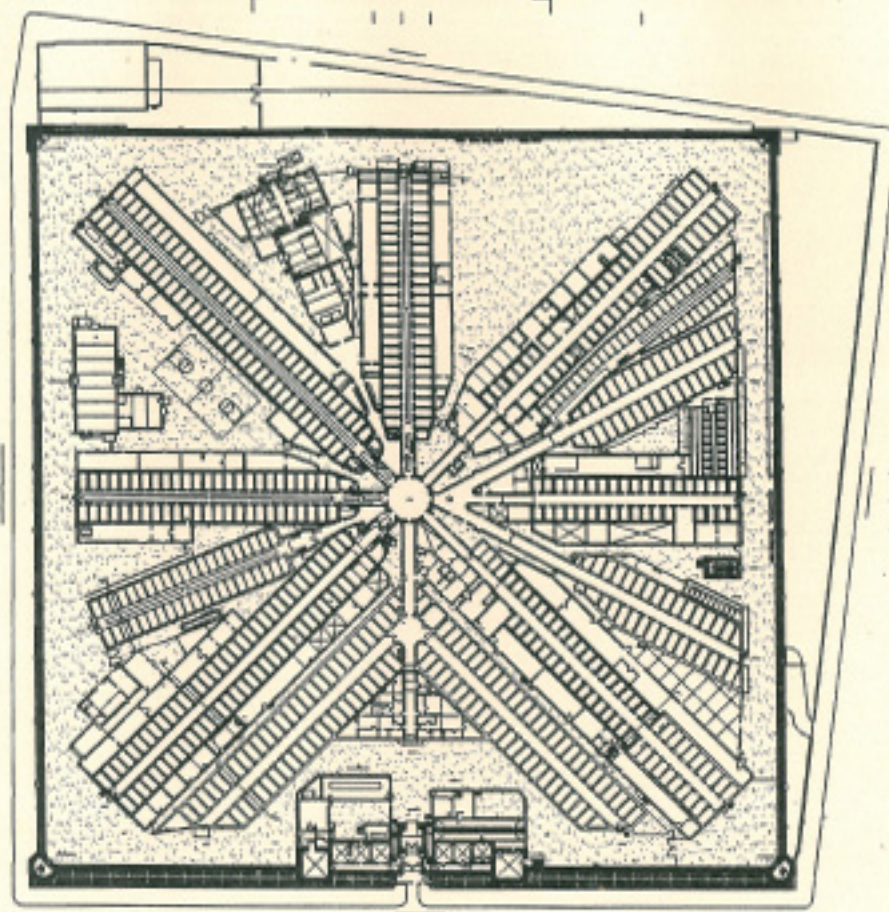


EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT



VOLUME II

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City of Philadelphia
Philadelphia Historical Commission

Eastern State Penitentiary Task Force *of the*
Preservation Coalition of Greater Philadelphia

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IV. FABRIC SUMMARY: CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATIONS, AND USES OF SPACE

(for documentation, see Appendices A and B, by date, and C, by location)

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§ A. Front Building (figs. C3.1 - C3.19)

Work began in the 1823 building season, following the commencement of the perimeter walls and preceding that of the cellblocks. In August 1824 all the active stonecutters were employed cutting stones for the front building, though others were idled by a shortage of stone. Twenty-foot walls to the north were added in the 1826 season bounding the warden's yard and the keepers' yard. Construction of the center, the first three wings, the front building and the perimeter walls were largely complete when the building commissioners turned the building over to the Board of Inspectors in July 1829.

The half of the building east of the gateway held the residential apartments of the warden. The west side initially had the kitchen, bakery, and other service functions in the basement, apartments for the keepers and a corner meeting room for the inspectors on the main floor, and infirmary rooms on the upper story. The latter were used at first, but in September 1831 the physician criticized their distant location and lack of effective separation, preferring that certain cells in each block be set aside for the sick. By the time Demetz and Blouet visited, about 1836, ill prisoners were separated rather than being placed in a common infirmary, and plans were afoot for a group of cells for the sick, with doors left ajar like others. And the bakery had been relocated also.

The axial route was controlled by two pairs of gates in sequence, never opened simultaneously. The adjoining gatekeeper's room was west of the gateway, at least in 1872. The story over the gate at center held the apothecary's office, and the front tower was meant to hold a clock and an alarm bell. By 1872 the western apartments accommodated the resident physician, the clerk's office, and by the early 1890s the matron. The inspectors' room had by then been relocated to the corner room on the main floor in the warden's half of the structure.

By 1837 (fig. A6) both yards had privies in their far corners, that in the warden's yard on a terrace. At the northeast corner of the "domestics' garden," on the west, was a small three-chamber building for receiving new prisoners, bathing them, and storing their possessions. A stable and coachhouse extended westward outside the wall of this yard. A well-fenestrated dye workshop had been appended outside the east wall of the warden's yard. It was probably built shortly after a March 1831 notice stating the a new dye house was needed where 3 or 4 inmates might work while separated. This was apparently not ready in August 1831, at which point dyeing was relocated from a

passage to "the old house." This or another dye shop near the front was mentioned in an 1861 notice of an escape using yarn from the dye shop.

In 1872 a new room had just been devised for receiving prisoners, replacing the use of the gatekeeper's room (probably in the western basement) for that purpose. Here the prisoner was officially received, examined, assigned a number, bathed, and clothed. In 1905 the receiving structure in the west yard was extended with rooms for fingerprinting and photography in connection with the adoption of the Bertillon identification system. A kennel building for the patrolling Great Danes was built immediately east of the eastern corner apartment in 1905, replacing an earlier structure elsewhere.

A large number of inmates in various trades were employed in renovations to the warden's quarters, completed in 1900. A sixty-foot flagpole was erected on the central tower in late June 1900. Warden McKenty's daughter, who resided there from 1906-25, recalled the arrangement: on the lower floor there was a very large kitchen, a dining room, a den, and a larger dining room for Board of Directors. Upstairs was a hallway, two bedrooms, a bathroom, and very large sitting room. The third floor had two bedrooms and large rm.

Some major changes took place in 1924-25, most intended to improve security. Administrative offices and the meeting room for the board, now trustees rather than inspectors, were removed from their decades-long location between cellblocks nine and one. These included offices for the warden, a secretary, deputy warden, parole officer, head bookkeeper, and assistants and clerks. The switchboard was moved to the eastern basement. The warden's residence, in this case that of Warden Herbert E. Smith, was switched to the west side's main floor, with the deputy warden on the story above. Visiting, formerly accommodated in designated cells in each cellblock, was consolidated into a basement room in the administration building that allowed ten prisoners at a time to be visited at wire windows. A third set of gates, of iron, was erected between the inner and outer gate.

In early 1937, \$25,000 was set aside for construction of a new electrical front gate and a new structure to house it, replacing the old wooden, studded door. Permission was given to use material from the emergency hospital, to be demolished. The work was complete by late 1938.

In the 1930s, the warden was described as having a "tower" office, probably that in the western corner of the front building; the trustees appear to have returned from there to the office between cellblocks nine and one, according to a 1936 WPA plan. The eastern yard served as an exercise yard, possibly for those held in administrative segregation (in cellblock one), as was the case in 1954, as recalled by Warden Brierly. After the Bertillon offices were moved into the new building completed between blocks 8 and 9 in 1941, the old Bertillon building in the west yard was reassigned as the "utility building." The prison began to purchase electricity from Philadelphia Electric Co. in 1952, allowing it to abandon the power house located between blocks 3 and 4; the old

Bertillon building was refurbished as a new substation. A new building was added here along the western yard wall in 1956, this to accommodate the officers' mess, adjoining a kitchen in the basement of the front block. And a half-sunken emergency generator room was added after 1964. Much of the tall eastern boundary wall of this western yard was opened or reduced in the mid-1950s, probably in concert with these changes.

Some renovation work was performed on the administrative offices in 1952. A guard during the 1950s and 1960s mentioned a control room in the front building, with buttons for operating the gates; it was so short he had to lie down in there.

Drawings of the new visiting room in the eastern yard, basement level, by Keast & Hemphill, Architects, are dated Jan. 1962. The datestone suggests construction took place in 1964. The drawings identified the adjoining rooms in the old fabric as, from the west, the arsenal, two vaulted waiting rooms for the public, and then the bigger, vaulted corner room as the guards' day room. At the ends of the new visiting area were separate spaces for attorney visiting and secure visiting. To the north were spaces identified as EDCC (Eastern Diagnostic and Classification Center) transfer and receiving.

§ B. Cellblock One (figs. D3.1 - D3.21)

The foundations for cellblocks one, two, and three were begun in the 1823 season, and construction of the first of these was largely completed during the 1825 season. Each cellblock was to have 38 cells. Construction of the center, the first three wings, the front building and the perimeter walls was largely complete when the building commissioners turned the building over to the Board of Inspectors in July 1829. Block one received its first prisoner in late October. But by December the planned hot-air furnaces had not yet been built, and the warden instead had six small coal stoves set up in the cells being used. Work was hastened on the furnaces, as this makeshift was found "troublesome, expensive, and dirty."

In early 1832 the penitentiary's physician reported that there was inadequate heat in some cells, failing to reach 60 degrees; until it was improved, he proposed, stoves should be permitted in such cells. A year later the inspectors' building committee announced that the better ventilated skylights installed in blocks 4, 5, and 6 had now also been adopted in the three original blocks, with beneficial results. (Some cells, such as 1-16, indeed have such rectangular skylight, but others do not. Several of the cells here, such as 1-12, have their original dead-eyes, less amenable to propping open, but also have ventilating funnels in the wall to their yard.)

By 1837 there was a cluster of frame structures at its southeastern end, that on axis housing the furnace heating the block, the other structures described by Demetz and Blouet as "hangars." They also described the first three blocks as having been paved in brick, in contrast to the two-story blocks, paved in silver-gray stone slabs. These older blocks were apparently repaved in stone slabs sometime in the mid-19th century. A distinctive detail of cellblock one was Haviland's squaring of the exposed corner of the innermost yard on the south (see figs. A6, A12), whereas all others from the first phase of construction are rounded. This may reflect that the rounding allowed better visibility and circulation between blocks, something unnecessary along the wider, main axial approach.

As late as 1838 the corridor still lacked cell doors. In the mid-1840s defects in heating, ventilation, and lighting were noted, and in the 1850s defects in the old slate roofs. In early 1852 the first three cellblocks were largely abandoned, except for some of the "turbulent insane." In 1860 only 21 of the 388 prisoners were reported to be in the three oldest blocks. Funds were expended in 1852 to alter and improve the cells of this block to house "infirm prisoners who require the relaxation of separate confinement." They would be sent here "upon the first symptoms of mental derangement." The roofs were repaired in 1853-54, and other improvements were also made to the cellblock. Additional work was done in the corridor about 1860. In 1865 the frame structure at the end of the block was replaced with one of brick. It may have been related to the change from hot water to steam heating, which was tried experimentally in blocks 1, 2, and 4 in the early 1860s.

In April 1868 the legislature approved an extension of twenty cells added to its southeastern end, and this was completed during the next few years, using some prison labor. Future-warden Cassidy, then an overseer, made the plans. Sixteen feet in depth, these cells were notably deeper than the original ones, and had larger skylights. These were apparently the only Cassidy cells (he built four new blocks and extended one other one) built with yards. The junction between the two is evident where the end of Cassidy's first deeper cell exposes the flank of Haviland's adjoining yard. At the end of his original blocks, Haviland had set the range of the yard walls in from the plane of the cell and corridor end wall. Employing the coarser rubble masonry that he usually used, Cassidy constructed a flush outer corner that was distinct from the rest of Haviland's neighboring wall (only evident now due to the erosion of the plaster and the failure of this masonry).

In 1872 Vaux described the first block as 368 feet long, with fifty cells (rather than the 58 one might expect), the old ones 7'6" by 12', and the new ones 8' x 16'. Shorter yards maintained the line of the block's footprint. The apparent discrepancy is explained in a plan by Cassidy (fig. A14) from later in the century, possibly the 1880s, which shows 16 of the 20 new cells combined to form cells of double width, meaning they would be counted as eight fewer. (Cassidy's plan is often unreliable, it seems. Later plans show those very cells as single ones, and eight of the last cells of the older portion combined as doubled cells, as is the case today.) While it is not fully certain, it seems that arches between the pairs were inserted in the second half of the century. Originally, one would assume, stonework of the lateral cell walls rose to a raking line, supporting the ramped barrel vault in hand-wrought brick; the segmental arches seem to be of a harder, machine-pressed brick, and in some places a remnant of rubble stonework is seen between the arch and the vault, tending to support this interpretation.

Doors for the new cells, which slid in grooves, were designed by Cassidy also. These had closed runners, in contrast to the exposed wheels on runners on some of the older cells, suggesting that the doors to the old cells were not inserted at the same time as the extension was built. A photo down the corridor included in Vaux's 1872 Brief Sketch (fig. D3.1) shows the old hinged doors of the older cells, indicating that the exposed wheels date after 1872, and suggesting this may have been an improvement over the other. The outer cellyard doors of the end cells also have closer sliders, and an offset course above them, possibly meant to shelter them from rain. The older outer yard doors of the early blocks had a similar element, in that the large lintels over them were cut to present a sheltering bow over the yard doors. Flanking the inner yard doors to the cell at nearly threshold level are pairs of enigmatic flanged pipes, of large diameters. These may have been for air supply; they seem too elevated to have been for soil pipes. The lack of scars on the inner yard walls shows that the yard partitions, now removed, were built secondarily, without bonding into the cell-and-corridor construction. This was not the case for some of the two-story cellblocks.

Vaux's photograph also shows gas lines with branches over each door for lighting the cells, cords in the corridors for adjusting ventilators or skylights, and the long stone

slabs paving the corridor. Pots on the corridor floor may be for distributing drinking water. The 1872 description by Vaux also mentions a steam boiler at the end of the block serving cellblocks one and two; Cassidy's plan shows the footprint of an irregular structure labeled "boiler house" at the northeast side of the inner end of the cellblock, which may be the end Vaux meant. By that time it seem to have supplanted the first cell on the left, leaving 49 in that block.

Accounts from the early 1890s indicate that this block was where new prisoners were held for their first two weeks upon reception; coeval accounts indicate that a quarantine for consumptives occupied the lower end of cellblock one.

Later in the 1890s there was a shop for caning chairs in cellblock one (possibly in combined cells rather than in roofed exercise yards), and by 1900 four new spaces had been added beyond the cells closest to the center, these designated "writers' office and cells"; the paperwork conducted there must have been connected with the nearby warden's and clerk's offices. Also by this time, the northern yards closest to the hub were beveled to accommodate cellblock ten. New doors and locks were introduced about 1905. Galvanized iron air vents at the end of each block replaced wooden ones. The brick appendage at the end of the block was demolished in 1907.

About 1923-24, metal gates were installed at the head of all the corridors, to prevent prisoners from rushing the center. In the summer of 1926, concrete floors were poured to replace the old wooden floors of the older cells. And by 1929 nearly all the cells had received a new type of skylight providing more light and air.

Shortly before 1921 some of the southern yards were converted to a schoolroom, but by the 1930s shops occupied the two yard ranges--the print shop on one side and the shoe shop on the other--cutting off ventilation to the block. Filling the end of the space between the south side of block 10 and the north side of block 1 in the 1940s was a large, irregular shoe shop.

An inmate who entered in 1937 at age 17 recalled that he was quarantined in block 1 upon his arrival, but that this was the punishment block, for "administrative segregation." At that time the galleries of blocks 4 and 5 were also for punishment, in addition to block 13. Overheated basement cells near steam pipes, housing 6 to 8 inmates, were possibly on block 1; these "hot box" cells were used for mistreating prisoners until they were revealed publicly in the press in 1953, and the district attorney urged that their use be discontinued. Block 1 was still used for administrative segregation that year. In 1959-61, men awaiting execution were held on B1 and B15.

For some reason not yet clear, two cells on this block preserve their grated doors to the corridor.

§ C. Cellblock Two (figs. D7.1 - D7.5)

The foundations for cellblocks one, two, and three were begun in the 1823 season. By the end of the 1826 season, 76 cells, those of the first two wings, were enclosed and arched over, along with the wooden corridors linking them to the center. By August 1831, block 2 was nearly filled, with only ten cells still available, adding pressure to complete block 3, still lacking locks and other features. Two months later there were 73 prisoners, leaving only three empty cells. The minutes noted a need for a new furnace at the east end of the block, and this was in progress by early December. Early in 1833 the inspectors' building committee announced that the better ventilated skylights installed in blocks 4, 5, and 6 had now also been adopted in the three original blocks, with beneficial results.

Demetz and Blouet described the first three blocks as having been paved in brick, in contrast to the two-story blocks, paved in silver-gray stone slabs. These older blocks were apparently repaved in stone slabs sometime in the mid-19th century.

Mentions in February 1838 and July 1861 attest that the cells still had no doors to the corridor. This was finally remedied in November 1875, when doors from the corridor for most of the cells were finally installed.

In the mid-1840s defects in heating, ventilation, and lighting were noted, and in the 1850s defects in the old roofs of Pennsylvania. In early 1852 the first three cellblocks were largely abandoned, except for some of the "turbulent insane." In 1860 only 21 of the 388 prisoners were reported to be in the three oldest blocks. The roofs were repaired, the cells were enlarged, and improvements were made to cell lighting and ventilation in 1853-55. In 1856 there was a varnishing shop at the end of block 2 or 3; there two men were paired at work, one of sound and one unsound mind, fulfilling a provision of an 1852 law relaxing separate confinement where it endangered mental or physical health. Except for such pairings, the warden claimed, strict separation was maintained in blocks 4-7, block 1, and in workshops, as it had been since the institution of garden and shop labor some years before.

In 1865 the "decaying, unsightly" frame building attached to the far end of the block was replaced by one of brick. Vaux described the second block in 1872 as still holding its original number of cells, 38, but Cassidy's plan shows 35. Morris & Vaux's plan of December 1900 (fig. A16) confirms that number, showing three pairs of cells combined to form three double cells near the far end of the block.

Parts of block 2 were used for punishment at least during the period 1856-67. The dark cells were here, although there were others in the block 5 gallery in 1858. Women were punished here as well, one being transferred there in 1856 from the "women's department." The use of such dark cells was reportedly discontinued in 1875, when Richard Vaux ordered the corridor doors inserted.

It is not entirely clear when this block was assigned for women, but this was probably the case decades before it was explicitly mentioned in 1892. In 1845 it was noted that women were on an upper floor in double cells, but lacked outdoor yards. In 1852 it was reported that women for the first time had access to individual cell yards in an old block, and an 1854 account indicates that the first and second blocks house the infirmary and women, but, oddly, an 1858 mention still refers to the women's "gallery." A recollection by an inmate at ESP in 1881-83 stated that he had been held on block 2 for 18 months; if so, the block was not used exclusively for women at that point. He did mention the cells on the north side of the women's area did not receive adequate heat, presumably referring to block 2. A newspaper account from 1886 reported that the 22 women at ESP (there were 1100 men) were all housed on one block.

Cassidy's plan (fig. A14), of uncertain date (ca. 1880-94) and reliability, shows a boiler house on the south side of the linking corridor, west of the block's first cells. Plans from 1900 show this reassigned as tobacco storage, and identify the matron's office opposite it, near the head of the block.

When tubs were replaced by showers in the other blocks in 1904, they were retained for the women's block. The following year the far end of the block, previously partitioned off for storage, was remodeled. Part of the right (south) side was fitted up as a laundry and drying room employing about twenty female prisoners.

In 1905 galvanized iron air vents at the end of each block replaced wooden ones. New sanitary apparatus was installed in 1907-08. Some repairs were in progress when in 1907, a repair gang drilled a hole into the tobacco room here. Main repairs were made to the block-two kitchen between 1917 and 1920, but in 1923 the women departed the institution, leaving for Muncy. The last left in December.

