

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

A. D. 1839.

VOL. 2.

AUGUSTA:
SMITH & ROBINSON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1839.

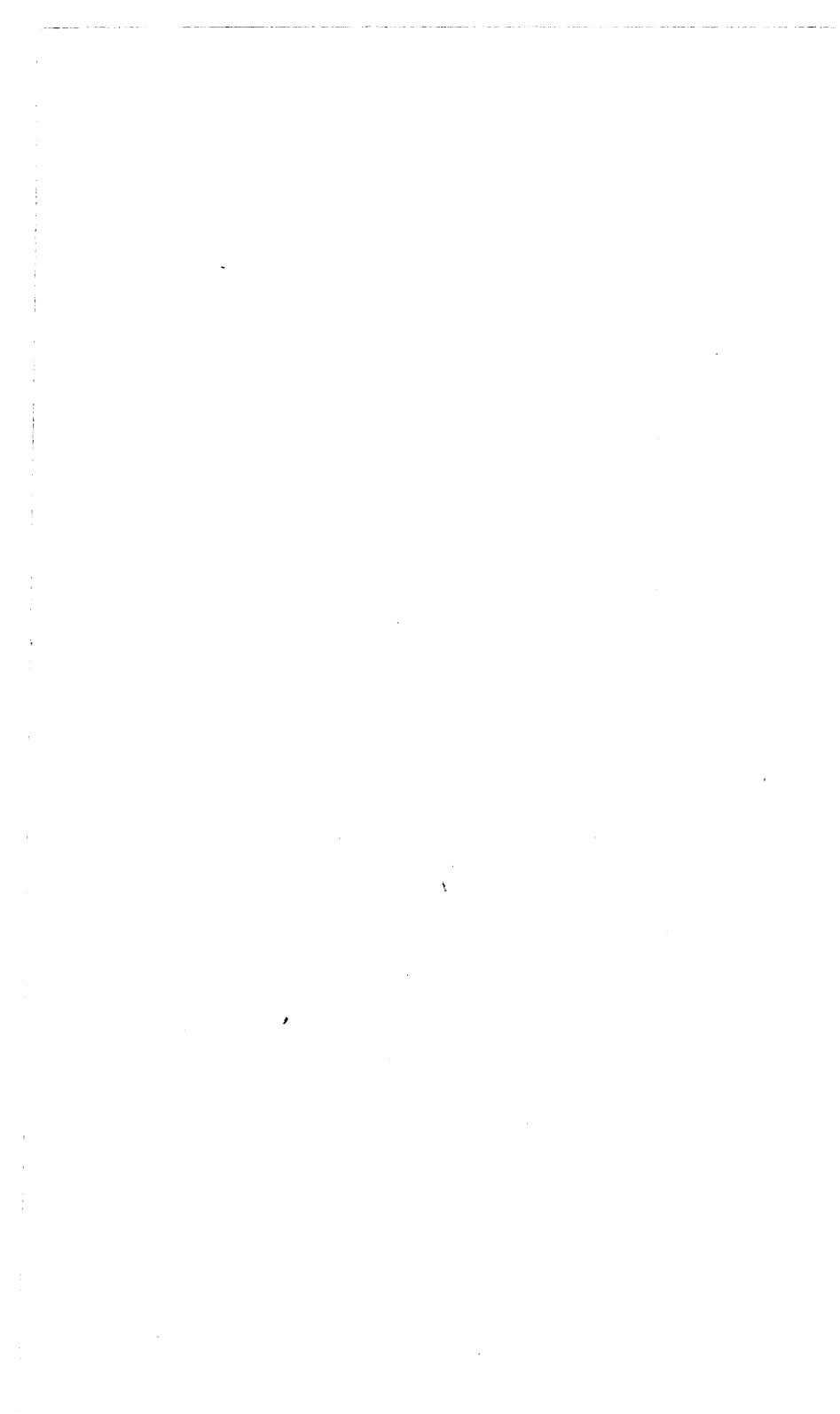
NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE.

NO. 13.

HOUSE.

REPORT
OF
COMMISSIONERS,
IN RELATION TO
THE RECONSTRUCTION
OF THE
STATE PRISON.

[SMITH & ROBINSON,.....Printers to the State.]



R E P O R T .

To the Legislature of the State of Maine for the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine :

THE Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, under the Resolve of March 20th, 1838, "to visit the State Prison at Thomaston, during the recess, to examine the premises and to make an estimate of the expense of reconstructing said Prison, agreeably to a plan the model of which was exhibited to the Committee on the State Prison by the Warden, with such improvements as investigation may suggest; and also to inquire into the expediency of locating the prison in some other place, and to report the result of their examination to the next Legislature," respectfully offer the following

R E P O R T .

