8 00	
Samuel Albee,	"	Thomaston,	4 50	
Orchard C. Ludwig,	"	"	75	
William Robinson,	1832 & 3	Warren,	90 32	
Paul Bradford,	1832	Thomaston,	3 50	
Edward Brown,	"	"	25 88	384 68
Thomas O'Brien,	"	"	11 64	
Thomas Nichols,	1832 & 3	"	36 67	
Ambrose Seiders,	"	"	5 00	53 31

Debts due State Prison—Continued.

John Spear,	1832	Thomaston,	10 00
Henry Seiders,	"	"	1 50
William Hayden,	"	"	70 00
Casamir Lash,	"	"	10 03
Stephen C. Burgiss,	1832 & 3	Warren,	53 24
Moses Crane,	1832	"	7 50
William Medcalf,	"	Thomaston,	6 45
William Dickey	"	Warren,	1 78
John McIntyre,	"	"	17 20
Jesse C. Dunbar,	"	"	6 94
William Wylie,	"	"	32 40
Philip Montgomery,	"	"	80
Joshua Morton,	"	Thomaston,	1 00
Thomas Burton,	"	Warren,	51 40
James Spear,	"	"	18 80
Joseph Colson,	"	Thomaston,	20
Ambrose Lermond,	"	Warren,	36 00
Schr. Enterprize,	1832 & 3	Thomaston,	21 09
Charles Matthews,	"	Warren,	26 59
Alexander Young,	1832	Thomaston,	28 90
William J. Durgin,	"	St. George,	3 08
Ambrose Snow,	"	Thomaston,	80
Jeremiah Berry,	1832 & 3	"	370 35
Horatio Alden,	1832	"	9 03
B. T. Levanseller,	1832 & 3	"	17 40
Simon Young,	1832	"	6 00
John Watts,	"	St. George,	9 50
Seth Andrews,	"	Warren,	21 83
William Nicholson,	"	Thomaston,	44 54
David P. Andrews,	"	Warren,	22 30
John McKellar,	"	St. George,	66 92
Isaac Spear,	"	Warren,	12 00
Wm. L. Hupper,	1831-2 & 3	St. George,	8 45
Sewall Cummings,	1832	Union,	1 00
Joshua Swift,	1832 & 3	Warren,	33 03
William Welsly,	1832	Thomaston,	32 61
Thomas Hodgman,	"	Warren,	34 10
John M. Gates,	"	Thomaston,	1 33
Joseph Hull,	"	Camden,	34 00
William R. Keith,	"	Thomaston,	35 54
John Copeland,	"	"	2 14

1,025 41

## Debts due State Prison—Continued.

George A. Starr,	1832	Thomaston,	24 02	
Joshua Jordan,	"	"	43 52	
Seth O'Brien,	"	Warren,	31 00	
Hector Watts,	1833	"	2 33	
Simon Young,	"	Cushing,	3 50	
Thomas Hodgman,	"	Warren,	84 80	
Schooner Mary Ann,	"	Thomaston,	12 69	
John Creighton,	"	Warren,	26 50	
Schooner Nancy,	"	St. George,	1 75	
J. W. & T. W. Harrington,	"	Thomaston,	38 16	
Lemuel Andrews,	"	Warren,	20 00	
Casamir Lash,	"	Thomaston,	55 66	
Joshua Jordan,	"	"	119 61	
William Andrews,	"	"	1 50	
Isaac Spear,	"	Warren,	29 30	
Thomas McLellan,	"	Thomaston,	1 75	
George Miller,	"	St. George,	138 27	
Edward Brown,	"	Thomaston,	22 50	
Joseph Gillchrist,	"	"	50	
John Copeland,	"	"	24 71	
William Willson,	"	St. George,	1 00	
David Copeland,	"	Warren,	14 74	
Edmund B. Lermond,	"	"	102 89	
Schooner Fairplay,	"	Thomaston,	206 83	
Horace Seaver,	"	Warren,	9 25	
Joshua Lermond,	"	"	41 09	
Snow & Rice,	"	Thomaston,	29 95	
James Starrett,	"	Warren,	50 00	
Thomas Burton,	"	"	53 35	
William Wylie,	"	"	17 40	
James Vose,	"	Thomaston,	18 49	1,366 78
Rufus Fales,	"	"	2 00	
William Robinson,	"	"	12 26	
George B. Wormell,	"	"	1 54	
James Burd,	"	Camden,	12 88	
John Paine,	"	Thomaston,	1 25	
Palmer McIntyre,	"	Warren,	19 50	
Lewis Spear,	"	"	8 60	
William C. Killsa,	"	Thomaston,	36 37	
Edwin Smith,	"	Warren,	7 50	
Hillman & Calderwood,	"	Thomaston,	14 00	