About 1923-24, metal gates were installed at the head of all the corridors, to prevent prisoners from rushing the center. In the summer of 1926, concrete floors were poured to replace the old wooden floors of the older cells. In July 1928 the cells in this block received a new type of skylight providing more light and air, and 50 new cast iron door frames were installed.

After the departure of the women, school rooms were adapted from former yards on the south side of the block, as shown in WPA plans from 1936 (in the 1940s these were labeled the rag shop). At the end of this range were a store and a laundry. An office and clothing shops (or "tailor shop" in the 1940s), where guards uniforms were made, occupied the northern yards.

Detailed WPA block plans from March 1936 indicate cell and yard uses at that date. There were 38 cells. Using its numbering system (counting from the center, even numbers on the left, here south, odd on the right): 2-2 was storage; 2-4 was a passage to an office; 2-23 was an office; 2-27 and 2-29 were paired as a curio store; 2-31 and 2-33 were an ironing room; 2-28 and 2-30 held clothing for parole violators. Much as in

other blocks, cells at the end were barber shops and shower rooms, here 2-36 and 2-38 respectively. A big triangular office for welfare support industries occupied the innermost of the northern yard spaces; there was a tobacco shop opposite, on the south side. Near the east wall of the tobacco shop was a "stone-covered obsolete dungeon." The other yards of the south side were used as classrooms, then the curio store and laundry. The northern yards held a long tailor shop with pressing machines all the way to the end.

Women may have been less damaging tenants than men, and after their departure accommodations in this block were sought after, reportedly through bribes. An inmate who entered in 1937 at age 17 recalled that it was the old men's block.

In the 1950s and early 1960s plans were made to replace the entire western half of the block with a new chapel and auditorium structure, but the project never proceeded.

The cells in this block are unusual in having slit windows in their vertical walls, below their "dead-eyes."

§ D. Cellblock Three (figs. D12.1 - D12.18)

The foundations for cellblocks one, two, and three were begun in the 1823 season.

By August 1831, block 2 was nearly filled, with only ten cells still available, adding pressure to complete block 3, still lacking locks and other features. It was proposed at first to place only old men and invalids there, and to provide small stoves in place of the incomplete furnaces. This was carried out, and two prisoners were set to making the needed locks for the cellyard doors. Early in 1833 the inspectors' building committee announced that the better ventilated skylights installed in blocks 4, 5, and 6 had now also been adopted in the three original blocks, with beneficial results.

Demetz and Blouet described the first three blocks as having been paved in brick, in contrast to the two-story blocks, paved in silver-gray stone slabs. These older blocks were apparently repaved in stone slabs sometime in the mid-19th century.

Despite the change in design approved before the completion of block 3, it was carried out without doors to the corridor, and in February 1838 this was still the case. In the mid-1840s defects in heating, ventilation, and lighting were noted, and in the 1850s defects in the old roofs of Pennsylvania slate. In early 1852 the first three cellblocks were largely abandoned, except for some of the "turbulent insane." In 1860 only 21 of the 388 prisoners were reported to be in the three oldest blocks. The roofs were repaired, the cells were enlarged, and improvements were made to cell lighting and ventilation in 1853-54.

From at least the mid-1850s this block was the site of chairmaking shops conducted by Michael J. Cassidy, later longtime warden. His journal for the block while overseer there survives at the Pennsylvania State Archives.

Vaux described the block in 1872 as having only twenty cells, eighteen of them double cells used as shops. The remaining single cells were the initial cell on the left (looking out from the center) and the last on the right, accounting for footprint of the original 38 cells. The double cells were 17' wide by 12' deep. In 1856 there was mention of a small varnishing shop at end of block 2 or block 3; there two men were paired at work, one of sound and one unsound mind, fulfilling a provision of an 1852 law relaxing separate confinement where it endangered mental or physical health. Except for such pairings, the warden claimed, strict separation was maintained in blocks 4-7, block 1, and in workshops.

In 1865 a new fireproof structure for storing paints and other flammable goods was erected, "connected with" the end of block three. If this was added to the far end it was probably eradicated in 1878-79, when 20 new cells were built at the end of the block. These cells, 8' x 20', were quite deep, and appear to have been built without yards, like Cassidy's other new cells in blocks 8, 9, and 10. The corridor between them, like most of Cassidy's, was plastered on wood lath. Almost immediately, in 1880, these 20 cells

were turned to use as "a hospital department" (despite Cassidy's 1884 statement that there was no hospital and the sick were treated in their cells). In 1887 a gymnasium opened, shown on Cassidy's plan (fig. A14) at the far end of the left range, taking the place of three of the new cells (an 1889 report noted that there had been such a room "for years," suggesting that there may have been another in a different location). Cassidy's plan showed three other large rooms here, one a kitchen taking the place of two cells on the south side, and a paint shop in the first two cells of the north side; by 1900 the "diet kitchen" for the sick was relocated to the first pair of new cells on that side. Both new and old cells in block three seem easily to have been combined or resealed, as they take on different configurations in nearly every plan. The fact that paired cells were combined early on--probably before the mid-1870s when new corridor doors were installed in block two--accounts for the survival of six of the old feeding drawer openings in place of doors where double-width cells required only one door.

Cassidy's plan, of uncertain date (ca. 1880-94) and reliability, shows other space designations: older double cells on the north range were shops for coopers; and a boiler room, similar to one on block one, wrapped around the initial cells of the left-hand range.

A photograph of the interior of the "electric light plant" (fig. D12.6) was published in 1897, showing machinery in a large room with a high partition and clerestory lighting. It would seem to be a space attached to block 3. Some such electric plant was loosely described in the early 1890s, providing incandescent light to each of the 730 cells, the corridors, and other parts of the facility. Annual reports for 1902 and 1903--following the completion of a new consolidated power house and stack for the whole prison--noted the conversion of a boilerhouse to cells and of the former steam and electric plant to "a complete and modern hospital" that was finished in July 1903. It included bacteriological and clinical laboratories. A plan from 1900 (fig. A16) indeed shows rooms along the inner end of the northwestern range as a boiler room and an engine room, and the innermost opposite as for drugs. (What may be a slightly earlier plan (fig. A15) assigns the boiler room as a machine shop, and some yards opposite as the cooper shop, moved from the northwest side.) Both plans place the print shop in or adjoining the final yards of the northern range.

In 1899 older cells on the south side of the block were altered for better ventilation and light, to create nine double cells for TB patients, 17' by 20' with double yards and tall arched openings (with bars) leading into the yards. These are still evident. A Gutekunst photograph (fig D12.8) from a 1905 annual report shows that the external and intermediate yard walls had been removed from these cells by then. By that year the skylit, upper-story hospital ward had been constructed over the initial cells of the 1878-79 extension. In 1909-10 the operating room was enlarged and renewed, replacing an earlier one in an "extemporized cell," and other parts of the hospital were "thoroughly overhauled."

Some general changes through the prison effected block three: New doors and door frames were installed in 1904-05. In 1905 galvanized iron air vents at the end of each block replaced wooden ones. New sanitary apparatus was installed in 1907-08. About 1923-24, metal gates were installed at the head of all the corridors, to prevent prisoners from rushing the center. In the summer of 1926, concrete floors were poured to replace the old wooden floors of the older cells. And by 1929 nearly all the cells had received a new type of skylight providing more light and air.

In 1922 the upper-story "solarium" housed TB patients, and the hospital had been renovated. This concrete structure traversing block 3 appears at left in an image from 1926 (fig. D11.1). In the early 1930s this space was divided into four classrooms and a corridor office.

Six of the double cells below were planned for partitioning in 1924 to accommodate mentally ill, or psychopathic, prisoners in solitary confinement.

By the 1940s the main part of the hospital was in the initial spaces along the northwest side of the corridor, followed by the X-ray room. The spaces on the opposite side of the corridor were used for drug storage in that decade.

A roof over a hospital ward collapsed in November 1951, and a new roof was planned. This was one of the spurs to a \$300,000 renovation initiated in 1953.

In the 1960s parts of this block was turned into psychiatric offices and treatment rooms.

§ E. Cellblock Four (figs. D14.1 - D14.6)

The building of additional cellblocks at ESP was authorized by the state legislature in late March 1831; it stipulated the erection of another 286 cells to be added to the 114 already begun, for a total of 400. The three cardinal blocks were to grow by ten cells each, the diagonal blocks by twenty-six (48 x 3 plus 64 x 4), bringing them much closer to the corner towers and eliminating some of the circular idealism of the plan.

Anxious to get an early start, the Board of Inspectors immediately started to make contracts for materials and advertised a \$100 premium for a plan. Haviland's engagement was apparently not a foregone conclusion, but the design "on the radiating system" and the explanation he submitted were approved in early June 1831, subject to the alterations the inspectors might devise. They asked Haviland to carry out his proposed alterations, improving ventilation, to two of the existing cells, one to the north and one to the south.

While they were still considering these improvements, ground was broken on 13 June and the lines of the foundations of cellblock four, along with those of five and six, were laid out. The model cells were inspected on 25 June, and some of their details were agreed upon, including the form of the skylight and ventilator and the fact that doors would open onto the corridor. New masonry was laid beginning on 11 July. In early August it was agreed that heating would be by hot air from furnaces at each end of the block, to be distributed via a divided passage under corridor, then through openings under the sills of cell doors, as shown in Blouet's sections from 1837. It was not until 20 August that it was agreed, by a vote of three to two, to make the new block two stories in height. Hope of getting block four under roof before the end of that first season was disappointed; the season had started late, was affected by a shortage of stone, and ended early due to cold.

Work recommenced on 9 March 1832 with the removal of the protective board roof, and new masonry started on 21 March. In July the Inspectors resolved to pave the corridor in flagstones, whereas the earlier ones had been paved in brick. The new skylight ventilators were judged a success, and were recommended for installation in the older blocks as well. Remarkably, the question of second-stories was still being debated as late as August 1832--this may have pertained to blocks 5 and 6, since block 4 must have been reasonably far advanced. The arguments made had to do with the upper cells being dryer and better ventilated. Pairing the cells here would give the inmate something like a yard for one hour a day. Such paired upper cells would be able to accommodate larger looms that would be more effective for weaving. Evidence of such intercell doorways is apparently well-concealed by later changes and plaster today. Block 4 lacked the strong upper beltcourse near the springing evident in Haviland's later blocks.

Toward the close of the season, it was resolved to secure block 5 against the weather and dedicate the remaining effort to completing block 4. This effort was successful: the

new block was walled and roofed by the end of the 1832 season, and was expected to be ready for prisoners as soon as the plaster dried and ironwork installed. The hot-air heating system was not yet completed or tested. During 1833 the block was completed and prisoners began to occupy its cells.

Demetz and Blouet in 1837 described frame structures housing heating apparatus at the end of the block, flanked by frame laundries and larger drying rooms that reached to the northern wall. They also mentioned that the corridor, apparently that between the cells and not the link to the center, was vaulted in wood, i.e. plaster on lath attached to a wooden structural system. Sick inmates were reportedly brought to special cells in this block. It may have been these drying rooms that were damaged by fire in 1861; at that event a movable pumping engine was apparently ineffective, so water was pumped using the steam engine at the millhouse. In 1844 ten individual stalls with grated doors were built for weekly warm baths, probably at the end of this block.

Concern over the old shingle roofs and the need for fireproof slate or metal ones were voiced from 1851 and acted upon in 1860. In 1860 all but 21 of the 388 prisoners were reported to be in the four two-tiered blocks. Steam heat was provided for the lower floor in November 1861.

In 1872 Vaux described the block as still much as built, with 100 cells (his mention of 136 is a clear error) 7'6" by 15', deeper than those in the original blocks. The number 100 shows that the days of considering the upper cells as paired with adjoining ones as if indoor yards had long-since passed. By the 1880s bathhouses with twenty stalls replaced the laundries at the end of the wing, possibly an expansion of the ten-stall range described in 1844. These were heated by refuse steam from the nearby boilers. In that decade prisoners bathed here every week to ten days, wearing cloth masks en route. Each prisoner had twenty minutes in a tub. In late 1884 the procedure was described: nine inmates at a time were led from their cells, shirtless and hooded; a Cincinnati newspaper reporter noted they looked like monks in an odd procession. An 1885 account by an inmate described his being held his first four days at ESP in the gallery of block 4, as were all new arrivals in 1881.

A manuscript plan from about 1900 (fig. A15) shows the north end of the block occupied by a brush shop and a plumbers' shop. The two cell yards adjoining are shown as having waterclosets.

The tubrooms at the end of the block were replaced by showers in 1904. Also in 1904, new iron staircases were built. In 1905 galvanized iron air vents at the end of each block replaced wooden ones. In 1907 the old shed at the end of the block was demolished. Sanitary plumbing was installed in 1909.

About 1923-24, metal gates were installed at the head of all the corridors, to prevent prisoners from rushing the center. In the summer of 1926, concrete floors were poured to replace the old wooden floors of the older cells, although some remained in blocks 4,

5, 6, and 7, particularly the galleries, as late as 1931. And by 1929 nearly all the cells had received a new type of skylight providing more light and air.

In 1924 the range of yards on the west was transformed into one of two large mess halls, each seating 350-400. The other was on the facing side of block five; the kitchen lay between them. Meals took place in two shifts.

During that year, punishment cells for major infractions, referred to as the "Klondike," were located in the gallery of block four, which had black-painted surfaces and just a slit window. There prisoners were served only bread and water. The door and ventilator were kept closed, there was no bed, and no clothing was given the prisoner. This gallery remained a punishment area at least through 1940. From at least 1926 a more severe form of punitive segregation was accommodated in block 13, presumably commenced between the start of block 12 (1909) and of block 14 (1926). In 1929 newly received prisoners were also brought to the block four gallery.

Complaints were reported in 1933 about heat, noise, and odors in the cells of blocks 4, 5, and 6 due to their being lined by industrial shops and kitchens.

In the 1940s and 1950s block four was all Negro, and was a general work group. Then or later the gallery held inmates who couldn't be mixed with the rest of the population; they were fed in their cells.

§ F. Cellblock Five (figs. D16.1 - D16.4)

The lines of the foundations of cellblock 5, along with 4 and 6, were laid out in mid 1831. Block 5 emerged from the ground before the end of that first season, which had started late, was affected by a shortage of stone, and ended early due to cold. Paired upper cells would be able to accommodate larger looms that would be more effective for weaving, and it was proposed in September 1832 that blocks 5 and 6 be assigned to the cotton and woolen business. Toward the close of the season, it was resolved to secure block 5 against the weather and dedicate the remaining effort to completing block 4.

After the end of the 1832 season, this block and block 6 were reported to have reached "the square of the second story" and were roofed over with boards. After the next, all masonry was completed except for four yards, and most plastering was done. After the 1834 season, block 5 was reported as nearly finished, and it was ready in 1835. Blouet mentioned that the corridor, apparently that between the cells and not the link to the center, was vaulted in wood, i.e. plaster on lath attached to a wooden structural system. Evidence where plaster has fallen from the vault here and in the other two-story blocks, mainly near large inserted skylights, suggests that the whole ceiling is indeed plaster on lath, but this may have been a local condition related to the insertion of the skylights. In the two-story blocks, Haviland placed the upper cell doors differently than those of the first story throughout the prison; those are centered on the corridor wall, but the upper ones are placed near to one side, near a partition wall; can this have been meant to ease letting such prisoners into their second, "yard" cell? In the few cases where evidence of an intercell doorway survives in these later blocks, it is close against the corridor wall. This cell has its intermediate bridge. The similar one for block 7 shown by Blouet has disappeared with little trace. It allowed officers to cross the gallery without walking all the way to either end.

In December 1834 it was reported that 311 cells were complete, presumably counting all upper-story cells, not just half of them; that would mean the 114 older cells in blocks 1, 2, and 3, 100 more cells in block 4, and 97 of the 136 cells in block 5. The capacity in terms of prisoners, occupying paired cells on the upper story, would have been about 40 fewer. Haviland described "a furnace Cellar room & shed" recently completed, possibly at the end of this block, and the installation of "other warming apparatus" bringing heat to each cell.

Some of the insane were held on the gallery of block five in 1852, others were kept in the nearly abandoned early blocks, 1, 2, and 3. There was mention in 1858 of a prisoner being punished by being moved to a dark cell in the block 5 gallery. In 1860 all but 21 of the 388 prisoners were reported to be in the four two-tiered blocks.

Concern over the old shingle roofs and the need for fireproof slate or metal ones were voiced from 1851 and acted upon by 1861. In 1872 Vaux described it as still having 136 cells, 68 below and 68 above. The photograph down the corridor in his book shows

the cells still with hinged wooden outer doors, and with gas lines above the doors branching into each cell. In the foreground is what appears to be a framed broadside, presumably posting rules, and beyond that a tall framed doorway, probably to the rounded, canted space at the start of the wing accommodating the staircase. Four cylindrical containers on the corridor floor may be for distributing drinking water. Warden Cassidy's plan, ca. 1880-94 (fig. A14), shows the boiler house for this block extending across the far end of the block and its yards. A mention of increased accommodation in the library in early 1899 may have referred to the third story rooms over the corridors to the two-story blocks. The sheds at the end of the block, along with those on blocks 6 and 7, were torn down in 1906. New shoe shops were built in 1905.

In 1904 new iron staircases were built, galvanized iron air vents at the end of each block replaced wooden ones in 1905, and sanitary plumbing was installed in 1909. About 1923-24, metal gates were installed at the head of all the corridors, to prevent prisoners from rushing the center. In the summer of 1926, concrete floors were poured to replace the old wooden floors of the older cells, although some remained in blocks 4, 5, 6, and 7, particularly the galleries, as late as 1931. And by 1929 nearly all the cells had received a new type of skylight providing more light and air.

Unspecified "extraordinary repairs" were made to the fifth block corridor in 1917. In 1924 the range of yards on the east was transformed into one of two large mess halls, each seating 350-400. The other mess hall was on the facing side of block four; the kitchen lay between them.

Detailed WPA block plans from March 1936 indicate cell and yard uses at that date. There were 68 cells on each level. Using its numbering system (counting from the center, even numbers on the left, here southwest, odd on the right): the first round space at the right was the yard office; 5-4 was the tailor, 5-6 the barber, and an end cell, 5-68 the shower room; 5-67 was assigned to storage, leading to yard room enclosed for storage also. The northeastern yards held the officers' mess hall, then two mess halls, one 169 feet long and one 71 feet long. The southwestern range of yards accommodated a weaving shop 180 feet long, with supporting facilities nearby, storage in the triangular room near the hub, then a "drawing room" and beaming room. The gallery plan showed the shower room at the southwestern end, as usual. At the inner end, in the rounded rooms, were the block office with a loft on the north, and a storage with an internal stair on the south.

Complaints were reported in 1933 about heat, noise, and in the cells of blocks 4, 5, and 6 due to their being lined by industrial shops and kitchens. Spaces along the southwest side, at the near end of the block, were designated as the shoe shop in a 1940s plan.

After WWII, the lower level of this block, in the largely segregated prison, was entirely Negro, while the gallery was a racially mixed punishment area (it had been used for

punitive segregation as early as 1923). In the late 40s or shortly later it housed homosexuals, who were fed in their cells.