In obedience to the Resolve aforesaid, on the 31st of July last we visited the State Prison at Thomaston, and devoted that time and attention to the duties assigned us, which seemed to be required at that place, and have since attended to the performance of them elsewhere.

The plan and model shown to us by the Warden, as those referred to in the Resolve, represented a prison, constructed upon what is commonly denominated "the Auburn plan."

Penitentiaries, similar in their general features to that, erected at Auburn in the State of New York, and where

the cells are intended as dormitories for *laboring* convicts, have been constructed in several States, and seem to meet general approbation, as combining, more than any others, the advantages of securing the convicts, in the most economical manner, and with the least injury to their health. In those subsequently erected, improvements have been made upon that at Auburn, which have not been passed unobserved.

In performance of the first branch of our duty, we have made estimates of the expense of reconstructing the Prison, at Thomaston, upon the above mentioned plan, with such improvements as examination has suggested. They comprise the expense of a new Prison, of the alteration of the dwelling-house and of the erection of a substantial stone wall around the Prison yard. Aware that expenditures generally exceed the previous estimates of them, we have endeavored to prevent such a result, in this instance, by a minuteness of detail, which would seem to embrace every item of expense, and by affixing to them such prices as would command the specified labor and materials.

The present Prison consists of two wings, extending eastward and westward from the dwelling-house, which is forty-two feet wide; the former eighty-one and an half feet, and the latter one hundred and twelve and an half feet, and each containing two ranges of cells, amounting to seventy-two in number. Between the wings and occupying the ground floor of the rear portion of the house, is the hospital, over which are two rooms, appropriated to the use of the subordinate officers of the institution. The lower story of the house, in the rear, and opening into the Prison yard, is of stone and the upper story of wood. Provision being made in the plan for hospitals in the new

Prison, which will render the present hospital unnecessary; and the room it occupies, being necessary for other purposes; and the stones of which it is composed, being valuable for other uses; and the rooms above, being incommodious and ill adapted, as a place from which to inspect the new Prison and the yard; it is proposed to rebuild that end of the house and appropriate the lower floor for a clerk's office, guard-room and store-room, the second floor for a kitchen, dining-hall and closets, and the attic for sleeping rooms for the use of the subordinate officers. A part of the eastern end of the external prison will compose the western wall of this part of the dwelling-house, and there will be five windows in the rooms of the subordinate officers, through which they can look into the area of the new Prison; and one in the bed-room of the Warden, from which he can have a similar view. And from the other windows in the officer's apartments, most of the wall, yard, quarry and workshops will be visible. The lower part of the dwelling-house is now divided by a stone wall, rising to the second story, and above that by a wooden partition. It is proposed to build, upon the stone wall above mentioned, a brick wall one foot thick and extending up to the roof, without any communication between the front and rear portions of the house, so that in case of fire, commencing in either part, the conflagration could not easily pass from one to the other, and thereby also cutting off all direct and unallowed intercourse, in that way, with the officers or the convicts.

It is proposed to erect upon the site of the western wing of the present Prison, a new Prison, consisting of an exterior and interior building. The former to be a quadrangle, one hundred and forty feet long and forty-four feet wide, with walls two feet thick and twenty-five and an

half feet high, composed of coarse rubble-stone and covered by a wooden roof. The foundation of the walls to be four feet deep and three feet thick and of refuse limestone laid in mortar. In the walls, eleven feet from the floor, are to be seventeen windows, each containing thirty-two panes of glass 14 by 10 inches, well grated with iron bars and furnished with weights and pullies; and one door of grated iron, with an outside wooden door to cover it.

Within the exterior building, it is proposed to erect a Prison, of granite blocks, one hundred seventeen and an half feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and twenty-five and an half feet high above the foundation, with an area of nine feet, all around, between the interior Prison and the external wall. This building is to be three stories high, with a longitudinal wall two feet thick through the centre, and forming the backs of all the cells. The cells on the two upper stories are to be entered from galleries or walks, three and an half feet wide, with an iron rail, and supported by horizontal iron bars, set against and running into the walls of the cells. The floors of the galleries, and the stairs leading to them, to be of hard pine. There are to be forty-six cells on the ground floor, forty-three on the second floor, and the same number on the third floor. The space of three cells on the second and on the third floors, in the southeast corner, are to be Hospitals; each thirteen and an half feet by eight feet. The cells are to be each eight feet long, seven and an half feet high, and three and an half feet wide, with an iron grated door, of bars two inches wide and half an inch thick, six feet high, and twenty-two and an half inches wide, with iron pintles, two inches in diameter at top and bottom, the latter set in cast iron sockets sunk in the thresholds, and the

former going into the capstones. The foundation and floor of the western wing, with the addition of fifteen feet to their length, are every way suitable for the foundation and floor of the new Prison, and will save the great expense of new ones. And the materials of both wings, and of the Hospital, may be used in the construction of the new Prison.