## Debts due State Prison—Continued.

Andrew Malcolm,	1823	Cushing,	3 14	
Kilpatrick Shibles,	"	Thomaston,	2 60	
Joseph Hall,	"	Camden,	33 00	
William Watts,	"	Thomaston,	4 78	
Elisha Snow,	"	"	25	
Robert Robinson,	"	Warren,	19 20	
Ambrose Lermond,	"	"	13 75	
David Patterson,	"	"	3 20	
Robert Young,	"	Thomaston,	34 50	
John McIntyre,	"	Warren,	23 10	
George W. Nichols,	"	Augusta,	4 50	
Lovica Chandler,	"	Warren,	2 00	
Heman Burpee,	"	Thomaston,	4 50	
Nathan A. Reed,	"	"	40 80	
Joseph Emerson,	"	"	80	
Daniel Rose, jr.	"	"	4 80	
Robert Snow,	"	"	4 00	
Nathan D. Rice,	"	Union,	3 97	
A. Robinson,	"	Thomaston,	3 10	
Daniel Fuller,	"	Warren,	33 00	
George Butler,	"	Thomaston,	10 46	
Miller & Haskell,	"	Warren,	74 00	
Thomas Annis,	"	Camden,	18 12	
B. L. Laugh,	"	Union,	3 42	470 59
Elijah Hall,	"	Thomaston,	1 38	
Joseph Colson,	"	"	20	
Amos H. Hodgman,	"	Warren,	2 76	
Samuel Fogrety,	"	Thomaston,	81	
Hector Copeland,	"	Warren,	6 15	
Abner Rice,	"	Thomaston,	59 79	
Job Hodgman,	"	Camden,	7 00	
Samuel Counce,	"	Warren,	23 50	
Edwin S. Hovey,	"	Thomaston,	18 00	
Asa D. Hatch,	"	"	3 81	123 40
				\$4,914 45
				36
				\$4,914 09

Deduct for error in adding,



## Account of Notes Due the Maine State Prison, Oct. 31, 1833.

		Residence.		
John Thomas,	1828	Thomaston,	70	44
John F. Hanson,	"	"	14	43
T. V. Thacker,	"	"	9	75
Benjamin Burns,	"	"	6	81
Halsey Healey,	1829	"	57	32
Charles Pope,	"	"	17	91
James Tarbox,	"	"	1	20
Nathaniel Fales, jr.	"	"	19	59
Joseph Fowler,	1830	Belfast,	4	13
Ezekiel S. Jones,	"	St. George,	14	79
George A. Starr,	"	Thomaston,	2	12
William Adams,	"	"	43	45
William Gleason,	"	"	9	52
Jesse C. Dunbar,	1831	"	27	04
Heman Burpee,	"	"	30	33
William Medcalf,	"	"	8	78
Edward Brown,	"	"	22	92
A. Dailey,	"	Lincolntonville,	46	50
Archibald McKellan,	"	St. George,	2	75
James Vose,	"	Thomaston,	89	78
Rice & Snow,	"	"	2	06
Richard Smith,	"	"	10	20
Alexander Young,	"	"	40	00
George Lermond,	"	"	45	00
Samuel Merrill, [Execution.]	"	Portland,	118	42
William Stackpole,	"	unknown,	30	12
John B. Rider,	"	Thomaston,	7	62
Ambrose Snow,	1832	"	30	11
Joseph Hall,	"	Camden,	34	00
Job Washburn,	"	Thomaston,	34	31
Joseph Colson,	"	"	31	68
Isaac Smith,	"	Cushing,	25	20
Ira Norris' Notes 1832	} 5,176 15 1,698 93	City of N. Y.	3,477 22	
Endorsed 1833				
The above notes are guaranteed by S. Holt.)	3,477 22			
William R. Keith,	1832		19	44
Barker & Co.	1833	Bangor,	650	00
Joshua Lermond,	"	Warren,	32	09
William Jordan,	"	"	38	40
Seth O'Brien,	"	"	34	01
John Stackpole,	"	Thomaston,	6	95
Joshua Patterson, 2 notes,	"	Warren,	242	02
James Starret,	"	"	50	00
Robert Snow,	"	Thomaston,	29	95
				3,651 96