§ G. Cellblock Six

The lines of the foundations of cellblock six, along with four and five, were laid out in mid 1831. It displaced a blacksmith's shop, and a new one was built south of block 6. Block 6 emerged from the ground before the end of that first season, which had started late, was affected by a shortage of stone, and ended early due to cold. Paired upper cells would be able to accommodate larger looms that would be more effective for weaving, and it was proposed in September 1832 that blocks 5 and 6 be assigned to the cotton and woolen business. After the end of the 1832 season, this block and block 6 were reported to have reached "the square of the second story" and were roofed over with boards. At the end of the 1833 season it had its permanent roof, but lacked yard walls. Block 6 was ready to receive prisoners by the end of 1835. Blouet mentioned that the corridor, apparently that between the cells and not the link to the center, was vaulted in wood, i.e. plaster on lath attached to a wooden structural system. Here too there are indications that the ceiling is plaster on wooden lath rather than on a masonry vault.

Concern over the old shingle roofs and the need for fireproof slate or metal ones were voiced from 1851 and acted upon by 1861. In 1860 all but 21 of the 388 prisoners were reported to be in the four two-tiered blocks. This was reportedly the last block to receive a steam heating system, in 1865, replacing the less reliable and economical hot-water system. In 1861 there were looms here and in block 7, but nearly all were idled by the failure of a contractor. A mention in 1868 suggests that the gallery of block 6 held black men only. In 1872 Vaux described the block as still having 100 cells, 50 below and 50 above, the cells measuring 7'6" by 15' deep.

Warden Cassidy's plan (fig. A14), ca. 1880-94, shows the boiler house for this block extending across the west end of the block and its yards. A plan from about 1900 (fig. A15) shows this space assigned to new purposes, a "press room" to the north and a "lime shed" to the south of the continuation of the corridor. A mention of increased accommodation in the library in early 1899 may have referred to the third story rooms over the corridors to the two-story blocks.

In 1904 new iron staircases were built, galvanized iron air vents at the end of each block replaced wooden ones, in 1905, and sanitary plumbing was installed in 1909. In 1906 the old shed at the end of the block was demolished. About 1923-24, metal gates were installed at the head of all the corridors, to prevent prisoners from rushing the center. In the summer of 1926, concrete floors were poured to replace the old wooden floors of the older cells, although some remained in blocks 4, 5, 6, and 7, particularly the galleries, as late as 1931. And by 1929 nearly all the cells had received a new type of skylight providing more light and air. Complaints were reported in 1933 about heat, noise, and in the cells of blocks 4, 5, and 6 due to their being lined by industrial shops and kitchens.

Detailed WPA block plans from March 1936 indicate cell and yard uses at that date. There were 50 cells on each level. Using its numbering system (counting from the

center, even numbers on the left, here southwest, odd on the right): the inner round room on the north was the block office; 6-6 was the barber shop, 6-10 was the tailor shop. Midway down of the left, in 6-30, was the entry to the chaplain's office, leading to a larger space in doubled former yards. Little evidence of that survives. The end cell on the north, 6-49, was the shower room. In the southern yards, beyond the chaplain's office, were shops for dyeing fabric, with drying room within. This range was abbreviated toward the east where block twelve (1909-11) crowds its flank. There were hosiery shops in the northern range of cell yards, along with related ones for knitting and underwear. Later, a woodworking shop appears to have been located here (fig. D18.1)

Spaces along the south side, near the far end of the block, were designated as the print shop in a 1940s plan. Surviving indications are that the latest shops were for pipe and metalworking and for electrical work.

§ H. Cellblock Seven (figs. D21.1 - D21.13)

In early May 1833 Haviland created a new model cell for block 7, one with several advantages over those recently erected; it was quickly adopted by the Board of Inspectors. By the end of that season, about one-sixth of the masonry work was completed on the block, the permanent roof and sixteen yard walls had been built. By that time nearly all the design issues were resolved and drawings made, for Haviland resigned in December 1834, thanking the Inspectors and offering to provide free consultations on any minor issues remaining. Block 7 was being plastered at the close of the 1835 building season, and completion was projected for June 1836.

The ground story cells of block 7 were distinguished by their rectangular skylights running crosswise rather than vertically. Some paired cells with evidence of intermediate doors survive on the gallery. Remains of iron pipes in the apex of the corridor wall appear to be exhaust vents that rose through the block roof. Curious vertical channels on the corridor between ground-story cells (fig. D21.3), of uncertain purpose, were carefully covered with dark black roofing slates and plastered over at a later date. Viewing the inner yard wall in the new opened shop spaces, one notes the distinct scars (fig. D21.7) of the removed yard partitions, which was keyed in on all but one of the lower courses. The upper beltcourse within block 7 is shown to be plaster over brick, whereas others in the preceding blocks appear to be plaster over lath. Blouet mentioned that the corridor, apparently that between the cells and not the link to the center, was vaulted in wood, i.e. plaster on lath attached to a wooden structural system.

Demetz and Blouet's account, 1837, noted that the kitchen for the whole prison was accommodated in the first two cells on either side of the corridor (combined in pairs without their intervening partitions; see fig. A6). This would have reduced the number of ground-floor cells for prisoners to 64 rather than 68. The rounded cell-like spaces closer to the hub were identified as depositories; unlike the arrangement in blocks 4, 5, and 6, the first space at left in block 7 was not encumbered by a staircase, for a pair of these lay out in the corridor, which flared slightly to accommodate them. Demetz and Blouet reported that this was the block most preferred by the inmates.

Concern over the old shingle roofs and the need for fireproof slate or metal ones were voiced from 1851 and acted upon by 1861. In 1860 all but 21 of the 388 prisoners were reported to be in the four two-tiered blocks. In 1861 there were looms here and in block 6, but nearly all were idled by the failure of a contractor. The following year this block was changed from hot water to steam heating, following experiments in blocks 1, 2, and 4; it was resolved to try the same in blocks 5 and 6 shortly.

In 1872 Vaux described it as still having 136 cells, 68 below and 68 above, these measuring 7'6" by 16' deep, deeper than any of the other original cells. A mid-1880s account by an inmate mentions that he was first employed at stocking making on the gallery of the block 7. He could not tolerate an awful smell in his cell, and was punished; he reported that they ultimately found fifty dead rats under that cell's floor.

Warden Cassidy's plan (fig. A14), ca. 1880-94, shows the boiler house for this block extending across the far end of the block and its yards. He mentioned that some second-story cells were still doubled, reserved for "special use." One plan from 1900 still shows the "7th block boiler," but another, roughly coeval, shows this space assigned to new purposes, a "warehouse" to the north and a "beaming room" to the south of the continuation of the corridor (fig. A16, A15). The sheds at the end of the block, along with those on blocks 5 and 6, were torn down in 1906. \$1,000 was spent on a new roof shortly after the turn of the century. And a new tailor shop was fitted up in this block in 1905.

In 1905 galvanized iron air vents at the end of each block replaced wooden ones. "Sanitary plumbing" was installed on this block and its gallery in 1910. About 1923-24, metal gates were installed at the head of all the corridors, to prevent prisoners from rushing the center. In the summer of 1926, concrete floors were poured to replace the old wooden floors of the older cells. But in 1931 the wooden floors of the galleries on blocks 4, 5, 6, and 7 were criticized as offering a fire danger. And by 1929 nearly all the cells had received a new type of skylight providing more light and air.

In 1912, 21 yards lining the block were covered and partitioned into 5 rooms, two used as schoolrooms for illiterates, three for teaching trades. In 1923-24, additional partitions between cell yards were removed. These were roofed over and floored in concrete, and provided with steam heat to create nine workshops. It was probably one of these that was converted in 1927-28 to the synagogue along the southeast side of the block; two Jewish inmates reconstructed the interior of the synagogue at their own expense, using plans prepared by Hoffman-Henon Company, and a color scheme by Mr. Shilling, "through the kindness of Kayser and Allman."

Detailed WPA block plans from March 1936 indicate cell and yard uses at that date. There were 68 cells on each level. Using its numbering system (counting from the center, even numbers on the left, here southeast, odd on the right): the inner round room on the north was a supply room, that on the south a dentist's office; 7-2 was a waiting room, 7-4 a barber shop, 7-67 the shower. 7-61 and 7-63 were a paint shop. The northwestern yards, abbreviated toward the hub by the convergence of block 12, held three rag shops, a storeroom, a machine shop, and a woodworking shop at the end. The garages, including an oblique frame annex, and a paint shop projected from the line of the northern yards. The southern yards held a tin shop, boat shop (presumably one of the "hobby shops"), cane shop, woodworking shops, the synagogue, and a rug-weaving shop. The inner round room on the northwest side of the gallery was the radio room, that opposite was the officers' room. 7g-1 was the barber shop, 7g-67 was the shower room, 7g-68 the laundry. The bridge across the gallery appears to have fallen some time after the late 1980s.

This block was recalled as having been for Caucasians only in the 1940s and 1950s. A guard during the 1950s and 1960s mentioned that the inmate hobby shops were on the

block 7 alley, presumably the southern yards entered from the narrow space between it and clock 8. Boat models made there, he recalled, were purchased by Bookbinder's restaurant, for display in the windows.

§ I. Cellblock Eight (figs. D22.1 - D22.4)

\$55,000 for blocks 8 and 9 was appropriated in April 1877, they were begun the following month, and the 50 cells in block 8 were completed by that December. Warden Cassidy designed these, and touted them as "on a most improved model." These new cells were 18 feet deep, more than any others, but they had no cell yards. There were two long rectangular skylights in each cell. A master mechanic and six other skilled mechanics were employed on the work, meaning most of the work was done by outside labor, but inmates worked on the iron doors and gas fittings. The new cells brought the total from 580 to 630. A newspaper account from July 1881 noted the use of the angled mirrors here to extend the view from the hub; another from 1886 attributed the idea to Richard Vaux.

By 1897 this block accommodated a hosiery knitting room, probably the triangular room at its end.

At the far end of the northwestern range was an irregular excrescence identified as a yarn house in 1900.

In April 1904 a prisoner was reportedly confined here for punishment on account of his epileptic seizures; whether this can have been true and whether this indicated it was a punishment block remains uncertain.

Sanitary plumbing was installed here in 1911. About 1923-24, metal gates were installed at the head of all the corridors, to prevent prisoners from rushing the center. In the 1940s-1950s, blocks 8 and 9 mostly white, and regarded as trusty areas. Those in pre-release programs were housed here for their last six months.

§ J. Cellblock Nine (figs. D22.1 - D23.4)

\$55,000 for blocks 8 and 9 was appropriated in April 1877, they were begun the following month, and those in block 9 were ready in the spring of 1879. Warden Cassidy designed these, and touted them as "on a most improved model." These new cells were 18 feet deep, more than any others, but they had no cell yards. There were two long rectangular skylights in each cell. A master mechanic and six other skilled mechanics were employed on the work, meaning most of the work was done by outside labor, but inmates worked on the iron doors and gas fittings. The new cells brought the total from 630 to 680.

At the far end of the northeastern range was an irregular excrescence identified shortly before 1900 as shoe shop. This space survived into the 1930s, but disappeared in the following decade (figs. A15, A24).

In 1907 the old shed at the end of the block was demolished. New sanitary apparatus was installed in 1907-08. About 1923-24, metal gates were installed at the head of all the corridors, to prevent prisoners from rushing the center. In the summer of 1926, concrete floors were poured to replace the old wooden floors of the older cells. And by 1929 nearly all the cells had received a new type of skylight providing more light and air. A guard during the 1950s and 1960s mentioned that Al Capone was housed on this block in 1929, and that Willie Sutton was housed there on the eve of his 1945 escape.

In the 1940s-1950s, blocks 8 and 9 mostly white, and regarded as trusty areas. Those in pre-release programs were housed here for their last six months.

§ K. Cellblock Ten (fig. D5.1)

Just as block 9 was being completed, an additional appropriation of nearly \$30,000 was passed in May 1878, which was applied to block 10 (31 or 32 cells) and an extension to block 3 (20 cells). Both were completed in 1879 on Warden Cassidy's "improved model." Block 10 was wedged in between blocks 1 and 2, and was asymmetrical at its start and termination, like blocks 8 and 9. Although Cassidy expected he would be able to use inmate labor only for stonework, most of the work was done by them. These 52 new cells brought the total number up to 732.

Sanitary plumbing was installed here in 1911. About 1923-24, metal gates were installed at the head of all the corridors, to prevent prisoners from rushing the center.

Detailed WPA block plans from March 1936 indicate cell and adjoining uses at that date. There were 31 cells. Using its numbering system (counting from the center, even numbers on the left, here northeast, odd on the right): 10-27, one from the end, was the shower room; 10-2 was the office; 10-6 the barber shop. A thin yard on the south lining the corridor to the hub was a leather storeroom; a long thin-walled lining the inner part of the northeastern flank were for rag storage or the "rag shop." Adjoining to its southeast was the solitary range, block 13.

Filling the end of the space between the south side of block 10 and the north side of block 1 in the 1940s was a large, irregular shoe shop.

This and block 11 were recalled as having been all white in the 1940s and 50s, before desegregation. In the early 1960s prison authorities considered removing these cells from the use of SCIPHA and appending them to the ECDCC, more attuned to classification, diagnosis, and treatment.

§ L. Cellblock Eleven (fig. D10.1)

Overcrowding presented a need for additional cells, but the legislature was now meeting only every other year, meaning an appropriation would require a long delay. Foreseeing some such eventuality, the inspectors created an emergency fund accumulated by economies in the prison's operation, and invested it. In May 1894 they decided to build new block, which was positioned between block 2 and block 3, practically as a mirror image of block 10. The plan was devised by Warden Cassidy and overseer William H. Johnson, and was "perfected" on 1 June. It required the removal of two small buildings, a stable and a blacksmith shop, which were reconstructed elsewhere. A keystone at the end of the block bears the date 1894. The work was completed in December of that year, with almost all of it being carried out by prisoners. Like Cassidy's other blocks, it had a plaster-on-lath corridor ceiling. The internal walls were brick, the exterior stone masonry laid in a picturesquely random pattern. The block comprised 35 cells 8 feet wide and 16 deep, each with two long skylights in a vault with a single slope rather than the compound profile in some of Cassidy's older blocks. It was claimed that these cells each cost some \$200 less than others had previously. This brought the overall number of cells to 760 (about 7 of the 732 previously reported must have been combined with others, demolished, or turned to non-cell use). The most expensive part of this 1894 campaign was a boiler house for heating, possibly one built alongside the northwestern corner of block 3 about this time.

About 1923-24, metal gates were installed at the head of all the corridors, to prevent prisoners from rushing the center.

Detailed WPA block plans from March 1936 indicate cell uses at that date. There were 34 cells, none with yards. Using its numbering system (counting from the center, even numbers on the left, here northwest, odd on the right): 11-2 was storage; 11-5 was a tailor shop; 11-7, 11-17, and 11-33 all held barber shops.

This and block 10 were recalled as having been all white in the 1940s and 50s, before desegregation.

In 1958, block 11 was an EDCC housing unit.

Substantial portions of the south wall of block 11 have fallen recently. They reveal the thinner walls between the cells than those found in the older blocks, the use of thick iron frames for the skylights inserted in the brick barrel vaults, and conventional timber construction above.

§ M. Cellblock Twelve (figs. D20.1 - D20.6)

In May 1909 the state appropriated funds for a new cellblock, which was built of reinforced concrete by prison labor. This was wedged between blocks 6 and 7, and its light-colored concrete walls presented a distinctly different countenance than any of the earlier blocks, built of rough, dark gray stone. Deterioration of the exterior shows that the water table was thickened by thin hollow tiles cemented over. Completed in 1911, it provided 40 cells on each of its three floors, bringing the total number of cells at the prison to 885, according to a contemporary count. Each cell had a slit window, not a skylight, with a modestly pointed head over it that offered a subtle connection, otherwise absent, with the Gothic identification of the penitentiary's most characteristic structures. Feeding carts like those in Haviland's later blocks ran on rails between the galleries. Economies in its construction permitted prison authorities to return some \$7302 of the appropriation that was not expended in carrying out the block.

About 1923-24, metal gates were installed at the head of all the corridors, to prevent prisoners from rushing the center.

Detailed WPA block plans from May 1936 indicate cell uses at that date. There were 42 cells on each of three levels, none with yards. Using its numbering system (counting from the center, even numbers on the left, here southeast, odd on the right): 12-1 was for storage, 12-3 for a tailor, 12-5 and 12-41 for barbers. The first gallery had storage in 12g-1, a barber in the adjoining cell, 12g-3, and a shower at the end, in 12g-41. the second gallery was similar.

Block 12 was recalled as being all white in the late 1940s, those housed there working for the state-controlled correctional industries program rather than in maintenance or in workshops controlled by ESP authorities.

§ N. Cellblock Thirteen

Block 13 was presumably commenced between the start of block 12 (1909) and of block 14 (1926). An early mention of its use came in May 1926. It was not a separate building, but an attached range of cells built along the northeastern flank of block 10. This was the most severe punishment block, sometimes called (with others at various times) "Klondike" or "the hole." Following a 1931 visit, it was described as comprising ten dark, poorly ventilated solitary cells and a bath or shower at one end. In 1938 the cells were said to measure 4 by 8 by 8 feet, each with an iron bed, a ventilating hole one foot in diameter, and no lights. There was a radiator and running water in each cell. Inmates being punished were kept here for periods up to 30 days, usually much less, and they were otherwise sent to two other punishment/segregation areas, where they did not participate in yard-out or eat in the dining halls with the rest of the population. It appears that the other two areas were block 1 and the gallery of block 4 or block 5. In August 1953 a state penal investigating committee recommended that solitary confinement cells, presumably these, be eliminated. A new building, block 15 was commenced in 1956, and when it opened in June 1959, block 13 was closed (fig. D6.1).

§ O. Cellblock Fourteen (figs. D11.1 - D11.5)

In April 1926, the Trustees approved the erection of new three-story cellblock with 112 double cells. Foundation work began the following month, and the block was completed in April 1927. All the work, including drawing plans, was done by inmates, who worked under the supervision of the chief mechanic, John Gillespie. The Philadelphia Inquirer reported that "its architect and engineer is a Harvard graduate, who was convicted of passing forged checks." It was built at a cost of just over \$56,000, and was mostly reinforced concrete. It snaked its way into the narrow wedge between blocks 3 and 11, and had a decided bend in its corridor. Although a 1926 newspaper account stated that there would be one prisoner per cell, it seems that two were to share each, and it was meant to allow segregation of younger prisoners, those under 21, mostly first offenders. Its 112 cells (sometimes reported as 117 or 120) were reported 7 by 11 feet, and 8.5 feet high. They had vertical slit windows, without the pointed heads of block 11. They brought the total number of cells to about 844, or 854 if one counted block 13. Penologists visiting in 1931 were critical of its slit windows, which they found too small for proper ventilation.

Detailed WPA block plans from April 1936 indicate cell uses at that date. There were 38 or 39 cells on each of three levels, none with yards. Using its numbering system (counting from the center, but less consistent in this very asymmetrical corridor than that used in other blocks): 14-1 and 14-2, both on the left, were used for storage, as was 14-18. 14-16 was a barber shop; 12-39, at the north end, was a classification cell; the was triangular shower room on the south side.

This block was called the "quarantine." Blacks were held on the upper level. One prisoner from the late 1940s remembered this as having held some old cells whose doors had been welded shut. After a riot in the early to mid 1930s, he recalled that a warden placed the rioters in there, who were seared (or killed, in his story) by the steam from broken pipes there. A guard during the 1950s and 1960s mentioned that this was then still a quarantine area, where an inmate stayed for his first two weeks at the institution.

By 1954 block 14 was one of the cellblocks used by the EDCC, the classification center, rather than SCIPHA. Others were blocks 3 and 11 (by 1958).

§ P. Cellblock Fifteen

In August 1953 a state penal investigating committee recommended that solitary confinement cells, presumably the ten punishment cells in block 13, be eliminated. A new building, block 15, was commenced in 1956. Its construction was directed by three men on loan from Engineering Department of the Pennsylvania Industrial School, who were lodged in administration building from April 1958. Block 15 had two ranges of cells extending northward from the far end of block 2. When it opened in April 1959, block 13 was closed, and this became the new maximum security area. It had 17 cells on each of its two floors. Two sets of corridors served the cells, one for the inmates and one, further from the cells, for prison officials. Warden Brierly recalled with pride that he always used the inmates' corridor. In 1959-61, men with death sentences were placed here and in block 1, but block 15 seems not to have been intended primarily for them initially.