The Prison yard is surrounded by a stockade of cedar posts, fourteen feet high. Having stood fourteen or fifteen years, it is much decayed, and in many places has to be supported by props, and in any part would present but a feeble barrier to an attempted escape of the convicts. Not only the yard immediately around the Prison buildings and the Quarry, but an outer yard, extending to the river, and formerly enclosing the Stone-cutters' shops, when granite was wrought there, is composed of the same material, but in a state of less decay, because more recently constructed. From the first occupation of the Prison, it has been contemplated gradually to substitute a substantial stone wall for the wooden palisade around the yard; but hitherto nothing has been done towards its accomplishment.

It is proposed to enclose the Prison yard by a stone wall, running fifteen hundred and eighty-three feet, which, with the new Prison, and the dwelling house on the north, will comprise an area of about five acres, and include the lime stone quarry, work-shops, and other buildings of the establishment. The new wall will not occupy exactly the position of the present palisade or fence, but the principal alteration will be an extension eastward, nearly to the line of the State's land, for the purpose of enlarging the Quarry in that direction, so as to embrace a large quantity of excellent lime stone. This wall is intended to be eigh-

teen feet in height, two feet thick at the bottom, and one foot six inches at the top, supported on the outside by buttresses, two feet thick, connected with the wall and projecting three and an half feet, fourteen feet high, and sixteen feet apart from centre to centre. Upon these buttresses, with intermediate supports, is to be laid a gallery or platform of plank, with a rail, upon which the guards or sentinels may be stationed. The wall is to be built of refuse lime stone, laid in mortar, upon a similar foundation four feet deep and three feet thick, and to be completed by a capping of stone, two feet wide, six inches thick in the centre, and reduced to five inches at the edges. The Prison Quarry may supply the stone, of which there is about one fourth enough now on hand; and the convicts may perform much of the labor of erecting the wall. Nor will this labor, thus bestowed, be lost to the State; because this stone must be removed, from time to time, and carried without the yard, so as not to encumber the Quarry and impede operations in it.

Through the efficient and humane exertions of the Prison Discipline Society, Prisons and Prison discipline have been much improved; and communities and convicts have reason to bless the day when the benevolent enterprize of improving Penitentiaries and meliorating the condition of convicts, was first conceived by the philanthropists who founded that society, and gave an impulse to its operations. Their publications have done much to enlighten the public mind upon these highly interesting subjects, and to dispel many long cherished errors.

The State Prison of Maine was built before much attention had been given to appropriateness of construction or adaptation to purposes of discipline, or to the health and comfort of convicts. And whatever rank it may have held

then, it is now, unquestionably, in all these particulars, far behind any similar establishment, known to us, in this country. Since the disuse of furnaces under the cells, which has been ever since the discontinuance of solitary imprisonment without labor, by sentence of law, the cells have become damp, uncomfortable, and destructive of the health of the prisoners immured in them. They now sit, eat and sleep, upon wooden bunks, raised several feet above the bottoms of the cells, in order to avoid, in some measure, the moisture below, which we are informed is so great, that cotton bedding placed in them, becomes so rotten, with the best care that can be bestowed, as in less than two years to be entirely unfit for use. This brings their heads so near the mouths of these jugs, as the cells from their formation may be appropriately called, that intercourse between the inmates cannot easily be prevented; and thus the great object of confinement in separate cells is in a great degree lost.

In the Prison, the construction of which is here recommended, the escape of a convict under the vigilance of a single sentinel, seems almost impossible. In these cells, no intercourse can take place between the convicts, nor any movement be made the sound of which will not reach the attentive ear of the guard stationed on the galleries or the area below. Such buildings are said to be perfect whispering galleries, in which very slight sounds are audible in all parts. Nor can the convicts, when in their cells, see one another, vision being intercepted by the sides of the recesses in which the doors are placed. The spaciousness of the area and the open grates of the doors, will give an airiness and dryness to the cells, which must greatly contribute to the health and comfort of the prisoners. And any desirable degree of ventilation may be

obtained by opening the windows in the walls of the exterior Prison, which are to be furnished with weights and pullies for that purpose. And in cold weather, the cells and area can be warmed at a reasonable expense, by stoves situated on the floor of the area, and long extended pipes passing around the Prison.