Account of Notes due the Prison—*Continued.*

Edmund B. Lermond,	1833	Warren,	94 73	
Charles Mathews,	"	"	22 90	
William Butler,	"	Thomaston,	70 00	
William Watts,	"	"	27 64	
H. Montgomery,	"	Cushing,	23 50	
John McIntyre,	"	"	21 00	1,343 19
		Notes, amt.		5,748 13
		Accounts, "		4,914 09
				<u>\$10,662 22</u>

MAINE STATE PRISON, }  
 September 4, 1834. }

This may certify that the above Notes and Accounts were due to the Maine State Prison on the 31st day of Oct. A. D. 1833, without reservation, free and unencumbered.

JOEL MILLER, *Warden.*

MAINE STATE PRISON, }  
September 4th, 1834. }

ASA REDINGTON, Jr. Esq.

Dear Sir,—Agreeable to your letter of August 28th, requesting the names and amount of each debtor to the State Prison, due on the 31st day of October, 1833, I have, with the assistance of Mr. George Miller, examined the Books with great care, and have enclosed it in this sheet. The amount is not exactly what was named in the certificate forwarded to you, and not having preserved the original figures, I have not at hand the means of ascertaining where the mistake was made, and as I did not in the first place take the names, &c. I think I must have been mistaken; but with this schedule unwearied pains have been taken, and I feel confident that it is correct. The notes, with the exception of Barker & Co. for \$650—dated July 17, 1833, which was for two years, Interest after one year, are all on demand. The credit on accounts is 4 months, but in almost every case, a much longer time is taken.

I am dear Sir, Your Obt. Servt.

JOHN JONES, Clerk and Commissary.

P. S. Barker & Co's. Note was given for refuse granite that had been accumulating for years.

COMMUNICATION FROM C. JARVIS, Esq.

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ELLSWORTH, Nov. 24, 1834.

TO THE HON. ROBERT P. DUNLAP, }  
Governor of Maine. }

SIR,

The 29th ult. I informed you of my determination to re-examine the U. S. M. Hill Road, in consequence of having been informed that part of a Causeway had settled so as to be overflowed. I have now attended to that duty and have the honor to Report—

That the whole road, from its commencement in Lincoln, to its termination at the Barracks in Houlton, was thoroughly repaired the past season under my superintendence, under direction of Captain Charles Thomas, A. Q. M. U. S. Army; the repairs commencing the 21st of July and ending the 13th of October. In addition to this, thirteen miles of the road, which was the most out of order, between Lincoln and the mouth of the River Mattawamkeag, was repaired a second time in the first of September, when all the ruts which had been made during the intervening time, from the first of August, were completely filled up, and the road put in perfect shape.

The whole time the repairs were in progress, the road was subjected to the heavy wheeling of six horse waggons, carrying loads of from three to four tons.

On my return over the road in October, it was in better order than it had been any time previous since its construction; and I should have accepted it in behalf of the State, although there were then a few ruts which had commenced, but not more than might have been expected, in a road recently repaired, but was prevented by the report relating to the causeway.

On the re-examination of the road, I have found it even in better order than I had anticipated. The Causeway had not sunk as had been reported, the water had only risen a few inches over it, and had subsided; but as it was made of the most solid materials, no damage had been sustained. My opinion is, that the Road should be accepted by the State, on condition, that the surplus appropriation, including four horse carts on hand, which would have been expended in additional repairs, had the season permitted, should be now placed at the disposal of the State, to be laid out on the road early the ensuing season.

Very Respectfully,

Your Ob't Serv't,

(Signed,)

CHARLES JARVIS.

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }  
January 9, 1895. }

Read, and ordered that one thousand copies of the Governor's Message, with the accompanying documents, be printed for the use of the Members.

[Extract from the Records.]

Attest, JAMES L. CHILD, Clerk.