A 1968 report on the institution proposed that this block, referred to as maximum security and punitive segregation, be closed.

§ Q. Hub Structure (figs. D1.1 - D1.16)

As originally constructed, the central structure accommodated a large underground reservoir, vaulted over, beneath the ground-story "observatory." Its footprint was an octagon 40 feet across. Stone was being cut for this and the front building in the summer of 1824. Digging for the foundation of a reservoir, presumably this one below the center, was reported in February 1827, probably describing the previous seasons' work. It described it as 35 feet in height, probably meaning the observatory walls rather than the depth of the reservoir.

The center was to connect to the cellblocks by means of what were intended in 1824 as "covered ways" protected by shingled roofs and weatherboarded sides with windows. The first three of these covered ways appear to have been built or rebuilt of stone, according to their appearance in mid-19th century photographs. Construction of the center, the first three wings, the front building and the perimeter walls were largely complete when the building commissioners turned the building over to the Board of Inspectors in July 1829.

Three-inch iron pipes were laid in February 1831, meant to connect with pipes from the Fairmount Waterworks in the months to follow. Water was to be drawn by horse power from the reservoir under the center building into a "temporary reservoir" above, in the second story of the hub, and the water brought to the cells via lead pipes. In early May, after the connection had been made, it was discovered the reservoir at the center was too elevated to usefully and reliably receive water from the Fairmount Waterworks. A horse was acquired in mid-June to provide power for raising the water. In August it was suggested that they devise an elevated reservoir in one of the corner towers, but this was not acted upon.

In May 1832, Frederick Graff informed the inspectors that the water main from Fairmount would have to be cut off for two months due to its position relative to the railroad tracks. The problems with the level of the supply may have rendered this not so objectionable as it might sound, since adequate wells on the site and the use of horse-powered pump were serving much the same function. Another problem was soon encountered, though: backflow from the privy pipes into the central reservoir was contaminating the drinking water; in July 1832 the physician recommended combating this by throwing chloride of lime and some weak sulfuric acid into the cell privies and into the central reservoir. The Fairmount water could be used only for flushing the underground wastepipes, but the water pumped from a nearby well by horse-power to the second story was described in early 1833 as excellent water in sufficient quantity for all prisoners.

But more decisive measures were soon taken; in 1833 a larger reservoir and elevated tanks, along with a steam engine to raise the water, were built west of block 4. The initial system was then abandoned; the initially unforeseen doubling in height of blocks 4, 5, and 6 left a mismatch with the upper levels of these that shocked Blouet in 1837,

but apparently was remedied in the construction of block 7. Blouet described the ground and second story of the center as planked in fir.

Photographs of the center (figs. D1.1 and A12), one attributed to the Langeheim brothers ca. 1855 and one appearing in Vaux's Brief Sketch, 1872, delineate some of the details of the hub. A stone frontispiece crowned by an entablature and blocking course announced the entrance. The second story of this octagonal structure, with a window centered on each facet, was partly surrounded by a wooden "lookout" running over the entrance and the linking corridors to the three one-story blocks, but ceasing abruptly at the two-story links to blocks four through seven.

In May 1861 the acting committee of the Prison Society reported that the library had just relocated to the second story of the hub building, and was installed there with "handsome fixtures." By 1893 the apothecary shop apparently shared space with the library on the upper floor.

In 1872 Vaux described the center capped by a lantern or cupola with eight 20-inch silvered reflectors to project the gas light outward.

A newspaper account from July 1881 described standing on the iron heater in the center as one looked down the corridors. This is presumably the grated octagon seen at center in a photograph published in 1897. An 1893 account stated that the apothecary shop was in the main center building. A mention of increased accommodation in the library in early 1899 may have referred to the third story rooms over the corridors to the two-story blocks. A new floor was laid at center in 1904.

Security concerns in the 1920s led to the placement of a repeating rifle in the central tower, amid lights and sirens.

The library was still in the hub in 1925 and in 1936, according to the WPA plans of that year, but moved sometime in the following decades to a space along a flank of block 2. In 1936 the adjoining third-story room on the southwest, over the corridor to block 7, was the library bindery. That on the west, over the link to block 6, was the band room, apparently for practicing. The block 7 attic room or loft used as an art shop ca. 1960-65 and the block 7 band room mentioned in 1967 may have been the former library bindery.

Plans were made for reconstructing the central tower in 1950 by Jack S. Steele Co., architects and engineers. Steel elements were to replace the old pegged-timber framework of the original. This was described by an inmate who worked on it as extremely solid and well built, but it had been judged a fire hazard. The solid oak timber frame was all mortised and tenoned, dovetailed. Work was completed by October 1951. The new tower was sheathed in corrugated metal and had clock faces that were dark, with bright arabic numerals in place of the old one, with dark roman numerals against a lighter background. The second floor was to hold a writer's room,

record vault, and a toilet. The new tower had four floodlights and a swiveling spotlight operated from inside.

§ R. Main Approach, Yard 8-9 (figs. D2.1 - D2.10)

Haviland had initially projected a corridor leading from the front gate to the center, but this was never carried out.

Photographs of the center (figs. D1.1 and A12), one from ca. 1855 and one appearing in Vaux's Brief Sketch, delineate some of the details of the hub. A stone frontispiece crowned by an entablature and blocking course announced the entrance.

Vaux described the approach in 1872 as a 30-foot wide pathway bordered by plots of ground with flowers and grass. A photograph in his book shows these bordered by small trees. It also shows a part of a concentric pathway leading to double doors amid the linking corridors of connecting the center with each of the first three blocks, as indicated in Demetz and Blouet's 1837 plan (fig. A6).

When blocks 8 and 9 were added, in 1877-79, a corridor was extended from the central observatory southward to their intersection, and a new portal was created, presumably to Warden Cassidy's designs. A photograph from 1905 shows this as a rectilinear face taller than the neighboring wings, preceded by a few steps. It featured a tall inset arch with double doors flanked by sidelights and topped by a fanlight. A 1930s view from above and behind shows some sort of small gabled shed above this portal, perhaps a lookout.

In 1907, the drive from the front gate to the axial corridor was paved in Belgian block.

New parole and Bertillon offices were built between October 1940 and December 1941, filling this front wedge and covering this older portal. The axial corridor separated one office from the other. The older Bertillon office, running westward across the western yard behind the administration building, was reportedly made available for staff and utility use. A 1952 photograph (fig. D2.6) shows an internal portal with glazed double doors along this axial corridor, and shows painted decoration in the tympanum above the doors with a lion on a pillar at left, perhaps a tiger at right, and between the two a cusped medallion with rearing horses flanking a seal over the letters "ESP." This painting has been destroyed.

§ S. Yard 9-1 (figs. D2.1, D2.7 - D2.9)

This small space between two close, parallel wings attained an important function in the late nineteenth century, when the warden's office was relocated there. It was built sometime between the 1872 photograph in Vaux's Brief Sketch and the 1885 model sent to Rome (figs. A12, A13), probably in conjunction with creation of blocks 8 and 9 with the attendant extension of the axial corridor in 1877-79. A newspaper account from July 1881 may date it even more closely; it described passing the new wings, then offices and cells before reaching the hub.

Four spaces led off to the right from this corridor: a small vestibule led to a bullet-shaped grouping of the apse-ended warden's office, a clerk's office to its southeast, and a vault intervening. The model shows a pair of longitudinal skylights over the two major spaces. A photograph published in 1897 (fig. D2.1) shows Cassidy at work in this office (fig. D2.1), his top hat on his desk and a dog by his side. Beyond one spies the heavily moulded, round-headed door with great eye-level roundels leading to the clerk's office, a door which remains nearby, if unattached, today. There was a fireplace near the beginning of the curve along the northeast wall. By 1900, there were two vaults here and a small annexed alcove projecting to the northeast near the fireplace. Funds were appropriated for refitting the main office in 1907, possibly that here rather than other offices in the front building.

In 1923-24, the staff offices, said formerly to have been located in a few small rooms on the ground floor of the main building and "accessible and under the observation of all prisoners passing through he building." were returned to the administration building, and the warden's residence was relocated from the east to the west half of the front building. By the time of the 1936 WPA plans (fig A24), the old bullet-shaped office had been reassigned to trustees.

§ T. Yard 1-2

A mysterious structure is the long, free-standing "1st block boiler" slightly northeast of the end of block 1 that is shown in Morris and Vaux's "Survey of the Present Buildings" of December 1900 (fig. A16). It does not appear on earlier or later plans (not counting Vaux's projected improvement plan of April 1900, fig. A18), it seems. It was apparently displaced, if it indeed existed, when the printing shops of block 1 were expanded to the northeast before 1936. By that time another structure had appeared in this sector, the greenhouse just south and parallel to the end of block 2. This is shown in WPA drawings of November 1936, and in a panoramic photograph from 1934 (fig. A21).

There had been another greenhouse earlier, one shown between blocks 3 and 4 in an aerial view from 1856 and Hexamer and Locher's atlas of 1860-71 (HSP). Cassidy's plan and the model from 1885 (figs. A13, A14) show a hothouse with a double roof between blocks 2 and 3, parallel to the latter. This would have been displaced by block 14, but it appears to have disappeared by the time block 11 was built in 1894. Another hothouse appears on a plan from c. 1900 running east near the south side of block 6.

§ U. Yard 2-3 (figs. D8.1 - D8.2)

Cassidy's plan and the model from 1885 (figs. A13, A14) show a hothouse with a double roof relatively close to the center between blocks 2 and 3, parallel to the latter. Farther out, parallel to the external wall, was another gabled building, a long, three-compartment structure that Cassidy's 1885 plan labeled as a blacksmith shop and stable. The model appears to show some ornamental paths and a fountain in this area. The tripartite structure was displaced by the erection of block 11, and in 1894 a new stable (probably that northwest of the end of block 7 in 1900) and a new blacksmith shop was built (probably that just northwest of block 3 in 1900) by convict labor. The hothouse was probably also moved at this time; a plan apparently from just before 1900 (fig. A15) shows one running east near the south side of block 6 and another, much longer, parallel to the southwest side of block 5. A plan from December 1900 (fig. A16) shows the smaller one absent, while a photograph from 1907 (fig. D17.1) glimpses the larger one.

In 1907-08 a new stone "emergency hospital" or "isolation infirmary" for contagious diseases was erected just north of the end of block two. It was intended mainly for consumptives. Measuring about 20 by 50, it was one story high and accommodated ten beds (as described in 1931). Toward the end of that decade, the threat from tuberculosis decreased, and permission was given to demolish this building in February 1937; the stonework was reused in the construction of the new front gate building the following year.

§ V. Yard 3-4 (figs. 13.1 - D13.7)

Blouet showed this sector in 1837 as nearly empty, except for what appears to have been a small privy and a cesspool opening (these appeared at the far edge of nearly all the yard sectors). Later in the century this would become one of the parts of the prison most built and rebuilt upon. The lithographed aerial views from the 1850s (figs. A10, A11) show a greenhouse here, with a single-pitch glazed roof facing south. Between it and the east side of block 4 was an area set off by a tall fence, possibly to provide some degree of separation for workers in a garden. A real estate atlas from 1860 updated to 1871 (at HSP) suggests that this greenhouse was still present in the late 1860s, but by 1872 it had been replaced by another structure on this very site.

Vaux's Brief Sketch described and illustrated a two-story carpentry shop measuring 50 by 25 feet, built of wood. It was meant for work and for storage. In case of the outbreak of contagious disease, its upper floor, twelve feet high, was quickly convertible to "a comfortable, well-heated and ventilated hospital" whose patients could be separated by temporary screens. The photograph in Vaux's Brief Sketch shows it as a simple gabled structure.

Between the mid-1880s and the end of the century, another building was added in this area, a small blacksmith's shop parallel to and near block 3. And a new power house was added in 1901, this to consolidate the function of several independent power plants distributed about the site, serving one or two blocks apiece.

This was one subject of a report by Morris & Vaux, architects, in January 1901. Their design for the chimney stack (and, presumably the associated building) was mentioned in a local building journal on 20 February of that year. Vaux was doubly suited for the project, by family connection and by experience. He was the brother of one of the inspectors and a cousin of long-time penitentiary advocate Richard Vaux, then recently deceased. He had worked on the dynamos and lighting plant at Haverford College in the previous decade.

The new power plant was centered on a radial axis, similar to the group of structures between blocks 4 and 5. The power plant was a large rectangular structure with a tall stack appended to its west wall. Annual reports indicate that the new boiler house and engine room was completed in 1901, that it measured 74 by 75, that it had a nest of five boilers, and that the appropriation for it came in 1900-01. The northern two-thirds comprised a heat and light plant with five boilers, while the southern space was an engine and dynamo room. Later photographs show it to have had a large round arched doorway facing the hub. Above was a slightly pointed arched window in a rusticated random ashlar wall capped by rectilinear breaks in the raking copings and a pinnacle at the gable's apex. The sides appear to have been more insistently fenestrated, and a hipped light monitor may have daylight from above. In 1919 and in the mid and late 1920s improvements were made to the equipment in the power plant, particularly in the heating facilities. The 1936 WPA plan (fig. A24) shows appendages to the building's

footprint reaching eastward to parallel block 4 south of the chimney stack, and northward to touch the shop building, by then denominated the "machine shop." There also appear to have been open-ended fenced spaces for coal storage backing against the walls of block 3 and of the power plant.

A photograph of the interior of the "electric light plant" was published in 1897 (fig. D12.6), showing machinery in a large room with a high partition and clerestory lighting. It would seem to be a different building, probably one attached to block 3. Annual reports for 1902 and 1903 note the conversion of a boilerhouse to cells and of the former steam and electric plant to "a complete and modern hospital" that was finished in July 1903. It included bacteriological and clinical laboratories.

In 1905 funds were appropriated for a new building for iron and woodworking, to replace the two smaller shop buildings in this area. The new building, called the shop building, ran eastward from the end of block 4, on the site of the old carpentry shop. It also held machine, plumbing, box, paint, and repair shops. It opened in September 1907, and was built by prison labor, presumably to plans by Morris & Vaux; with its modest Gothic details, industrial cast, and rusticated gray stonework, it resembled the industrial building, storeroom, power plant, and emergency hospital.

The prison began to purchase power from Philadelphia Electric in 1952, and by December permission was given to demolish the old power plant and maintenance shop. The first of these was removed between then and 1954 in order to expand an athletic field. The shop building to its north followed several years later. The materials were to be used to build a new chapel and hall on the same site, leaving room for a recreational field, but that new building was forestalled for some years, relocated, and ultimately was not executed.

§ W. Yard 4-5 (fig. D15.1 - D15.11)

The early mill on site that supplemented the Fairmount waterworks in supplying the hub reservoir may have been that nearby to the northwest, shown in Blouet's plan (fig A6). Water was raised by horsepower, which must have required space, and placed it some distance from the center.

In 1833, in order to remedy problems with that original water system with a central reservoir, Fairmount water, and horse power to raise water to the second level of the hub structure, a larger reservoir and elevated tanks were built west of block 4, along with a steam engine to raise the water. A nearby well was 30 feet in diameter and 25 feet deep, walled and arched in masonry (below the reservoir, or an expansion of the original one further southeast?). It provided water for a reservoir 40 feet in diameter and ten feet high. A second story over the reservoir held nine cedar tanks to serve the upper cells. Adjacent to this structure was a rectangular one measuring 34 by 40 feet; boilers and a furnace in its basement powered a steam engine above, not quite finished in December 1834. Extra power from the engine, rated at 6 hp, would be used for manufacturing. The capacity of the reservoir was stated to be about 76,000 gallons. McElwee's 1835 report repeated much the same description.

In April 1836 there was a serious fire in the engine house, by then already referred to as the mill house. Blouet's plan shows a squarish space south of the reservoir labeled fulling mill ("foulerie"), where cloth was compacted and cleansed; further south was the steam engine room, smaller. At this time or slightly later it began to be used to grind flour, and part of this building was long known as the gristmill. There appears to have been a small privy between the reservoir and the end of block 4, probably for staff use.

In December 1856 repairs were made to the lower valve and piston rod stuffing for this engine, which was still required for bringing water to the gallery level. A large water tank failed the following year, spilling into a hot water tank, and causes bathing to be suspended. When the boiler in the millhouse here began to leak in 1858, as it had earlier, cooking had to be done in the washhouse; the millhouse boiler was then described as over ten years old, and completely worn out. In late October 1863 an eel caught in a pipe from the reservoir stopped water supply and heating for the first three blocks; it was quickly discovered and remedied.

In the same year a new fireproof stone kitchen replaced an earlier one, also contiguous to the reservoir, and the bakehouse closer to the hub was largely rebuilt. It looked much as it had in lithographs from the 1850s (figs. A10, A11), but an 1872 description and the 1885 model (fig. A13) show that it had by then been extended toward the hub (the one-story bakehouse, built over the old well, possibly in 1851), and toward the east (the one-story skylit cookhouse, a stairway, and an appended boiler). The circular reservoir was greatly expanded (work was completed in October 1863), tripling its capacity to over 250,000 gallons; it was now 41'8" in diameter and 24' deep. The work was reportedly "conducted under a civil engineer of known ability who died suddenly." (But an 1886

newspaper account claimed that Vaux and Cassidy had built it years ago for \$9,000, while architects and engineers estimated its cost at \$30,000.) This left the prison with 10 days water supply at the ready should there be a failure of Schuylkill water (provided since 1851 in ample quantities and elevation by the Spring Garden Waterworks). This allowed the penitentiary authorities to do away with the decaying wooden tanks on the upper floor. Still available, however, was the large on-site well and the steam engine formerly used for raising water.

In 1872 Vaux described the reservoir as having an outer wall of stone lining an inner one of brick. Together they were three feet thick and were bound with iron hoops. This was capped by a slate roof of roughly conical form with a louvered cupola, or "ventilator," at its apex. In 1872 the original ten-horsepower steam engine, erected in 1834, was still in use for powering the mill and pumping water from a nearby well 14 feet in diameter when the city-supplied water was insufficient.

A photograph published in 1897 (fig. D15.1) shows a small part of the reservoir and the adjoining structure to the southeast: the two story portion, with x-shaped iron wall anchors, had large stones set in random ashlar and six-over six sash windows flanking an elevated loading door to the gristmill area. The openings below all had massive stone lintels. The annexed lower space for the bakery, further southeast, had a louvered cupola and a large smokestack roughly matching that near its junction with the taller part.

This view appeared on the eve of major changes here: in 1903, \$10,000 was appropriated for an addition to the cookhouse and mill, and work on the new kitchen and storeroom was carried out between then (the cornerstone bears the date 1903) and summer of 1905. The old flour mill was finally abandoned, as it was determined that it was cheaper to buy flour; refrigeration facilities for ten days' supply of meat were provided. The new building occupied the location of the former reservoir, seemingly preserving a vestige of it only in a curve in plan at its junction with the former engine room to its southeast. It was presumably built by prison labor to designs by Morris & Vaux, architects, in this showing its kinship to the emergency hospital, shop building, and industrial building constructed over those years. This was heavy timber, slow-burning rather than iron fireproof construction.

A new roof was added in 1906, two new bread ovens in the remodeled bakehouse, and a new ice machine in 1909-10. Further major renovations to these facilities were made about 1924, involving the rebuilding of the bake ovens and erection of a new roof spanning between blocks 4 and 5 and the southern end of the kitchen building, sheltering the kitchen counters and entrances into the two dining halls. The refrigerator was replaced about 1932, following criticism as inadequate in 1931. In the latter year the kitchen was described as having eight coal ranges and six steam kettles.