To prevent repetition, and at the same time to give particular descriptions of the buildings and wall, to be erected, and of all the parts of them, reference is made to the plans and explanations of them, and to the estimates, which accompany this Report, in which they are minutely described.

The expense of constructing the interior Prison, is estimated at	\$26,765 55 A.
The expense of constructing the exterior Prison, at	5,788 21 B.
Alteration of dwelling house, at	1,505 92 C.
Yard wall, at	16,844 28 D.
	<hr/>
	\$50,903 96
Materials from old Prison, yards, &c.	7,512 65 E.
	<hr/>
Balance, requiring an appropriation of	\$43,391 31

The establishment at Thomaston would be more complete, if there should be added a lot of land of fifteen or twenty acres, lying on the west side of the Prison lot. It extends from the principal highway to the river, and contains a part of the same Quarry which belongs to the State. It would afford access to the river by a route much easier than any other. The possession of such a route is very desirable, and would facilitate the transportation between the Prison and St. George's river, which

flows at the foot of the Prison lot, where the State now has an extensive wharf.

The second branch of duty confided to us, is “to inquire into the expediency of locating the Prison in some other place” than Thomaston.

Without visiting any of the numerous sites, which might exhibit claims to preference over the present location, for the express purpose of examining the grounds upon which such claims might be founded, we have attentively considered the inducements to a removal of the institution, and the reasons for its remaining at Thomaston; and we have unanimously and decidedly come to the conclusion that it is not expedient to change the location.

In addition to the mechanic trades, which may be pursued at Thomaston, as well as at any other place in the State; the only employment, which has presented itself to our minds or been suggested by others, calculated to come in competition with the quarrying and sale of lime-rock and the making of lime, is cutting or dressing granite for foreign markets. This is a branch of business, not only every way precarious, but it requires too much capital and too many agents to be safely or profitably conducted. But should it become the policy of the State to carry it on, it would be expedient to locate the Prison on or near an inexhaustible bed of granite, as it now is upon an inexhaustible bed of limestone. Such present themselves in many places along our coast and upon our navigable rivers from Passamaquoddy to the line of New Hampshire, and embrace such varieties of texture and hue, as could not fail to accommodate the changing fashions and the various tastes of purchasers. But, the Prison once established, probably must remain “fixed upon its solid basis,” however unfashionable and unsaleable may

have become the materials, upon which the State relied for its support.

The sale and burning of lime-rock, taken from the apparently exhaustless quarry of the State, always has been, still is, and, in all probability, always will be, a profitable employment; requiring but little skill and experience in the operatives; and therefore peculiarly suitable for those whose short terms of confinement would not allow sufficient time to acquire the art of dressing granite, or of performing other mechanical operations.

Some persons have supposed, that provisions might be obtained at less cost further in the interior of the State, and therefore that it would be expedient to change the location of the Prison. Such is not our opinion. At Thomaston, the well supplied fish market affords one of the cheapest and most agreeable articles of food; and vessels, which carry lime to the South, bring return cargoes of corn, a principal article in the sustenance of the convicts, which is often sold there as cheap as at Boston. Other articles of food, used for the prisoners, generally are as low there, as at other places in the State. Nothing therefore on this account, would be gained by a removal.

Inquiries are frequently made, why the Prison of this State has not, heretofore, supported itself, and why such large appropriations have been annually called for to discharge the debts incurred by the Wardens. Without pretending to be able wholly to account for this state of its affairs, we think we have ascertained some of the causes, which have operated unfavorably upon the income of the institution. We suppose one to be the successive erections of temporary buildings in the Prison yard, which, one after another, have been removed, taken down or consumed by fire; another, the great expenditures upon gran-

ite quarries, wharves, yard and shops, in order to carry on the stone-cutting business extensively; and still another, the loss sustained by the unsuccessful prosecution of that branch of business, by which, including the debts due from Bryant & Foster, we have been informed, more than forty thousand dollars have been lost to the State. While this business was prosecuted, the lime-stone quarry was neglected and became covered up with rubbish and refuse rock, so as to require great labor and expense to restore it to good condition.

Now, there are convenient and substantial stone workshops and other buildings; the quarry is in good condition; there are two lime-kilns outside of the yard and a "perpetual kiln" within it; and the barn, stables and other buildings, without the yard, are in good repair; and in our opinion, nothing need be expended upon them, for years.

Indeed, it may be reasonably expected that when a new and commodious Prison and a safe and substantial prison-wall shall be completed, the establishment no longer will impose an annual burthen upon the State, but may contribute to increase the wealth from which it has so largely and so frequently subtracted.

Herewith, are the Plans and Estimates, referred to in this Report. All which are respectfully submitted.