Measured drawings made for the WPA in July and August 1936 detail the uses of the spaces in the new storehouse and adjoining buildings. The storehouse held stock rooms,

the commissary office; foodstuffs and wearing apparel were held upstairs. The kitchen lay to the south, a refrigerator in a square room to its west, and a scullery in a tapering room to the east. Further south were the bakery, oven, flour and bread storage.

§ X. Yard 5-6 (figs. D17.1 - D17.5)

In mid 1831 a blacksmith's shop that stood in the path of the new block 6 was removed and a new one started, presumably that shown by Blouet six years later between blocks 5 and 6.

When the boiler in the millhouse between blocks 4 and 5 began to leak in 1858, as it had earlier, cooking was done in the washhouse, presumably the one between blocks 3 and 4 described 14 years later. This washhouse was rebuilt in the summer of 1861 following a fire that January. It was a tripartite building occupying the far edge of this triangular piece of ground. Vaux described this in 1872 as comprising a boiler room 25' x 20' and 12' high above which was a room for storing boots and shoes. The boiler provided heat for an adjoining drying room, with steam pipes to bring the temperature to 150-200 degrees Fahrenheit. This room measured 25' x 30', and was 15' high. To the opposite side of the boiler room was the wash room, 25' x 25' and 15' high, where the prison's laundry was agitated by cranks powered by four men, and then put under a screw press to force out water. In the mid-1880s a female former inmate described working in the washhouse embroidering a petticoat. An 1893 account stated that the washhouse handled 4000 pieces of clothing each week, each marked with a convict's number.

The old laundry was replaced in 1905-07 by an L-shaped structure called the industrial building, meant to house goods and operate various portions of manufacturing departments--including hosiery-making--as well as the laundry. It was built by prison labor, almost surely to designs by Morris & Vaux, architects, in this showing its kinship to the emergency hospital, shop building, and storehouse attached to the kitchen.

Plans from about 1900 (figs. A15, A18) show a large round fountain toward the narrower part of this triangular sector and a long hothouse parallel to the southwest side of block 5. A photograph from 1907 (fig. D17.1) glimpses the larger one.

In 1914 a storage room in the industrial building was fitted up as a chapel for congregational worship, and services were first held there that April. A Catholic mass was celebrated there in October 1916, possibly a routine event. In May 1927, Catholic services were held at 9am on Sundays, followed by Episcopal services at 10am; non-sectarian services were held in the corridor, as much earlier, this at the intersection of blocks 2, 10, and 11. Various kinds of lectures and entertainments were also held there, including variety acts and motion pictures, particularly Saturdays. In 1927, this space was serving as a gymnasium during the week. Given such heavy usage, visitors in 1931 criticized the lack of a fire escape for this second-story space, and the present one was apparently added shortly thereafter. The 1936 WPA block plan (fig. A24) showed the southern part of the building assigned to laundry.

§ Y. Yard 6-7

Between blocks 6 and 7 Demetz and Blouet (fig A6) showed a frame woodworking shop with a square vestibule and external stairway on its northwest end. This was absent from later views, including Cassidy's plan, and the 1885 model (fig. A13) seemed to show only a diamond-shaped set of paths and plantings here. A plan from slightly before 1900 (fig. A15) showed three small buildings here: a hothouse just south of the end of block 6, a "scales" building near and parallel to the wall midway between the ends of the two blocks, and a combined stable and coach house building extending perpendicularly from near the end of block 7. The last of these was probably the one reported to have been built in 1894, the previous stable having been displaced by block 11. In 1911 a new stable and garage was built in roughly the same place as the previous one, but the erection of block 12, splitting this yard, required it reorientation, paralleling the end of block 7. Like block 12, this was constructed of reinforced concrete by inmates. Additions, at least partly in wood, were made in the mid-1920s in order to accommodate an auto mechanic workshop handling repair and painting of outside autos, and providing space for a three-ton truck. The WPA block plan from 1936 shows an extension to the garage connecting it to block 7 (presumably this work from the 1920s), along with a trapezoidal shed connected to block 7 and a small free-standing structure in the cramped space closer to the hub. All three of these constructions appear to have been removed by the 1940s.

§ Z. Perimeter (figs. C2.1 - C2.5)

Haviland submitted a proposal for the design and materials of the coping of the perimeter wall and its connection to bastions in the summer of 1824. Construction of the center, the first three wings, the front building and the perimeter walls were largely complete when the building commissioners turned the building over to the Board of Inspectors in July 1829. In late 1834, the architect noted the need for building a front terraces, the regulation of Fairmount Avenue having dropped the ground level there. The tall lancets in the front screen walls were apparently always blind; they were shown as blocked in Blouet's plan (fig. A6), and were described as blank in a newspaper account from July 1881.

In 1866 notice of a fire mentioned shingled coping on the wall.

The eastern wall was repointed in 1905. The following year, concrete roofs were constructed atop all towers, and the door on the block 3 tower was walled up. In 1920 inmates constructed a new overhang on the western wall near 22nd Street. Roofed guard stations with searchlights and guns were constructed atop the four corner towers in 1923-24. A photograph from 1927 (fig. C2.2) appears to show a railed walkway atop the adjoining eastern wall.

A new storehouse outside the northwest corner of the penitentiary enclosure was approved in July 1937. Designed by Henry D. Dagit & Sons (fig. C2.4), it measured 60 by 110 feet, and presented a very restrained classicism in an encircling beltcourse and salient quoined piers setting off the five middle bays from the end bays. Here incoming and outgoing goods would be carefully inspected.

After World War II, the block 1 tower was used as the morgue. The stairways in the four corner towers were reconstructed in the early 1950s.

V. ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY AND FURTHER RESEARCH

§ A. Architectural

Jeffrey A. Cohen

There is an enormous wealth of documentation on Eastern State Penitentiary, more than one could conceivably read in a year. Most researchers on ESP must focus on a subset of that wealth, and can very profitably turn to David Vanderburgh's September 1988 "Eastern State Penitentiary Annotated Bibliography"--one version of which takes the form of a 16-page typescript--in order to focus their efforts. Our probe of the architectural history of ESP has made special use of selected items from this compilation, most of them primary sources, and has turned to some additional sources, described below. Avenues for further research are also discussed.

1. Illustrated Sources

The most important sources have been graphic. Investigations of ESP's fabric are anchored by the authoritative plans, sections, and views of Demetz and Blouet, published in 1837, on one hand, and the large-scale linens of William S. Vaux and of Morris & Vaux from 1900, at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (HSP), on the other. The block-by-block plans produced by the WPA in 1936, presently at the Philadelphia Historical Commission, offer a detailed later view of spaces and their uses, although it appears to be incomplete.

Prints and photographs offer a fuller view of the buildings and their populations, and have been one of the most useful of sources. The photographic archives of twentieth-century newspapers, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin (EB) and the Philadelphia Inquirer (PI), preserved in part at the Urban Archives at Temple University, and the Philadelphia Record (PhRec), at HSP (Record folders 694-704), have been extremely informative. There is also a large set of photographs at the Pennsylvania State Archives (PSA), in Record Group 15, Press Office History File (level 5, slot 0743, folders 9/63-10/30), although these are accompanied by almost no identifying labels; the newspapers' photos are usually rich with such information. Older images can be found at HSP, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and other research libraries; some of the oldest photos, from the George Eastman House at Rochester, New York, have been sent to us by Ken Finkel. Tapped less fully, but possibly offering some graphic information otherwise lacking, are maps and atlases; we have turned to a handful of the latter, from the 1860s, the 1890s, 1940s, and 1950s.

2. Published Sources

These graphic sources have helped greatly in trying to unweave the chronological pieces of a large and very complex fabric. For a better understanding of the motives behind creating each piece, and for fixing its date, purpose, and changes in form and use, the most useful records are official. The official ledgers in Harrisburg, discussed further below, are extremely rich but almost unmanageably long for use in full; for an official overall accounting of actions and goals we have turned instead here to the printed reports, published from the prison's opening for over a century. The most useful are those of the Board of Inspectors, replaced by a Board of Trustees in the 1920s. These are extremely heavy on

statistics about the inmate population, their education, families, habits, and crimes; if charts could have cured criminality, these would have allowed Pennsylvania to eliminate its police force. But they also have regular reports from the inspectors, affirming and slightly shading their mission as it changed, from the warden, the physician, and the moral instructor. They describe and often explain major changes, expenditures, policies, and problems, if always from an official standpoint that was sometimes wishful and selective, if not purposely misleading. Notes taken from these, also voluminous, but not nearly so extensive, form the backbone of the chronological note sections provided in the appendix. Their sources have been abbreviated throughout; a full set of their titles is given at the end of the present section. These continue in the various typescript annual and biennial reports of the Board of Trustees from the 1930s and 1940s (PSA).

A parallel set, with some independent observations, is provided by the annual reports of the Board of Public Charities. These describe visits, recommend changes, and repeat statistics from the Board of Inspectors' annual reports, above, and run, using our abbreviations, from BPC1 (1871) to BPC28 (1918). Subsequent to that there were even more modest accounts given in the biennial reports of its successor, the Department of Welfare, including DW1 (1921-22), DW2 (1923-24), DW3 (1925-26), DW4 (1927-28), DW5 (1929-30), and so on. They do offer some more recent statistics. And the state's later administrative entity for prisons, the Bureau of Correction in the Department of Justice, offered less yet in the way of published reports even tangentially pertaining to the architectural fabric and use of spaces at the penitentiary. The official voice grows dim just as the journalistic voice becomes more pronounced and accessible, and our research on the fabric rests in part on a similar shift in sources from about the 1930s on, as the chronological note sections make clear. A large set of photocopies from various 20th-century newspapers have been collected at The Preservation Coalition of Philadelphia, including clippings from the Philadelphia Public Ledger (PPL) and Philadelphia Daily News (PDN), in addition to those named above.

There are a number of useful special reports and pamphlets, most notably one from 1935 by the Department of Welfare reviewing the commonwealth's prisons from 1931-34; a 1944 "Report on Penal and Correctional Institutions and Correctional Policy in the State of Pennsylvania," a bound mimeographed typescript by H. E. Barnes, N. K. Teeters, and A. G. Fraser found in several libraries, and sponsored by the Institute of Local Government, Pennsylvania State College; a 1954 illustrated pamphlet by the Department of Justice's new Bureau of Correction describing the new Eastern Correctional Diagnostic and Classification Center. Another report commissioned by the governor on the state prison system, the "Devers report," was issued in April 1953. A 1968 pamphlet called "Progress Report and Proposed Program Development of the Eastern Correctional Diagnostic and Classification Center and State Correctional Institution at Philadelphia or Its Replacement Facility" detailed the progressive treatment program planned to be put into place when a new facility was acquired.

From much earlier, of course, are the legislative reports, printed and bound, of the majority and minority (the latter by Thomas McElwee), regarding the treatment of inmates and staff behavior in 1834-35. Leslie Patrick-Stamp has discussed the investigation of 1897, and it is

quite certain that there are many others to be found in governmental archives, particularly records of the frequent visits by grand juries.

Among the most helpful secondary sources are the account by Richard Vaux (A Brief Sketch of the Origin and History of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 1872, cited here as VxB); comments by Michael J. Cassidy (Warden Cassidy on Prisons and Convicts, Philadelphia, 1897), the section on ESP in Amos Mylin, comp., State Prisons, Hospitals, Soldiers' Homes and Orphan Schools Controlled by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1897); and a compilation called Acts of Assembly relating to the Eastern State Penitentiary (Philadelphia, 1904), printed at ESP [cited here AoA].

In addition to these there a great number of smaller published works that are not parts of series, discussing laws relating to the prison, presenting views on penology or prison labor, and other topics. One possible series is represented only by a single title so far, a six-page pamphlet titled The Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1916), printed at ESP and sold for five cents.

A few secondary accounts have been employed here, particularly Harry Elmer Barnes's authoritative The Evolution of Penology in Pennsylvania (Indianapolis, 1927; cited here as HEB).

For some topics, we have chosen not to duplicate the extensive research efforts of others, but to apply our resources to others areas not so extensively probed. Among the most important of these are the sources and dissemination of Haviland's radial plan and the course of John Haviland's career, discussed and documented at length in writings by Norman Johnston and by Matthew Baigell cited by Vanderburgh. Similarly, Dennis Montagna's recent essay, "Philadelphia's Eastern State Penitentiary: These Stone Walls Do Not a Shopping Center Make," in Lynda H. Schneekloth, Marcia F. Feuerstein, and Barbara A. Campagna, Changing Paces: Remaking Institutional Buildings (Freedonia, NY, 1992), gives a good deal of material on the post-closing history of the penitentiary; we will not create a parallel narrative here, though many of the later chronological notes in the appendix offer further detail on the events of the last twenty years.

Not focused on architecture, Negley K. Teeters and John D. Shearer's The Prison at Philadelphia: Cherry Hill (New York, 1957)--which treats the years up to 1913--along with other works by Teeters, supply a ready and reliable narrative on the early history of this and other Philadelphia prisons. And Norman Johnston's Crucible of Good Intentions, presently in press, promises a more comprehensive history of the institution.

3. Manuscript Sources

There are several useful and voluminous collections at the Pennsylvania State Archives, at Harrisburg. The most informative for architectural research are the Monthly Minutes of the Board of Inspectors (from the 1920s, trustees; abbreviated MMBI or MMBT) and the Warden's Daily Journal. A typescript manuscript with excerpts from both from after 1900

was generously provided the project by Richard Fulmer of Millersville State University. The MMBI/BT is kept at PSA, RG15, level 6, slots 1701, 1705, 1720, these comprise sixteen thick ledgers which cover from May 1829 to May 1953. Some spot reading, mainly of the earlier parts, has shown that these records would probably be the most profitable area for further pursuit of architectural documentation, but its length would require targeting specific date ranges or a good deal of time. The usually note major administrative and building decisions, sometimes with attendant discussions. Microfilming this series might be advisable.

Second only to that series, the Warden's Daily Journal (WDJ) comprises 23 thick ledgers dating from June 1829 to October 1961, and is stored on level 6, slots 1741 (1829-89), 1743 (1889-1906), 1762 (1906-25), 1764 (1926-35), 1804 (1936-46), 1806 (1947-54), 1846 (1954-59), and 1896 (1960-61). These entries focus somewhat more on everyday operations, punishments, weather (!), and unusual events, but often give clues to uses of space and building activities.

The original construction effort is documented in the Reports of the Building Commissioners (1821-33; RBC or MBC), comprising two large ledgers and two boxes of loose papers. These are the records most extensively used by Johnston and Baigell in their research on Haviland's plan and role. Surprisingly, at least to me, they are of less use after 1829, when the Board of Inspectors elected their own two-man Building Committee, which made or presented to the Board subsequent decisions about the prison's completion, and reported their deliberations at length in the MMBT. These are on level 6, slots 1702, 1703, and 1704.

There is a great variety of documentary resources at PSA, but perhaps the next most useful have been the sets of scrapbooks, only unsystematically dipped into. Those from the mid-1880s (5-0737, folder 4/10, formerly in slot 1699) provided a wide set of perspectives, including those of visitors from Cincinnati and Lancaster, and a Philadelphia newspaper debate about the benevolent or cruel nature of the place. Other sets of clippings, some with inmate numbers inked into the margins and perhaps more concerned with the crimes of inmates, are in 5-0736, folder 2/17 (ca. 1923-80); 5-0737, folder 4/8 (1965,70); 5-0738, folder 5/11 (1886-90); 5-0738, folder 5/2 (1890-93), 6-4009, (1908-17), (ca. 1925-26), and (1884-93).

Among the other promising records at PSA in RG15, judging mostly from titles and descriptions, are:

- 5-0736: Records of the Dept of Justice, Bureau of Correction, Press Office, Press Office History File
folder 1/16: Annual statements, 1832-70
folder 1/17: bills 1834-63
- 5-0738 Press Office History file
folders 5/5, 5/6 reports, Bureau of Correction, 1957-59, 1962-66

- 6-1745, box 3, Prison admin recs, journals
3rd block overseer's journal, 1855-69 (Cassidy the overseer).
- 5-0736, folder 2/23: account, 1833, of bldg stone.
- 5-0736, folder 2/1 [1838-40]: calculation for heating pipes
- 5-0736, folder 2/9: illustrations; mostly seen in published reports
- 6-1684: Records of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Correction, Misc. printed & mss records, 1835-1916-53
box 1, surveys by Board of Restoration, 1921-22
- 6-1685: Report of Comm. appointed by Gov. Edw. Martin on penal institutions of Pa., July 1944, 94 pp. typescript.
Report of Comm. appointed by Gov. John S. Fine on Corrcntl. System of Pa., Apr 1953, 94 pp. typescript.
- 6-1702-04: ESP, Prison Construction recs.
In addition to the aforementioned ledgers, these include correspondence 1823-45, including Haviland on brick; cash acct book, 1821-34; construction day book, 1826; work and time books, 1822-32; and pay records, 1822-32.
- 6-1723-1727: Prison admin. recs., annual & special reports, 1829-75, 1880-83, 1886-90, 1893, 1902-05, 1908, 1920-41, 1943.
- 6-1744, 1745, ESP, Prison admin. recs., letterpress books, 1908-19, genl. correspondence, 1878-1901.

Also there are some recently acquired records in RG15:

- accession # 1954 (1990 transfer): handbooks 1966, photos 1925-57, 1 drawing of ESP, 1829 (?).
- accession # 1893 (1989 transfer): 6 photos ESP.
- accession # 1590: (1987 transfer): scrapbook, ESP, ca. 1925-26.
- accession # 1114 (transferred 1984): misc. correspondence ESP, 1834-56, warden's diary, 1921-24, accounts, 1835-66.
- accession #1782 (transferred 1989, now 6-1829): misc. docs. ESP, 1821-63, incl bank ledger, letters.

Record Group 15 is chock full of this and other useful materials on ESP. There is a thick folder serving as an inventory and finding aid. It is quite possible that there might be other record groups with ESP materials, in gubernatorial or other departmental collections.

Another group of manuscript records of potential use is a set of 19th-century Pa. Prison Society minute-books at HSP. These include minutes of the acting committee, with reports

from the visiting committee of ESP among them, and minutes of the ESP visiting committee.

Mostly tallies of numbers of visits made and items or aid given released prisoners, they occasionally mention new features or policies of the prison, such as the installation of the library at center in 1861. Norman Johnston reports that there is a full set of these records, transcribed, at the Pennsylvania Prison Society.

Also of particular interest would be a closer look and any identifying documentation on Haviland's transverse section, plan, and front elevation from the 1820s in the Academic Research Museum, The Hermitage, St. Petersburg, Russia. See fig. A3.

4. Oral Histories and Interviews

In the late 1980s and the 1990s, many interviews have been conducted with people formerly connected in some way with ESP. A set of several dozen conducted by Hal Kirm for the ESP Oral History Project have been transcribed. I have taken notes (placed chronologically in the appendix) and used information from about a third of these. The others should be similarly pursued for information on the fabric and its use. Also helpful would be the possibility of bringing such memories to bear on the uses of and changes in specific parts of the prison, with the opportunity to ask further questions where matters remain unclear.

5. Titles of Published Annual Reports, ESP (where month of publication is not given on the title page, I have given that of the latest dated report within).

- AR2=First and Second Annual Reports of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1831). [includes what has been cited as AR1]
- AR3=Report of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Harrisburg, Jan. 1832).
- AR4=Fourth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1833).
- AR5=Fifth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Harrisburg, Feb. 1834).
- AR6=Sixth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1835).
- AR7=Seventh Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1836).
- AR8=Eighth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1837).
- AR9=Ninth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1838).
- AR10=Tenth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1839).
- AR11=Eleventh Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1840).
- AR12=Twelfth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1841).