ISAAC G. REED,
THOMAS PIERCE,
BENJAMIN S. DEAN.

Augusta, Jan. 29, 1839.

ESTIMATES of expense of re-constructing the State Prison at Thomaston, of altering the dwelling house, and of erecting a stone wall around the Prison yard.

A.

Estimate of expense of constructing the Interior Prison, with descriptions of materials, work, &c.

13,401 cubic feet of granite, in blocks of various lengths, 2 feet wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, for the outer walls and the longitudinal wall through the centre; 13,079 cubic ft. of ditto, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, for partitions between the cells; 7,870 do. do. of suitable lengths for covering the cells and flooring, 1 foot thick—averaging 2 feet 9 inches in width; amounting to 34,350 feet at .25 per cubic ft.	8,587 50
Taking up 9 feet of the eastern end of the floor and foundation of the western wing, and extending the foundation and floor of interior prison westward 15 feet—708 cubic feet, at .20 per foot for materials and labor, . . .	141 60
Preparing the before mentioned stone-beds, builds and ends—68,404 superficial feet—at .10,	6,840 40
Laying same, at .10 per cubic foot,	3,435 00
Rabbeting jambs for doors, 1,608 feet at $.12\frac{1}{2}$,	402 00
134 iron doors, 6 feet high, 22 inches wide, made of bars 2 inches wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, with pintles, 3 inches long and 2 in diameter, at top and bottom, set in cast iron sockets, with a lock to each, with 3 tumblers and one spring bolt—at 45.00,	6,030 00
Iron bars to support the galleries, 4 inches by 1 inch, set edgewise, and running 18 inches into the walls of the cells—bars for rails 2 inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and bars to support the rails 1 inch square—15,000 lbs. at .06,	900 00
Carried forward	26,336 50

Brought forward,	26,336 50
1,800 feet 3 inch hard pine plank for galleries and stairs, at 90.00 per M,	162 00
Iron for clamps or hold-fasts, 2,680 lbs. at .06,	160 80
Carpenters' work on galleries and stairs, 50 days, at 1.75,	87 50
150 lbs. wrought nails for galleries and stairs, at .12½,	18 75
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	26,765 55

B.

ESTIMATE of expense of constructing Exterior Prison, with descriptions of materials, work, &c.

Digging trench for the foundation of a building, 140 feet long and 44 feet wide, 4 feet deep and 6 feet wide, 295 yards, at .14 per yard,	41 30
Foundation for walls of a building, 140 feet by 44 feet, to be 4 feet deep and 3 feet thick, of refuse lime stone laid in mortar, faced on the inside and outside, and to project 6 inches outside of the walls, containing 3,772 feet, at .10,	377 20
Walls of the building of coarse granite rubble, laid in mortar, and well faced on both sides; window jams to be cut in recess 6 inches for the window frame; caps and sills for 17 windows and one door, of sufficient length, 1 foot thick and 2 feet wide—requiring in the whole, 17,836 cubic feet, at .20 per foot,	3,567 20
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Carried forward.	3,985 70

Brought forward,		3,985 70
Cutting 17 window sills and 1 door sill, wash only; sills 2 feet wide, 1 foot thick inside, and diminished to 10 in. outside, with suitable drillings to receive the grates of the windows, at 2.80,		50 40
Iron door 3 feet wide and 6½ feet high, made in the manner of the doors for the cells, with similar lock and hangings,		85 00
Wooden door, with suitable hangings and fastenings, to cover the iron door above mentioned,		5 50
Grates for 17 windows, each with 7 perpendicular bars of round wrought iron, eleven feet long, 1½ inch in diameter, weighing 288 lbs., amounting, for 17 windows, to 4,900 lbs., at .6	294 00	
3 cross bars to each window, 4 inches wide and ¾ inch thick, with holes for the perpendicular bars to pass through, weighing 100 lbs. to a window, amounting, for 17 windows, to 1,700 lbs., at .10,	170 00	464 00
Bricks for 4 chimneys' tops, 4 M.,	22 00	
Mortar, and building the chimneys,	15 00	37 00
Nails, 12 casks, at .7 per lb.,		84 00
Glass, 14 × 10, 580 panes, at .09,		52 20
Box window frames, 17, at 4.00,	68 00	
Window frames for 12 panes of 14 × 10 glass. 3 frames, at 1.25,	3 75	71 75
Timber for roof, viz:		
8 beams, 46 ft. long, 12 × 8, am't 2,944 ft.		
16 queen posts 12½ ft. long, 12 × 8, am't 1,600 ft.		
16 principal rafters, 21 ft. long, 10 × 8, am't 2,240 feet,		
Carried forward,		4,835 55

Brought forward,	4,835 55
8 short beams, 12 feet long, 8 X 8, am't 512 feet,	
2 plates, 140 feet long, 10 X 8, amount 1,867 feet,	
36 purlines, 16 feet long, 10 X 4, am't 1,920 feet,	
18 purlines, 16 feet long, 10 X 6, am't 1,440 feet,	
144 common rafters, 28 ft. long, 4 X 3, am't 1,120 feet,	
2 plates, 144 feet long, 12 X 4, am't 1,120 feet,	
1 ridge, 140 feet long, 10 X 3, am't 350 feet,	
32 braces, 6 ft. long, 5 X 3, am't 240 ft.	
16 do. 9 ft. long, 6 X 4, am't 288 ft.	
Waste in the above, 20 per ct. 4,260 ft.	
Amounting in superficial measure to 19,901 feet—at \$10 pr M, amounts to	199 01
2 gutter pieces, 140 feet, 12 X 8, am't 2,240 feet, at \$20 00	44 80
Boards for roof, 10 M, at 10. per M.	100 00
Shingles, 75 M, at 3 per M.	225 00
Clear boards, 600 feet, at 20 per M,	12 00
Sashes for 580 lights, 14 X 10, at .09,	52 20
Paint, oil, painting and glazing,	57 64
Labor of carpenters 143 days, at 1.75,	250 25
Lead conductors, for gutters, 4 sets,	
at 1.50,	6 00
Lead for chimneys, 64 lbs. at .09	5 76
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	5,788 21

C.

Estimate of expense of altering the Dwelling house, with descriptions of materials, work, &c.

Rubble stone for walls, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, to be erected on the foundation of the Hospital, mortar and laying, 1,466 feet, at .20	293 20	
Granite for 19 window sills and caps, 1 foot thick and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 4 feet long, 240 feet, including laying, at .35 per foot,	84 00	
Cutting the wash of 19 window sills and 2 door sills, and drilling for the grates of the windows,	30 00	407 20
Partition wall of brick, transversely through the house, dividing the front portion occupied by the Warden, from the rear, occupied by the subordinate officers; beginning on the stone wall at the second story and running up to the roof, 1 foot thick, 15 M. brick, at 5.50,	82 50	
Labor and mortar for laying the same, at 3.50,	52 50	135 00
Rebuilding chimney, mortar and labor, Partition wall between Clerk's office and the entry on the first floor and for support of the chimney above—		15 00
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. bricks, at 5.50,	24 75	
Labor and Mortar for same,	15 75	40 50
Lathing and plastering 659 yards, at .20 per yard :		
Lathes, 13 M., at 1.50,	19 50	
Lime, 13 casks, " .75,	9 75	
Hair, 4.33—Sand, 9.75,	14 08	
Nails, 2 casks, at 7.00,	14 00	
Labor,	74 47	131 80
Carried forward,		729 50

Brought forward,		729 50
Window frames, 19, at 1.25,		23 75
Sashes for 228 lights, 14 \times 10, at .09,		20 52
Glass, 228 panes, 14 \times 10, at .09,		20 52
Paint, oil and glazing,		15 00
Timber for flooring, 4,466 feet, at 10.		
per M.,		44 66
Timber for roofing, 3,377 feet, at .10		
per M.,		33 77
Boards for roof, 1,190 feet, at .10 pr M,	11 90	
Do. for floors, 528 feet, " "	5 28	17 18
Shingles, 12 M. at 3.00,		36 00
Clear boards, for finishing, 3 M., at		
20.00,		60 00
Gutters,		3 00
Framing the floorings and roof 78.34		
feet, at 6.00,		47 06
Iron for grates and cross bars for 11		
windows; grates $\frac{7}{8}$ inch round iron,		
cross bars, 3 inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, fitted		
—amounting to 661 lbs. at .08,		52 88
Nails, 8 casks, 800 lbs. at .07,		56 00
Locks, hinges, fastenings, screws, &c.		
for doors,		35 00
Fastenings and springs for 19 windows		
at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,		2 33
Joiners' work inside, 75 days, at 1.75,		131 25
Finishing outside and belfry, 55 days,		
at 1.75,		90 25
Painting inside and outside, including		
paints and oil,		70 34
Lead for roof, belfry, Lutheran win-		
dow, and chimney—154 lbs. at .09,		13 86
Lead conductors, 2 sets, at 1.50,		3 00
		<u>1,505 92</u>

D.

Estimate of expense of constructing a stone wall around the Prison yard, with descriptions of the materials, work, &c.