- AR13=Thirteenth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1842).
- AR14=Fourteenth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1843).
- AR15=Fifteenth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1844).
- AR16=Sixteenth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1845).
- AR17=Seventeenth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1846).
- AR18=Eighteenth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1847).
- AR19=Nineteenth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1848).
- AR20=Twentieth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1849).
- AR21=Twenty-first Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1850).
- AR22=Twenty-second Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1851).
- AR23=Twenty-third Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1852).
- AR24=Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1853).
- AR25=Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1854).
- AR26=Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1855).
- AR27=Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1856).
- AR28=Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1857).
- AR29=Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1858).
- AR30=Thirtieth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1859).
- AR31=Thirty-first Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1860).
- AR32=Thirty-second Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1861).
- AR33=Thirty-third Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1862).
- AR34=Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1863).

- AR35=Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1864).
- AR36=Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1865).
- AR37=Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1866).
- AR38=Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1867).
- AR39=Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1868).
- AR40=Fortieth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1869).
- AR41=Forty-first Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1870).
- AR42=Forty-second Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1871).
- AR43=Forty-third Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1872).
- AR44=Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1873).
- AR45=Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, for the years 1873 & 1874 (Philadelphia, Feb. 1875).
- AR46=Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1876).
- AR47=Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1877).
- AR48=Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1878).
- AR49=Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1879).
- AR50=Fiftieth, or Semi-Centennial Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1880).
- AR51=Fifty-first Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1881).
- AR52=52d Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1882).
- AR53=53d Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1883).
- AR54=54th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1884).
- AR55=55th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1885).
- vAR56=56th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1886).

- AR57=57th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1887).
- AR58=58th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1888).
- AR59=59th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1889).
- AR60=60th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1890).
- AR61=61st Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1891).
- AR62=62d Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1892).
- AR63=63d Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1893).
- AR64=64th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1894).
- AR65=65th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1895).
- AR66=66th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, March 1896).
- AR67=67th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1897).
- AR68=68th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1898).
- AR69=69th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1899).
- AR70=70th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Feb. 1900).
- AR71=71st Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1901).
- AR72=72d Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1902).
- AR73=73d Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1903).
- AR74=74th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1904).
- AR75=75th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1905).
- AR76=76th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1906).
- AR77=77th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1907).
- AR78=Seventy-eighth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1908).

- AR79=Seventy-ninth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1909).
- AR80=Eightieth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1910).
- AR81=Eighty-first Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1911).
- AR82=Eighty-second Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1912).
- AR83=Eighty-third Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1913).
- AR84=Eighty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1914).
- AR85=Eighty-fifth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1915).
- AR86=Eighty-sixth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1916).
- AR87=Eighty-seventh Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1917).
- AR88=Eighty-eighth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1918).
- AR89=Eighty-ninth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1919).
- AR90=Ninetieth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1920).
- AR91=Ninety-first Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Jan. 1921).
- AR1924=Board of Trustees, Eastern State Penitentiary, Annual Report of the Eastern State Penitentiary for the Year Ending May 31. 1924
- AR1925=Board of Trustees, Eastern State Penitentiary, Annual Report of the Eastern State Penitentiary for the Year Ending May 31. 1925
- AR1926=Board of Trustees, Eastern State Penitentiary, Annual Report of the Eastern State Penitentiary for the Year Ending May 31. 1926
- AR1927=Board of Trustees, Eastern State Penitentiary, Annual Report of the Eastern State Penitentiary for the Year Ending May 31. 1927
- AR1928=Board of Trustees, Eastern State Penitentiary, Annual Report of the Eastern State Penitentiary for the Year Ending May 31. 1928
- AR1929=Board of Trustees, Eastern State Penitentiary, Annual Report of the Eastern State Penitentiary for the Year Ending May 31. 1929

(This series continued in typescripts of annual reports from the 1930s and 1940s at the Pennsylvania State Archives at Harrisburg, but with relatively little discussion from the trustees or warden, mostly statistics and departmental reports [shops, library, education, medical, etc.])

§ B. Social / Institutional Research

Emma Jones-Lapsansky

For further research on the Philadelphia in which ESP lived, the following are a good starting place:

Golab, Caroline. Immigrant Destinations. (Philadelphia, 1981)

Haller, Mark and Allen Davis, The Peoples of Philadelphia. (Temple Press, 1971)

Lane, Roger. The Roots of Violence in Black Philadelphia. (Harvard, 1986)

Lapsansky, Emma. Neighborhoods in Transition: William Penn's Dream and Urban Reality. (Garland, 1994)

Laurie, Bruce.

Rosenberg, Charles. The Cholera Years.

Scharf, Thomas and J. Thompson Westcott. History of Philadelphia. (Philadelphia, 1883)

Warner, Sam Bass. The Private City: Philadelphia in Three Periods of its Growth (Univ of Penna Press, 1968)

Weigley, Russell. Philadelphia: A Three-Hundred Year History. (New York, 1982)

§ C. Penological Research

Finn Hornum

Suggestions for Further Research

- (1) A more detailed study of the adoption of the Pennsylvania system in various European nations. Such a study should examine two major questions: What were the reasons for the adoption of the separate system as a specific thrust of governmental policy? How was the system implemented in the specific penitentiaries in comparison with its implementation at Eastern State Penitentiary?
- (2) An examination of the political conditions and specific institutional problems in those U.S. states that experimented with the separate system, but decided to abandon it. Such a study should look at New York (Newgate and Auburn), Maryland (Baltimore Penitentiary), New Jersey (Lamberton and Trenton), Maine (Thomaston), Virginia (Richmond Penitentiary), and Rhode Island (Providence Penitentiary).
- (3) A detailed, biographical study of the Eastern Penitentiary wardens from 1829 to 1970. Specific attention should be given to their personal and professional backgrounds and to their penal philosophy and their administrative approach.
- (4) Similar biographical studies on the various members of the Board of Inspectors (Trustees), the physicians, the chaplains, and the moral instructors. A good deal of material is available in the annual reports and in secondary sources and could not be covered in our report.
- (5) A systematic analysis of the personnel complement during the various phases of Eastern's history. In addition to a statistical compilation of the numbers employed in various positions, it would be interesting to examine the extent to which this complement reflect changes in penal philosophy and policy.
- (6) A more detailed examination of the supervisory role exercised by the Board of Public Charities (1869-1921) and the Department of Public Welfare (1921-1954). A study of archival materials on these two "central boards of control" should focus on the relative priorities given to the penitentiaries and the extent of their oversight function. Secondary sources (especially Barnes) tend to blame the lack of progress at Eastern on the neglect exercised by these authorities and it would be instructive to compare their role in Pennsylvania with those of similar authorities in other states, for example, New Jersey, where they appear to have been much more influential.

§ D. Building Systems and Building Technology

David Cornelius

1. Additional Bibliography

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Hamlin, Talbot. Greek Revival Architecture in America. New York: Oxford University Press, 1944. Reprint, New York, Dover Publications, 1964.

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Johnston, Norman. "John Haviland," in Pioneers in Criminology, ed. Hermann Mannheim, 2d ed. Montclair, N.J.: Patterson Smith, 1972.

Mercer, Henry C. The Bible in Iron, 3d ed. Doylestown, Pa.: Bucks County Historical Society, 1961.

"Perkin's Apparatus for Heating Air," Journal of the Franklin Institute 10 (1832): 45-49.

Rees, G. Owen. "On the Ventilation and Warming of Prisons and Other Buildings," The Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy 1 (1845): 282-301 and 337-52.

Sellin, Thorsten. "Prisons of the Eighteenth Century," in Historic Philadelphia: From the Founding Until the Early Nineteenth Century, Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 43, part 1 [1953]: 329.

Sylvester, Charles. "On the Best Method of Warming and Ventilating Houses and Other Buildings," Journal of the Franklin Institute 7 (1829), 311-15 and 379-82.

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Willmert, Todd. "Heating Methods and Their Impact on Soane's Work: Lincoln's Inn Fields and Dulwich Picture Gallery," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians 52 (March 1993): 26-58.

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2. Recommendations for Additional Research

a. Documentary Research

An original objective of this Historic Structures Report had been to perform a comparative building type study relating its construction and building systems to those of other contemporary institutional facilities, especially those linked to Eastern State Penitentiary through either their function (House of Refuge), architect (Haviland's Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and his Naval Asylum) or founders and leaders (Haverford College; the Institution of the Pennsylvania Hospital). The necessity of devoting primary attention to documenting the Penitentiary itself has minimized the comparative analysis, which could form the basis of an extensive further study. Specific buildings whose potential relevance has been discovered during the course of this work include the Philadelphia County (Moyamensing) Prison and the New Almshouse at Blockley, both destroyed, and the South Carolina Asylum for the Insane, still extant.

To fully understand the Penitentiary in its historical technological context requires a deepened and widened understanding of that context, an example already alluded to being the almost total ignorance of the early development of American sanitary plumbing. This correlates to the first recommendation in the sense that the study of specific historical institutional buildings is one of the most potentially rewarding avenues for investigating the overall development of building technology. Additional sources are technical literature of the period, such as the inestimable Journal of the Franklin Institute, and patent records.

A modest research project would be to trace the fate of architectural fragments taken from the Penitentiary. Of the greatest historical interest are prosaic functional items, such as the iron water closets, whose prospects of recognition and preservation were virtually nil. More likely to have been appreciated and salvaged were Haviland's original marble fireplaces, removed from the Administration Building in 1953, some of which might be located today or, if not, perhaps in some way be documented with photographs or oral testimony from the former inhabitants and users of the Administration Building. Small relics, which were distributed to the employees and some of which must survive, are the iron nails from the original main gates.

b. Physical Investigation

The penitentiary fabric should be extensively surveyed for remnants and evidence of the original plumbing, heating and ventilation systems. Particular attention should be devoted to the utility tunnel system after the remediation of hazardous materials therein, with respect both to evidence of historic building systems and to the physical history of the tunnel structures themselves. Using Blouet's drawings, future archaeological investigations could easily and profitably trace the locations of the cesspools (which could potentially yield a wide range of everyday artifacts), the drainage culverts, and the house drains with their connections. Possibly fragments of the drain pipes and other services remain below the later concrete floors. Selective plaster removal from the corridor walls, guided by preliminary nondestructive scanning for embedded metal, might reveal heating ducts, pipe sleeves and ventilation risers. Remnants of hot air and ventilation ducts and dampers and scars from piping should be located and recorded. Foundations and other remnants of cockle stoves, furnaces and boilers should be similarly noted. Remnants of the cellblock and corridor skylights should be recorded and categorized. The importance of a security hardware inventory has already been mentioned.

The kitchen building should be examined to identify remaining elements of the 1834 reservoir and engine house group, as well as of later modifications to this complex. The timber trusses in the kitchen should be recorded. Subterranean remains of the reservoir would be an appropriate subject for archaeological investigation, as are other site elements including the original wells and cesspools and the fountain between Cellblocks 5 and 6.

Surviving Haviland institutional buildings, including the Naval Asylum (whose preservation is, as is that of the Penitentiary, a current agenda item), Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (now the main building of the University of the Arts), and remaining portions of his Lancaster County Prison, are worthy of visitation. Some insight might also be obtained from viewing the correctional buildings of Edward Haviland, such as the Blair County Jail in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, which appear to be closely based on the model and county jail designs of his father.

§ E. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Leslie C. Patrick-Stamp

The documents cited here represent what has been a preliminary attempt to chronicle the presence of prisoners and their perspectives on incarceration at Eastern State Penitentiary. Because there is no single body of literature that recognizes prisoners' presence and perspectives as legitimate, a number of sources were consulted. Such an approach meant consulting sources that extend beyond the traditional or secondary literature. For instance, since prisoners so seldom wrote, and if they did it rarely came to a publisher's attention, their art and other remaining material objects must be incorporated into an analysis. Furthermore, unlike the authorities, inmates often offered conflicting accounts on any given project. Reconciling these disparities may not be possible, but perhaps this may be a new direction for historians to pursue. Considerably more investigation is needed.

1. Eastern State Penitentiary Records

The Pennsylvania State Archives is the major repository of documents generated by state institutions such as Eastern. Record Group 15: Records of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Corrections--Eastern State Penitentiary. Pennsylvania State Archives produced little known, but potentially significant documents disclosing some rare glimpses into prisoners' presence and their perspectives.

Anonymous, Testimony from Legislative Investigation Pertaining to the Management of and the Conditions and Treatment of Prisoners in the Eastern State Penitentiary. Harrisburg, 1897. Record Group 15, #1746 (2 boxes).

Department of Justice, Eastern State Penitentiary, Population Records: Descriptive Registers, 1829-57 (#1-3742) (1 vol.), 1858-75 (#s3743-4777). RG-15, Roll #400

Department of Justice, Bureau of Correction, Eastern State Penitentiary, Population Records, Descriptive Books, Lists, Registers. Harrisburg, 1915-16.

Department of Justice, Bureau of Corrections, Eastern State Penitentiary. Descriptive Register Harrisburg, 1884-95. Microfilm #0402, Roll #3.

Department of Justice, Bureau of Corrections, Eastern State Penitentiary. Board of Inspectors of Eastern State Penitentiary, Report, November 21, 1835 Harrisburg, 1915-16.

Department of Justice, Bureau of Corrections, Eastern State Penitentiary. Warden's Daily Journal. Volume I. 1829-1855.

Department of Justice, Bureau of Corrections, Eastern State Penitentiary. Copper Printing Plates. Harrisburg, no date.

[Ware, Sidney]. Department of Justice, Bureau of Corrections, Eastern State Penitentiary. Illuminated Statistics. Harrisburg, 1893-95.

2. Oral Histories

The separate efforts of two men to document the opinions and insights of the men who once were imprisoned at Eastern State are one of the most invaluable sources of information from this rapidly vanishing group.

Fulmer, Richard. Oral History Interviews with Eastern State Penitentiary Ex-Inmates.

Transcribed from audio taped interviews conducted in 1992-93.

Kirn, Hal. Eastern State Penitentiary Oral History Project. Transcribed from video taped interviews conducted in 1993.

3 . Prisoners' Writings

This initial collection of various accounts written by people who had been sentenced to Eastern State is by no means exhaustive, but begins as an effort to substantiate the assertion that inmates wrote about themselves and their beliefs.

B. 8266, _____ Penitentiary. A Tale of a Walled Town and Other Verses. Philadelphia, 1921.

Courtesy: Library Company of Philadelphia.

The Eastern Echo. Philadelphia, circa 1958-1966.

The Umpire. Philadelphia, 1913.

RG15: Records of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Corrections: Eastern State Penitentiary. Letters from Prisoners, 1845.

Gruber, Jacob W. "Prison Romance." Germantown Crier 17 (Sept., 1965).

Hawser, Henry (née, George Ryno). Buds and Flowers, of Leisure Hours. Philadelphia, 1844.

Sutton, William Francis (with Edward Linn). Where The Money Was: The Memoirs of a Bank Robber. New York, 1976.

Reynolds, Quentin. I, Willie Sutton. New York, 1953.

[Van Sant, James F.] The Leaking Pen. Philadelphia, circa 1945. Courtesy Milton Marks, Preservation Coalition, Philadelphia.

4 . Court Records

Below are but two examples of the types of documents one might consult for additional information pertaining to a specific inmate's legal predicament before entering the prison.

Commonwealth vs. Sydney Weir and Henry Johns, Clerk of Courts, Dauphin County, Oyer and Terminer Docket (Harrisburg, 1889. Case #139-03.

Inspectors of the Jail and Penitentiary House. Prison Sentence Docket, 3 volumes (extant). Philadelphia City Archives, 1794-1835.

5 . Newspapers

The Pennsylvania State Library Newspaper collection contains newspaper accounts that shed considerable light on individual prisoners who cases merited the attention of the press. Below are those articles that appeared in the Harrisburg Daily Patriot during Sidney Ware's trials. Usually, however, only the more spectacular offenses attracted this attention.

Anonymous. "Shall He Be Hanged Or Not: The Life of Sidney Weir Hangs Upon Slender Threads." Harrisburg Daily Patriot, September 27, 1889. Courtesy State Library Newspaper Collection.

- Anonymous. "What Say You, Guilty Or Not: The Fate of Sidney Weir Now Rests with Twelve Men," Harrisburg Daily Patriot, September 28, 1889. Courtesy State Library Newspaper Collection.
- Anonymous. "Judge Simonton Hands Down An Elaborate Opinion Overruling the Motion," Harrisburg Daily Patriot, March, 20, 1890. Courtesy State Library Newspaper Collection.
- Anonymous. "Sentence of Death," Harrisburg Daily Patriot, March 20, 1890. Courtesy State Library Newspaper Collection.
- Anonymous. "Sidney Ware's Latest Subjects," Harrisburg Daily Patriot, November 29, 1890. Courtesy State Library Newspaper Collection.
- Anonymous. "For and Against Commutation," Harrisburg Daily Patriot, December 1, 1890. Courtesy State Library Newspaper Collection.
- Anonymous. "Will Ware's Neck Be Save?: An Earnest Effort Is Made By His Counsel To Do So," Harrisburg Daily Patriot, December 17, 1890. Courtesy State Library Newspaper Collection.

6. Nineteenth Century Visitors to Eastern State

Eastern State Penitentiary attracted numerous individuals who visited from both the United States and abroad. Cited below are those individuals who spoke to and published their encounters with imprisoned individuals.

- Abdy, E[dward] S. Journal of a Residence and Tour in the United States of North America, From April 1833, to October, 1834, Three vols. London, 1835. Courtesy: Library Company of Philadelphia.
- Benson, Adolph, editor. America in the Fifties: Letters of Fredrika Bremer. New York, 1924; Chicago: Library Resources, 1970, text-fiche.
- Combe, G[eorge]. Notes on the United States of North America, during a Phrenological Visit in 1838-39-40 (Philadelphia, 1841; Chicago: Library Resources, 1970, text-fiche).
- Crawford, William. Report of William Crawford, Esq., On The Penitentiaries of the United States, Addressed to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. London, 1835.
- Beaumont, Gustav de and Alexis de Tocqueville. On the Penitentiary System in the United States, and its Application in France: With An Appendix on Penal Colonies, and Also Statistical Notes, trans. Francis Lieber. Philadelphia, 1833; Chicago: Library Resources, 1970, text-fiche).
- Dickens, Charles. American Notes, National Library Edition, vol. 14. New York, 1868.
- Dix, D[orothea] L[ynde]. Remarks on Prisons and Prison Discipline in the United States. Philadelphia, 1845.
- Martineau, Harriet. Retrospect of Western Travel. Two volumes. London, 1838; Chicago: Library Resources, 1970, text-fiche.
- Martineau, Harriet. Society in America. New York, 1837.

7. Statistical Sources

Enumeration of prisoners would not be possible without the Annual Reports listed below. These reports, however, were only issued until 1929; thus leaving one at a distinct disadvantage when endeavoring to account for the prisoner population between 1929 and 1970.

First and Second Annual Reports of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1831.

Thirty-second Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1861.

Fourty-second Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1871.

Fifty-first Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1881.

Sixty-first Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1891.

Seventy-first Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1901.

Eighty-first Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1911.

Ninety-first Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1921.

U. S. Bureau of the Census.

8 . Secondary Sources

Listed below are the secondary sources that have had the most direct influence on conceptualizing prisoners' presence and perspectives.

Barnes, Harry Elmer. The Evolution of Penology in Pennsylvania: A Study in American Social History. Montclair, New Jersey, 1968.

Butcher, Philip. The William Stanley Braithwaite Reader. Ann Arbor, 1972.

DuBois, W[illiam] E[dward] B[urghardt]. The Philadelphia Negro: A Social Study. New York, 1967; repr. 1899.

Franklin, H. Bruce. Prison Literature in America: The Victim as Criminal and Artist. Second Edition. New York, 1989.