Trench for foundation of the wall, 1,583 feet in length, 4 feet deep and 5 feet wide, with recesses for the foundations of the buttresses of the wall, 3½ feet outward and 5 feet long, at the end of every 16 feet, and leaving 11 feet between them, making 1,432 square yards, at .14 per yard,	200 48
The foundation of the wall is to be of refuse limestone, 1,583 feet in length, 4 feet deep and 3 feet thick; with foundations for the buttresses, of the same material, connected with the foundation of the wall; projecting outwards 3½ feet, and 3 feet wide, and 4 feet deep, 16 feet from centre to centre; the whole to be laid in mortar and well faced. The whole amounting to 928 perches of 25 cubic feet; the laying and materials estimated at 2.50 a perch, and amounting to	2,320 00
The wall and buttresses to be erected on these foundations. The wall 18 feet high, 2 feet thick at bottom, and one and a half feet at top, with buttresses on the outside, connected with the wall, 2 feet thick, 3½ feet wide from the wall, 14 feet high, 16 feet from centre to centre. The wall to be diminished on the outside. The wall and buttresses to be composed of refuse limestone, laid in mortar, and well faced on all their surfaces. These require 2,387 perches of stone, and laying the same at 4.00,	11,868 00
Carried forward,	14,388 48

Brought forward,		14,388 48
The wall to be completed by a capping of granite, 2 feet wide, 6 inches thick in the centre, and diminishes to 5 inches at the edges, 1,583 feet in length, at 1.		1,583 00
Opening in the wall for gate, 10 ft. high and 10 wide in the clear; the jambs of granite 10 feet long, 2 ft. wide, and 1 foot 4 inches thick, with rabbets for the gate. Sill and cap 15 feet long, 1½ feet thick and 2 feet wide. Jambs, cap and sill to be well dowelled together and clamped to the walls with iron bars;—144 cubic feet, at .34,	48 96	
Iron for dowels, clamps, &c. prepared, 65 lbs. at .12½,	8 12	57 08
Gate 10 feet high, 10¼ feet wide in the rabbets—of white oak plank and joists, bolted together with iron bolts, screws, and nuts, hung with 3 large iron hinges, extending across the whole gate:		
Joist, 6 × 6 inches; and plank, 2 in. 320 feet, at .10,	32 00	
Iron for hinges, 3 × ¾ inch, 120 lbs. at .17,	20 40	
Round iron, 7⁄8 inch, for bolts, 112 lbs. at .06,	6 72	
Carpenters' work, 14 days, at 1.75,	24 50	
Locks and fastenings,	15 00	98 62
Carried forward,		16,127 18
Walk for sentinels on the outside of yard wall, to be made of pine sleepers, resting on the buttresses and supported in the middle by trusses extending from one buttress to another, with a hand rail resting on the trusses. An iron rod to pass through the		

Brought forward,		16,127 18
centre post of each truss and the sleeper; with a screw and nut on the end. The flooring of 2 inch hemlock plank, nailed to the sleepers:		
Pine timber, 8 X 8 inches, 18,000 feet, at 10. per M,	180 00	
Braces for trusses, 4 X 6 inches, 3,200 feet, at 10. per M,	32 00	
Braces for rail, 3 X 5 inches, 750 ft. at 10. per M,	7 50	
Rail, planed, 4 X 4 inches, 2,110 feet, at 10. per M,	21 10	
Plank for floor, 2 inches, 13 M, at 8. per M,	104 00	
Iron for the trusses, round, 1 inch, 1,200 lbs. at .12,	144 00	
Nails, 40d. 250 lbs. at .07,	17 50	
Carpenters' work, 120 days, at 1.75,	210 00	717 10
		<u>16,844 28</u>

E.

SCHEDULE of materials in the old Prison, yards, quarry, fences and house, which may be used in constructing the new, or be sold; with estimates of their value. The amount to be deducted from the estimated expense of the new, and passed to the credit of the State.

Stones, for interior Prison, from old Prison,	5412 25
Rubble stone, for exterior Prison, on the wharf and lower yard, foundation of eastern wing and stone in hospital,	1080 00
Iron gratings, &c., in both wings,	248 40
Spikes and other iron about the yards,	152 00
Cedar plank around the yards,	500 00
Cedar posts, &c., in the yards, 40 cords at \$3.00,	120 00
	<u>7512 65</u>

F.

AMOUNTS OF THE SEVERAL ESTIMATES, *viz.*

	Pages.	Amount.
A.		
Expense of constructing Interior Prison,	14 & 15	26,765 55
B.		
Do. do. Exterior Prison,	15,16,17	5,788 21
C.		
Do. of altering Dwelling house,	18 & 19	1,505 92
D.		
Do. of building Yard wall, .	20,21,22	16,844 28
Total amount,		50,903 96
E.		
Schedule of materials from old Prison, Yards, &c.	22	7,512 65
Required appropriation,		\$ 43,391 31

EXPLANATIONS OF PLANS.

PLAN A, represents the Prison lot, Prison yard, limestone quarry, lime kilns, wharf and lower yard and all the buildings.

PLAN 1, represents the ground plan of the new Prison, alteration of the dwelling house and new yard, drawn on a scale 40 ft. to an inch.

PLAN 2. FIGURE 1. An elevation of the south side of the interior Prison and a longitudinal section of the timbers of the roof. *a a*, Sections of end walls and foundation of exterior Prison. *b b b b*, Irons to support galleries of 2d and 3d stories of interior Prison. *C*, Stairs to 2d and 3d stories.

FIG. 2. Transverse section of exterior and interior Prisons. *c c c c c c*, Cells. *b b b b*, Irons to support galleries. *A A*, Area between the exterior and interior Prisons. *R*, Transverse section of the roof.

FIG. 3. Represents a view of the eastern end of the Prison, with the stairs and galleries.

FIG. 4. A door of cell, 6 ft. high and 22 in. wide. *P P*, Pintles 3 in. long and 2 in. in diameter.

PLAN 3. FIG. 1. A ground plan of the exterior and interior Prison and dwelling-house.

A, Area of 9 ft. in width.

w w w, Galleries, 3 1-2 ft. in width.

c c c, &c., Cells, 8 \times 3 1-2 ft.

FIG. 6. Ground plan of dwelling-house.

B, Guard-room, 18 \times 14 1-2 ft.

C, Clerk's office, 14 1-2 \times 13 1-2 ft.

D, Store-room, 8 \times 5 1-2 ft.

E, Entry, 8 1-2 \times 5 ft.

F, Passage into guard-room, clerk's office, &c., from outside the wall.

G, Stairs into 2d story.

FIG. 2. Elevation of south side of exterior Prison.

FIG. 3. Do. of south end of dwelling-house.

FIG. 4. Do. of a part of yard wall.

FIG. 5. Section of wall and projection of buttress.

FIG. 7. The part of the dwelling-house occupied by the Warden, and in which no alteration is proposed.

PLAN 4. Plans of 2d and 3d floors of rear portion of the dwelling-house. Framing plans of the several floorings, roof and belfry, and bills of timber.

PLAN 5. Working plans of stone for interior Prison.

⊗ This figure represents headers and binders.

FIG. 1. Plan of the wall through the interior Prison, forming the backs of the cells, the number of stone, their length and size, viz :

132 stones, 5 feet long, 2 \times 1 1-2 ft.

207 " 3 1-2 ft " "

12 " 3 3-4 ft " "

amounting to 4,283 cubic feet.

FIG. 2, Represents the west end of interior Prison, and twenty of the cross walls, shewing the stones and the dimensions of them.

FIG. 3, Represents the east end of the interior Prison. The stones in the east and west ends are of the following dimensions, viz :

42 stone, 8 feet long, 2 \times 1 1-2 feet.

16 " 7 " " " "

20 " 5 " " " "

amounting to 1,644 cubic feet.

FIG. 4, Is a plan through *AB—AB* on Fig. 1. The dimensions of stones in this figure and the 20 others before mentioned, are as follows, viz :

4 stone, 11 feet long, 1 1-2 \times 1 1-2 feet.

442 " 8 " " " "

128 " 7 " " " "

264 " 5 " " " "

4 " 4 " " " "

amounting to 13,077 cubic feet.

PLAN 6. FIG. 1. A working plan of the south side of the interior Prison. The dimensions of the stones, as follows, viz :

4 stones, 8 1-2 feet long, 2 \times 1 1-2 feet.

4 " 8 " " " "

4 " 6 " " " "

8 " 4 1-4 " " " "

309 " 3 1-2 " " " "

16 " 3 " " " "

amounting to 3,756 1-2 cubic feet.

FIG. 2. A working plan of the interior Prison, showing the stones and the dimensions of them, viz :

333 stones, 3 1-2 feet long, 2 \times 1 1-2 feet,

24 " 3 " " " "

amounting to 3,712 1-2 cubic feet.

The stones for the floors and covering of the cells are as follows, viz:

504 stones, 5 feet long, 2 3-4 ~~1~~ 1 foot.

48 " 6 1-4 " " " "

amounting to 7,872 cubic feet.

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
January 29, 1839. }

This report, on being read, was laid on the table, and five thousand copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature.

CHARLES WATERHOUSE, *Clerk.*