Freedman, Estelle B. Their Sisters' Keepers: Women's Prison Reform in America, 1830-1930. Ann Arbor, 1981.

Hahn Rafter, Nicole. Partial Justice: Women, Prisons, and Social Control. Second edition. New Brunswick, 1990.

Lombroso, Caesar and William Ferrero. The Female Offender. New York, 1920.

Rawlings, Philip. Drunks, Whores and Idle Apprentices: Criminal Biographies of the Eighteenth Century. London, 1992.

Sellin, J. Thorsten. Slavery and the Penal System. New York, 1976.

Teeters, Negley K. "Public Executions in Pennsylvania, 1682-1838." Journal of the Lancaster Historical Society 64 (1960).

Teeters, Negley K. They Were In Prison: A History of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, 1787-1937. Chicago, 1937.

- Teeters, Negley K. and John D. Shearer. The Prison at Philadelphia, Cherry Hill--The Separate System of Penal Discipline: 1829-1913. New York, 1957.
- Twyman, Michael. Printing 1770-1970. London, 1970.
- Vaux, Roberts. Notices on the Original and Successive Attempts to Improve the Discipline of the Prison at Philadelphia and to Reform the Criminal Code in Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1826.
- Williams, Daniel E. Pillars of Salt: An Anthology of Early American Criminal Narratives. Madison, 1993.

VI. A. APPENDIX A: CHRONOLOGICAL RESEARCH NOTES, 1818-1919

(these are uncorrected notes, relating mainly to changes in the fabric and its use and various other kinds of events in the operation of ESP. All are abbreviated from the original, which will often provide more detailed material)

Jeffrey A. Cohen

oft-repeated cites key:

AoA= Acts of Assembly relating to the Eastern State Penitentiary (Philadelphia, 1904) [printed at ESP].

AR_= Annual Reports, titles vary but along lines of __th Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, and usually published in January, Feb or March of each year, reporting on the previous one. Most lead off with the Inspectors justifying the system and reporting the numbers for the year, Warden's and physician's reports, each several pages, with a great flurry of statistical accounts, and sometimes moral instructor's report.

BPC= nth Annual Report of the Board of Public Charities of the State of Pennsylvania, usually published in Jan. These run from about 1871 to 1917.

HEB=Harry Elmer Barnes, The Evolution of Penology in Pennsylvania (Indianapolis, 1927).

JSPa= Journal of the Senate of Pennsylvania

MBC=minutes of Building Commissioners, PSA

MMBI= Monthly minutes, Board of Inspectors, later Trustees (MMBT), 1900-53, PSA, Hbg.

PEB=Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, newspaper article from clipping morgue at Temple University Urban Archives.

PI=Philadelphia Inquirer, newspaper article from clipping morgue at Temple University Urban Archives.

PPL=Philadelphia Public Ledger, newspaper article from clipping morgue at Temple University Urban Archives.

PSA=Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg. Most prison records in in Record Group 15.

RBC=Reports of Commrs apptd to superintend erection of SP near Phila.

VxB=Richard Vaux, Brief Sketch of the Origin and History of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia (Philadelphia, 1872).

WDJ= Warden's Daily Journal, 1889-1961, PSA, Hbg.

VxB,71: 3 Mar 1818. Act re WSP

WSP on plan of Phila penitentiary to be erected

VxB,33,72; AoA,3: 20 Mar 1821. Act for erection of SP to be capable of holding 250 prisoners; bldg commrs apptd; to be like WSP subj to commrs improvements, "provided always, that the principal of the solitary confinement of the prisoners be preserved and maintained"; \$100,000 for site and building; further funds from sales;

VxB,53-56: 6 Apr 1821. Commrs org to build

1 May 1821 resolution re plans

3 July 1821 plans opened (4 sets: Chas Loss., Jr, of NY, Strickland, Haviland, Webb) Haviland's selected. Board authorizes purchase of B & J Warner property for \$11,500

25 Sept 1821 5-man bldg comm apptd Commrs

mins after 29 March 1825 mislaid

22 May 1823 cornerstone

RBC 21 Feb 1823 in JSPa 33 (1822-23): 379-80 read 25 Feb 1823. have purchased site, laid 17,000 perches of ext wall; apparent that money insufficient to purpose; city lots in act will give little if any \$\$; need further \$\$ to finish, if to complete the noble and efficient penal code "which it was the happiness of Pennsylvania first to present to the notice of the world"

PSA, RG15, slot 6-1702, RBC 3 June 1823,

The manner of heating the ranges of cells has claimed the serious consideration of the architect & committee for some time past: several methods have presented themselves ... beside the one suggested by the architect" most offer difficulties which render it improper hastily to adopt either of them; should combine comfort & economy, prevent sound communicating betw cells; 1: flue under floor, upper surface cast iron plate as part of floor, heat driven from coal grates in passage; other by means of steam thru cast iron pipes. want \$20 to experiment. connect grate w/ iron pipes, how much coal needed; \$50 given for this; want to know because could effect level of cell floors; grate and pipes will be loaned;

RBC c. 12 Jan 1824 (date read in Senate), in JSPa 34 (1823- 24): 204-07

Commrs apptd by act of 20 March 1821; by act, Phila co commrs gave them \$50,000 for state's part of Arch St Prison; the invited proposals for sale of sites, personally examined all; fixed on one; cost, including two good brick houses, was \$13,000; Jacob Souder apptd superintendent of masonry; contracts made for materials; arrangements for construction to begin spring 1822; "the commissioners having first determined to deviate from the plan of the Pittsburg prison, by altering the surrounding wall from an octagon to a square, which was approved of by the Governor." believing that valuable improvements could be made in WSP plan, they "availed themselves of the liberty granted by the third section of the act of Assembly," advertised, premiated Haviland, adopted his plan, approved by Govr, basis for work so far; at close of 1822, four cardinal walls, 1950', bldg as high as belting course, except for 75' on e, 50' on w, which were 4' below this point; se tower 25' high, sw 13'; walls = 17,000 perches of mason's work; high ground used to fill low ground; digging 26,000 cubic yards for this and foundations; 7 wells with walls and pumps created; 64,920 of

\$65,000 expended; spring 1823, instead of continuing on walls, work on principal front and south wall, and foundations on 3 eastern ranges of cells; front building, towers, and walls faced w/ cut stone to belting course; basement of front bldg, w/ kitchens, bake, bread, scullery, washroom, store room, other offices, w/ brick fireproof ceilings; second floor offices raised up four feet; south wall now 17' high above fndtn; nos of perches of stone and brick in front part; belting or water table and wall over it made of hammer dressed stone, w/ joints well broken; iron securities inserted; 3/7 blocks commenced with their adj yards, average 6' high; walls leveled off to receive pipes of privies, sills of doors, masonry of floors of cells, 3567 perches of common masonry; whole covered w/ boards to protect from frost; will be used later for scaffolding; dirt moved from high to low on site; this has also provided all gravel for mortar; accounts (noting that former board pres Peter Miercken allegedly lost \$1000 in the street, as reported to legislature in 1821-22); expended 98/100k: 13k for site, 54k for materials, 26k for labor, 5k misc;

MBC, 13 Aug 1824: 201 men employed at the work, 101 masons, 94 laborers, 5 carters, 1 blacksmith. After manner and materials of coping is finally determined, Haviland wants to draw attention to height and finish of N wall and its connection to bastions; made drawing a few weeks ago of appropriate termination, for their approval. The whole of Mr. Norris's stone-cutters are employed in cutting the stones for the front building, and the octagon and straight belting course for one half of the front. but Mr. Burns stone-cutters are chiefly idle for want of stone in the rough to cut.

HEB, 141-46: [1824] "Description" given verbatim. center building covers reservoir, basement [ground] is watch hse, above=chamber for keepers. p168: balances over maintenance reported for 1831+32, under for 1833+34. latter explained as result of gen'l business depression. p201 from beginning sanitary appliances deplorably inadequate; Dr. Given's criticisms 1849, improvement by 1851. before 1851 never enough water to flush pipes more than twice per week. 1853 B1,B2,B3 cells remodeled, enlarged. 11 Apr 1868 state legis approps for 20 new cells, completed 1871 (but were thinking about new middle pen'ty). memorial of 11 Mar 1873, inspectors urge adds to ESP rather than new middle pen'ty. approp \$55k 18 Apr 1877, \$29,250 18 May 1878, for bldg B8,B9,B10=130 new cells, plus 20 added to B3. occ 1879; makes 730 cells. middle pen'ty added by legis of 12 June 1878. his count: B1=50, B2=38; B3=40; B4=100; B5=136; B6=100; B7=136; B8=50; B9=50, B10=30; B11=35; B12=120. new hosp, boiler and engine hse erected 1901. storehse 1905; shop bldg 1907, emergency hosp 1908.

p205 Barnes states new hope now that PA has divested itself of its stupid and short-sighted legislation which has for so long paralysed its prison industries. act of 14 June 1915 abandon ESP for Centre Co site [Laws of Pa, 1915, pp972-73], where ESP & WSP combined. at Rockview. whereas ESP "located in a district which has become closely built up, so that the inmates thereof have no opportunity for farming or other healthful outdoor employment, but out of necessity must be kept largely in idleness to their own physical and moral injury." 1 admin would be more efficient. idea opposed because of distance to visitors, never executed.

p222: LABOR--1829 law: Thos Bradford opposed labor, S R Wood wanted it. Roberts Vaux, unenthusiastic, finally joined Wood. for reformatory function. handcraft only. keep from evil idleness, defensive statements of purpose. productivity was usually low vs congregate prisons. law of 31 May 1844 req statement of recpts and expens. provided after 1872 by BPC. labor in 1838-39:

145/417 weaving, 148/417 shoemaking, 37 sick or idle. 1849 Dr. Given pronounces unhealthy. 1850 caning replaces oakum picking. woodworking, chairmaking in 1850s, died in 1860s. caning big in 1870s. weaving dies out in 1860s as mechanized in outside world. shoemaking extended, then hosiery (begun 1874) in 1880s. wiped out in panic of 1893, reintro 1902-16. by 1880s outside shoemaking industrialized. cigar making in 1860s, 1870s, declined in 1890s, revived in 20th cent'y. brief attempt at brushes, mats in 1903-04. p225 leading industries: 1835-60 weaving; 1860-70: caneseating & shoemaking; 1870-80: shoemaking; 1880-93, hosiery most remunerative ever; 1893-1903: hosiery and caning. 1903-16 hosiery.

AoA,107: 1824. \$80,000 appropr for bldgs

RBC c. 14 Jan 1825 in JSPa35 (1824-25): 238-41

read 20 Jan 1825; commenced early, but began masonry on 17 May, continued to 11 Dec; temporarily roofed; n, e and w walls completed, covered w/ coping projecting two feet from internal face, coping attached w/ strong iron ties; s wall near admin bldg lacks about 12'; ne and nw bastions nearly finished; front bldg progress, iron gratings for eastern half fixed; se tower 9' short of completion, sw almost same; 14,000 perches of common masonry laid, 12,800 of cut stone, 5500' of hammer-dressed range work; all gratings for front completed and painted; had last appropriation been earlier, arrangements for materials could have been made earlier, and work would have begun earlier; detailed accts w/ unit prices, lists of tools; spent 64/72k.

AoA,107: 1825. \$60,000 appropr for bldgs

"Birds Eye View of the New Penitentiary, Now Erecting Near Philadelphia," litho, c. 1825. HSP. shows corridor from front, round front tower, round center tower. links with just three openings. 19 cells/18 yards per side ea block, 1st cells w/o yards.

RBC, c. 3 Jan 1826 in JSPa 36 (1825-26): 105-07

read 3 Jan 1826; act of 1 March 1825, section 2, directed architect and supt to prepare necessary estimates; expense of completion will be \$186,720; centre building, including water reservoir, will cost \$3660; block of 38 cells with iron pipes, \$24,042; one block nearly finished, foundations of two laid; so far recd 239/240k appropriated; 1k lost by Miercken; also 2 city lots brought \$1525; commrs report that 4 blocks of cells may be dispensed with for now, but think it economical to finish whole at once; that w/ 3 blocks would cost only \$89,124 more; (JHav's 2 estimates); cheaper one incl 29k for front bldg, terrace, front tower, "four covered ways from the centre building" \$2347; iron gates to 3 blocks, inside culverts; iron pipes from main (c of Hunter and William) to prison reservoir; privies for three blocks; levelling of site. bigger estimate adds 4 38- cell blocks, 4 more covered ways from centre, etc.

AoA,9: 15 Mar 1826. Act for further \$89,124 based on estimate no. 2 submitted 28 Dec 1825, for competing phase 1.

VxB,71,73: 10 Apr 1826. Act re ESP & WSP, districts for ea.

RBC, 6 Feb 1827 in JSPa 37 (1826-27): 553-59

read 10 Feb 1827; commenced 18 Apr 1826; late approp, 15 Mar, meant could not make preps during winter; season closed 22 Dec; re Miercken \$1000, carriage reimbursements for commrs, who receive no other recompense; unreasonable to expect them to walk at some times of year; JH accounts for work done; incl digging fndn for reservoir; common masonry--cells, yards, passages, 3 covered ways, oct observatory, watchhouse, & reservoir--whole 35' high, 138 circum; yard walls for infirmary and keeper, each 200' long, 20' high; other admin towers, terrace wall, haunches of all arches filled in w/ masonry; floors and abutments of 76 cells, 2' thick and grouted, arched passages and rooms for cells and infirmary; hammer-dressed masonry: jambs, lintels, thresholds, and sills, coping of terrace, rear eaves of front bldg, inside facing of towers; chisel-dressed masonry: brackets, moulded cornice, battlements, coping, external features of front bldg towers and eastern tower; marble mason: blue marble for cell doorsills, other doorsills, stairways, platforms chimney copings, steps in basement of front bldg leading to yard, sinks; bricks for culverts, walls and lining of 2 privies, arched ceilings of 76 cells, of 2 passages 180' long, of 2 groins in infirmary 24' sq, chimneys, and arches over openings; wood roofs over 3 covered ways 250' long, shingles over; shingle covering oct obs & reserv, 150' circum, w/ projecting eave ready for plastering; joists of the balcony, flooring joists of watchhouse; flooring joists of 2 rooms of infirmary; sash for centre building, ready for glazing; centering; 76 doors for cells and yards; roofs of front bldg and towers. covered with ploughed and grooved boarding, then copper; 2 cell block roofs boarded, ready for slating; shingle coping of wall, 3,592 running'; copper roofs, gutters, ventilating caps over ea cell, collars around cast iron conical cell windows to keep out rain; wrought iron: mostly related to cell doors; cast iron: ventilating pipes, door, window frames; slate cellblock roofs completed over 1 block, 2/3 of a second one; JH. remaining work, carpentry: front bldg--doors, windows, floors to be laid, rooms skirted and angle beaded, ready for plastering; front & rear entrance gates to be hung; floors and seats of privies laid; plain stairs to belfry and roofs, step ladder from belfry to top of tower; "plain inside clamped window shutters to all outside windows of basement"; cells and obs: cell floors to be laid, narrow skirting fixed for plastering, wooden cell and yard doors hung; small doors for feed holes; "plain ledge gate" to each of the covered ways; 8 doors to be "made and hung to the basement of the reservoir"; octangular centre building to be skirted for plastering; balcony to be finished, w/ balusters; belfry to be completed with Venetian windows, frame to support alarm bell, step ladder to apex of cupola; "the covered way, from the principal entrance to the cells, to be put up and roofed with shingles, similar to the three now finished; centering for B2, B3 passage floors to be set for bricklayer; e and w angle towers to be floored, 2 doors to e. remaining brickwork and masonry: front bldg: basement floors & passages paved; coppers set, overs blt; set steps to yards, lay gutters, pave infirmary and domestic yards; pave entrance; fix coal fireplaces, cope terrace, build culvert 250'; Cells: wall, line, arch over reservoir; construct "furnaces of the passages, for warming the cells"; arch over center passages for B2,B3; pave passages and covered ways. ironwork: doors, hinges, bolts, locks, rivets of front gates; pipes to be laid for introducing water into the reservoir and carrying off the same from waterclosets to the culverts. 3 coats of oil paint to all woodwork, ironwork 3 coats also; all sash of front, conical windows of cells to be glazed; all cells to be plastered, along w/ 2 rooms of observatory and watch house; also all arched ceilings of front bldg, 2 privies, and covered way. also iron railing around balcony and stairways of front bldg. signed by JH and Jacob Souder, 28 Dec 1826

AoA,107: 1827. \$1,000 appropr for bldgs

AoA,107: 1828. \$4,000 appropr for bldgs

Childs aerial persp from front, date?, 19 cells per side of wing, 18 w/ yards. round towers at center front, hub. odd front yards end in quarter circles.

Neagle portrait of Haviland, 1828, Metropolitan MA. shows round front tower, plan.

RBC 14 Feb 1829 in JSPa 39 (1828-29): 257-59

read 16 Feb 1829. w/ limited means in their hands, completed minor items standing out for phase chosen by legislature; but w/o assuming debts outside their reach couldn't: lay pipes from gateway to reservoir at Fairmount; bld covered way to center from front; bld washing and cooking boilers; lacking 1 oven and 13 coal grates; lacking "furnaces, or other apparatus, for warming the cells"; lacking 114 bedsteads; 354 locks, 120 for iron, 120 for wooden, 114 for yard doors; lacking bells and clock; this all reqs \$10,000; need Francis St w/ of prison dug to its regulated level, remove summit near gate; incommodes entrance; trust that Pa "will bring to perfection the great scheme of reformation which she began, through the means of the separate confinement of criminals."

VxB,71: 23 Apr 1829. Act re ESP & WSP, convicts, rules, duties

AoA,9: 24 Apr 1829. Act, \$5,000 more for water supply from Fairmount WW, plus necessary furniture and fixtures for reception of prisoners.

MMBI, 19 May 1829-

decisions on apptments of officers; salaries;

MMBI, 1 Aug 1829: procure clothing for 5 prisoners; 1 July 1829, resolved to deliver from Commrs to Inspectors 1 July

AoA,108: 1829. \$1,000 appropriated for manufacturing

AR1, Jan 1830: 1 July 1829. Bldg commissioners surrender building to inspectors.

VxB,86: 25 Oct 1829. recd first prisoner.

William Mason view, Dec 1829, publ by Childs. shows faceted tower.

AR1, Jan 1830: extracts from Warden's Report, 5 Dec 1829 (also in JSPa 40 (1829-30):471-72

"As the furnaces for warming the cells on the original plan have not yet been built, and the weather is too cool to do without fire, I purchased six small coal stoves, and had them fixed in the cells as soon, after the prisoners arrived, as I possibly could. These stoves keep the prisoners warm; but I find this mode of heating the cells troublesome, expensive, and dirty; and as additional stoves will be required with the increase of prisoners, I thought it advisable to make arrangements for an air heater or furnace; that will be sufficient to warm twenty cells; this I hope to have in operation in ten days or two weeks"; need large alarm bell, clock.

AoA,74: 3 Apr 1830. \$4,000 for tools and materials for convicts to work.

MBC, 8 Dec 1830: re iron pipes, Graff

G.W.S., A View of the Eastern Sate Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, (Phila., 1830), for PSAMPP. 8pp pamphlet with perspective, plan. Plan shows corridor from main gate to hub, 38 cells in ea of 7 wings, but 36 yards. mentions presently 3 corridors. claims 266 cells (38 x 7=266), may be increased to 818 without second stories [?] (818/7=almost 117 per wing, vs. 38). text starts off "The [ESP] is situated on one of the most elevated, airy, and healthy sites in the vicinity of Philadelphia." most extensive bldg in US. every room vaulted and fireproof. "The design and execution impart a grave, severe, and awful character to the external aspect of this building. The effect which it produces on the imagination of every passing spectator, is particularly impressive, solemn, and instructive." when completed will cost \$432,000. "we are not advocates of inconsistent or meretricious decoration, but we may express our gratification that no unwise parsimony rendered the aspect or arrangements of this institution an opprobrium to the liberal, humane, and enlightened character of our commonwealth." only castle-like bldg in US. front tower has alarm bell and clock. lower story W of front bldg has kitchens and offices under, 3 keepers apt and corner inspectors apt on main, hospital rooms and 2 hospital rooms at corner on upper. over the tower base is the apothecary's office. the E half is for the warden's apts. heating is by hot air through flues to the cells, these from large cockle stoves. rooms larger than those of most mechanics in the city.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80 [ca. 1830s]

unid, 23 Aug 1941: City Hospital (Bush Hill) was at 20th & Fairmount 1810-53, burying ground adjoining named Cherry Hill by Board of health.

AR2, Jan 1831: each prisoner is required to take exercise in his yard for 1 hr/day, unless bad weather or sickness; WSP reported constructed for solitary confinement unmitigated by labor. cells too small, dark for work in them, no separate yards. ?p.13: Warden notes no furnaces yet for heat, presently small coal stoves; furnaces wanted within two weeks; need equipment for workers. 35/54 prisoners weaving, 9 shoemaking. no that doubts removed, legislature should authorize more cells (on a more economical plan).

VxB,73: 17 Jan 1831. Act re discharging insolvents.

MMBI, letter from S R Wood, 5 Feb 1831:

had 3" iron pipes laid from our gateway to the main, ready to attach in spring; have had "leaden pipes fixed to each cell, and from a temporary reservoir (which we fill by horse power), every prisoner has at his command as much water as he pleases." have spent considerable \$\$\$. priosners complained about cold, but they are healthy.

MMBI, 5 Mar 1831

mention of the dye house; need a new dye house where 3 or 4 may work separately; application to pave Coates St from Broad to River.

VxB,51; AoA,10: 28 Mar 1831. Act for enlarging SP, erect building to contain at least 400 cells, for "solitary confinement at labor"; powers of bldg commissioners transferred to inspectors; Phila county to loan \$120,000, secured by state stock; by Apr 1833 remove from Walnut St Jail & penitentiary, if ESP ready.

MMBI, 6 Apr 1831:

ref to act of 28 March 1831 to enlarge to 400 cells; want loan of 120k from Phila County Commrs [agreed 8 Apr];

MMBI, 11 Apr 1831: arrangements for advertising for lime and stone, proposals to be recd 10 May; "Resolved, That proposals be issued for plans for the erection of 400 cells in the EP, \$100 will be paid for the plan that shall be adopted;

MMBI, Warden's report 7 May 1831: use of dark cell and straight jacket for 3 days for suspected insane prisoner, No. 10, w/o food or drink;

7 May pipes attached to main from Fairmount and Schuylkill water let on; but water low as reservoir too high. complaint from Thos Dunlop about smell from our privy pipes; resolves to let it out only after midnight.

MMBI, 28 May 1831: Souder will look at proposals for lime and stone;

MMBI, 1 June 1831: resolved that ground be leveled and lines of new cellblocks on N and w lines be laid out.

and that 2 man bldg committee appted to oversee new cells, Bacon & Hood appted;

MMBI, 4 June 1831: contracts w/ Hugh Scott & James Carty for building stone, Danl Davis for lime; bldg comm to erect fences to sep bldg part of site from finished; remove present blacksmith shop, erect new one.

MMBI, 7 June 31: plan & explanation recd from Haviland; "Resolved that the additional cells required by law to be erected within the outer walls of the Penitentiary be constructed on the plan now submitted by John Haviland on the radiating system, subject to such alterations from time to time as the Board may adopt." "Resolved that the Building Committee be directde to have such alterations made in two of the cells already erected, one on the north & the other on the south side, as shall be productive of a better degree of ventilation than now exists." get laborers, "commence the work as speedily as possible."

MMBI, 11 June 1831: BC should "have constructed a model cell cheap as practicable according to the plan of Mr. Haviland presented at last meeting, with any improvements he and they may suggest, in order that the Board may decide as to the best plan of a Cell." BC authorized to contract for castings. get horse suitable for working the mill for pumps.

MMBI, 18 June 1831: ground broken last Monday. 25 laborers, 7 horses and carts, 4 capernters; no spiritous liquor supplied to men or let on grounds;

MMBI, 25 June 1831: meet 4pm "on the scite to examine the model cell recently orderd to be erected";

MMBI, 29 June 1831: resolved that ventilators nr floor of cells shall be of shape of double cone through the wall, and opening in center of wall not greater than 5.5" diameter, outer dias. not greater than 9"; light through parallelogram of cast iron in roof, no more than 3' x 5.5"; "that there shall be doors opening from the Cells into the corridor similar in the general outline to the model Cell erected in the yard." Souder on salary as Supt of the work as of 1 June at \$100 per month;

MMBI, 2 July 1831: hole bored through wall by #57 to adjoining cell; undergoing a course of punishment; .

MMBI, 6 Aug 1831:

now only 10 cells less than prisoners in the two blocks fitted up; if we get as many as last month, some will have to go into incomplete B3, as yet w/o locks; is moving dying establ from the passage to a place desr as "the old house."

water: now proved that Fairmount supply can't be depended upon; when F. reservoir is low it will not run into our reservoir under the center bldg, then we have to use the horse pumps. use a coner tower and horse as a reservoir, w/ bottom higher than highest cell.

25 July 1831, J Haviland paid \$300 for 3 mos architectural services, to 1 Aug.

MMBI, Bldg Comm report, 6 Aug. 1831: commenced 13 June w/ digging; services of JH and JS arranged on same basis, but from 1 May, "from about which time he had been employed in preparing plans and making designs and bestowing other personal attention in levelling and staking out the ground." new smith shop replaced old one in way of W cellblock. alts in model cell will "afford more ready access to the cell, more effectual ventilation, & much better light, beside reducing the cost and giving additional strength to some of its parts." best heating plan is hot air, BC agrees w/ archt and warden: divide passage under corridor, furnace at either end, then through openings under sills of cell doors; no probs from restriction of liquor.

MMBI, 20 Aug 1831: resolved that N range of cells to be 2 stys high on plan by JH. 5 members present: Richards, Bacon, Hood vote yes; Coxe & Bradford vote no. it passes.

MMBI, 3 Sept 1831: physician requests several contiguous cells for sick, with corrs opening onto corridor; better light and heating; yards dispensible; better than use of infirmary, as that is remote and doesn't allow prooper separation. when priosn is complete, thinks infirmary in front not a good idea. thinks some cells in ea new block should be for sick.

bills: Michael Bouvier, "mahogany for patterns"

MMBI, 8 Oct 31: now 73 prisoners, leaving just three empty cells in 1st 2 blocks. need furnace at E end of B2; for few in B3, thought of using small stoves and putting in old men & invalids (in B3, not stoves).

MMBI, 3 Dec 1831: need more cells; few sentenced during summer; prospect of females means we need a matron. furnace being placed at E end of middle block; B1 and 2 warmed as well as can be; having stove placed in B3 for few prisoners there. 2 prisoners making locks for these cells. BI approves matron for females coming.

revised Childs plan, c. 1831?, shows longer wings, diagonals with 32 cells per side (instead of 19), but just last 29 w/ yards. cardinal wings have 24 cells per side, 21 w/ yards. $=4 \times 64 + 3 \times 48 = 256 + 144 = 400$. w front yard=keeper's apt, inspectors' apt at corner, domestics garden; E front =warden's apt & garden.

woodcut, "New Prison; or Eastern Penitentiary, in James Mease, Picture of Philadelphia, 2 vols (phila, 1821-31), v. 2, 1831. shows fences, rural bldgs in foreground

engraving "Penitentiary, Philadelphia," drawn by C Burton, Ny, from Hinton, (London, 1831) [LCP] shows bounding fence in front, w/ oblique braces.

AR3, Jan 1832: p7, Bldg Comm report. work commenced late in season, had hoped to close in more cells, but materials shortage, stone scarce due to demand for Breakwater. New quarry contract late in season, but cold caused early cessation; c. 1 June 1831 archt and supt laid out foundations for 3 more radiating arms; digging began about 15 June; masonry began 11 July; 4000 perches laid; B4: cast iron door frames fixed, sliding shields for warm air, skylight frames fitted, brackets for gallery; wing ready for arching, bricks, lime, lumber ready. B5, B6 walls above ground.

MMBI, 10 Jan 1832: annual report of wa, ph, bc. ph on remoteness and inconvenience of infirmary, better in special cells. ph on inadequate heating for some cells, need at least 60 degrees; until it is better, allow stoves in some cells. bc, still Bacon & Hood; late start; had hoped to get one of new blocks under roof; lots of bldg in city that season took up demand for materials, esp stone for breakwater. then sudden cold caused early close. laid fndtns 3 blocks in June, digging started; masonry begun 11 July; walls of w and nw blocks above ground; stone from G G Leiper's new quarry;

MMBI, 4 Apr 1832: "whereas Board of Health have taken a lot of about ten acres for the purpose of depositing the filth of the Privies of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia and are now engaged in digging pits within 30 feet of this Penitentiary," BI regard as injurious to comfort and health of the prisoners, ask pres of BI to communicate to councils of nuisance of Poudrette lot, equally injurious to Girard College. Presdt should prepare memorial to legislature. BC: commenced 9 March taking off protection, new stonelaying 21 March; how to handle JHaviland's engagement--BC is not competent for all his services: keep him at \$100/month; same is passed. letter from JHaviland re alteration to 2d story in block about to be erected.

MMBI, 5 May 1832: letter from F Graff that main to be cut off for 2 months, main needs to be relaid on ssd RR.

MMBI, 9 June 1832, letter from City Councils committe re poudrette Establishment, appt committee to discuss.

MMBI, 30 July 1832:

resolved that passage of new block be paved with Flagstones; that 1st story of cells to be erected be similar to those in North range; skylight ventilators good, should be introduced to all the cells. supply prisoners w/ buckets w/ chloride of lime and weak sulphuric acid to throw down privy each day. also need chloride of lime in reservoir in center building; offensive odors of poudrette lot;

MMBI, 4 Aug 1832: bldrs of new cell complain of poudrette odors, some quit; preparing for cholera;

MMBI, 10 Aug 1832: Walnut St Prison wants to send men; ESP, no, not even women;

MMBI, 28 Aug 1832: "the question of a second story was agitated, in consequence" of absence of Bradford, was postponed.

MMBI, 1 Sept 32: re 2nd story: will be dryer, better ventilated, thus healthier; plan of Judge Coxe: have a yard; or give him 2 cells, one for 23 hrs of day; mentions cells with covered yards; "Secondly, The size and construction of the present cells were fixed before it was decided that the prisoners should be employed; present cells OK for shoemaking, but constricted for weaving; no rms large enough to spin our wool; 2 cells of 2d thrown into 1 would work; could workshops in yard permit separation? if BI agrees, W and Nw blocks could be built w/ eye to accommodating cotton & woolen business--SRWood. resolved: finish N range as soon as possible, secure NW against weather, have them work on other ranges to finish them.

MMBI, 5 Jan 1833: BC: bldg resumed early in spring, but pestilent scourge visited in July & August, iron casting from NJ held up; dread of cholera; had hoped to have all 3 new blocks covered in; carried on this year and last w/o grog; average of 130 hands employed, only 1 death, that from cholera; enlarged cells of ground floor judicious, adopted; better skylights, w/ more efficient ventilation, was adopted in B1,2,3, with beneficial results. extra 3 feet in cells much better for looms. corridor doorway decided improvement. heating by hot air not yet completed, tested. water needs: well in yard, horse pump. can only get water to cleanse pipes from Fairmount. water in central reservoir contaminated by flushing, unfit for drinking; 1-2 hrs of horse daily supplies tanks on 2d story of center, sufficient for all prisoners, excellent water. want an early appropriation of 120k to complete all bldgs. B4 roofed, plastered, yard walls finished; B5,6 to square of 2d story, roofed w/ boards. ironwork in progress on B4. prisoners can enter when walls dry.

AR4, Jan 1833: crime rise between 1826 and 1833 has levelled off as population has increased. need more programming for religious instruction, education, can't continue to depend on volunteers; profits again meet expenses, not including salaries; visited by reps of both houses of Pa Genl Assembly; p10 business fluctuations affect market for goods, esp cotton fabrics, but still pays expenses (except salaries) Bldg Comm Report, 31 Dec 1832: commenced early in spring, but pestilence in July & Aug slowed; dread of cholera retarded transport of iron castings from NJ, lack of material kept masons back; no usual allowance of ardent spirits, grog, on site; wanted 3 blocks covered in, but couldn't; alts adopted at suggestion of archt; skylight made larger, better ventilated--same principle adopted in B1,B2,B3; 3 feet more length in lower cells allows greater

facilities for some mfg activities, esp looms; improvement in "the introduction of a doorway from the corridor to the cell"; allows visits in inclement weather, etc.; does not affect privacy or security; warming to be by heated air, not yet tested; grounds too high to get much from Fairmount reservoir, just enough for water closets, unfit for drinking; water well in yard, forcing pump powered by horse, 1-2 hrs work; tanks in 2d story of center building; need early \$120,000 appropriation, archt's estimate, to finish; list of quantities given; B4--roofed, plastered, yard walls completed, 100 cells; 150 iron lattice doors in hands of smith; prisoners can enter as soon as walls dry; B5,B6--walls to square of 2nd story, board roof; Bldg comm = John Bacon, Wm H Hood.

VxB,71; AoA,12: 27 Feb 1833. Act re ESP & WSP; \$130,000 appropriated for completion of ESP; inspectors to provide accounts half yearly;

AR4, Mar 1833 addendum, p22: new 130k PA appropriation, work now progressing; WSP cells to be demo, rebld like ESP's, for \$60,000, to Haviland's design; Philadelphia can borrow 70k to complete its prison on separate principle, by Act of 30 March 1831, Arch St. Prison as security; TU Walter bldg another prison on sep system at west Chester; soon 14/17 Pa prisons will be on this principle; NJ Act 1832-33 authorizes new prison on this principle at Trenton, again Haviland, but with several improvements.

MMBI, 4 May 1833: new model cell constructed for B7, w/ sevral advantages over those recently erected; adopted by BI.

MBC, 27 Dec 1833: report to legislature: "The building so far as they were concerned has been completed, & possession delivered to the Inspectors of the [EP] in pursuance of an act" 23 Apr 1829. front bldg, walls, 3 ranges of cells, centre all completed, \$352K. balance to inspectors in pursuance of act of 28 Mar 1831. prev entries sparse: prev mtg 20 Sept 1832, before that 19 Aug 1831, 8 Dec 1830

George W. Smith, A Defence of the System of Solitary Confinement of prisoners adopted by the State of Pa (Phila, 1833). 104pp. these essays were published in the Pa Gazette 1828-29. repeats some of 1830 pamphlet text, with 1833 changes footnoted, i.e. 4 more blocks since added. p82, refutes charge of talking between cells via heating, or in yards w/o notice of keepers; p88 3-4 story cell blocks would have been cheaper, w/o yards; wall could have been rubble; p104 descr of religious services. curtain down corridor, cell doors opened.

G Lehman litho, 1833, LCP, shows front, culvert under Fairmount Ave, rustic foreground.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/23: account, 1833, of bldg stone, cut? stone, sizes, perches; Scotts building stone hauled by Fulmer; accts w/ workmen;

AR5, Feb 1834: decline in value of weaving, specifically cotton goods; what to due with people previously in lunatic asylums?; need more instruction in reading, religion, no need to fear sectarianism; of 152 prisoners, 59 in weaving or spinning, 52 in shoemaking; still no reconviictions;

all terms at ESP should be 2 yrs or more to allow benefit of training for self support; need better county jails.

MMBI, 1 Feb 1834:

annual report of BC: B4, unfinished last report, now finished and occupied in part; improvements introduced by architect answer very well, some hints for further blocks; B5 complete except for 4 yards, roofed; most cells plastered; all masonry B6 except yard walls complete, roofed; about 1/6 masonry done on 7th block; had hoped to close in, but couldn't; disappointed in recvg castings held up work; completed excavation and brickwork and masonry work for culvert around cells.

9th Annual Report of the ... Prison Discipline Society, Boston, 27 May 1834. p284: great objections to it: 1. enormous initial cost; 2. running expenses exceed income; 3. want of presence and adaptability for efficient moral and religious instruction; 4. difficulty of preventing cell-to-cell communication; 5. effect of solitary over years on body and mind.

[17 July 1834] visit, in D. Mondelet and J. Neilson, Report of the Commissioners ... Canada... to visit the United States' Penitentiaries (Quebec, 1835), p19. description. "Money making is not considered as a very important object." can't judge till completion, "two radii only being yet completed." "The Philadelphia system is in reality the work of the Friends or Quakers, and is founded on the mild or meek spirit of Christianity, well seconded by that active benevolence and order for which they are conspicuous." "One of the radii is now building without yards to the Cells, for the use of the Prisoner, and the upper story of the older radii have no yards; but two sleeping compartments are allowed, one to work in, the other for sleeping. The residence of the Keeper and offices is considered as too far distant from the radii of Cells, and has been remedied" at the NJSP by JH. p56, queries: ESP will be finished next year. materials brought 4 miles to the quay, by water, to w/i 1.5 mi of prison. built by day work, plastering excepted. \$200 allowed to supt. can accommodate 586 [=114+236+236]. work from sunrise to sunset, must produce a reasonable week's work, or have diminished food. none escaped not retaken. usual punishment is curtailing of food to 8 oz. bread. no corporeal punishment; about 1 punishment per month over last 3 years. weekly visits of inspectors. food detailed. administration: warden, \$1500; 2d off: =\$600; 3rd, \$300; clerk, \$500; cook, \$20/month; baker, same;

MMBI, 31 Dec 1834, letter of resignation from JH. institution so near final completion that it no longer needs my further engagement. respectfully resign. sincere thanks; if you need further help, I'll give it free.

warden's annual report: now cells completed for 311.

BC: progress w/ little interruption this yr; near completion of B5, B6; permanent roof & 16 yrd walls of B7; report of archt appended.

new water measures accomplished: 30' well 25' deep walled & arched; 34 x40' building next to it; furnace and boilers in arched basement, 6 hp steam engine, nearly finished, over it; water will be drawn from large well, forced into substantial masonry reservoir, 40 dia, 10' high. 76,000 gallons, for all lower cells, privies; over reservoir apt w/ 9 large cedar tanks or cisterns, to be filled by engine, supply 2d story. even though well used by horse power, well not exhausted. use extra engine power for mfg. this water stuff will cost about 8k; list of still unfinished: B5, B6, B7; paving internal yard, bldg terrace wall req by regulation of fronting street; fitting up cells. BC still Bacon & Hood.

Archts report: B5 very nearly done. "A furnace Cellar room & shed was built & the furnace and other warming apparatus was prepared and fixed to each cell.

AR6, Jan 1835: Warden--we may cease to call it an experiment; former opponents of system coming around; 83/218 in shoemaking, 70 in spinning, dyeing, weaving; 3 reconstructions to date; 311 cells now completed; want capital to complete and for mfg.; new Phila prison to be ready 1 July 1835, to take many from Walnut St Jail; by act of 28 March 1831 162 from WSJ will come to ESP; need 109 more cells, early appropriation; now 337 prisoners since opening. Bldg Comm, Archt's Report, 31 Dec 1834: (meant to be in AR6 pamphlet, but usually missing; see PA HR Report 191, pp635-37): B5,B6, nearly completed; B7 roofed, 16 yard walls built; insufficient Fairmount water; therefore, new well on premises nearly done, 30' dia., 25' deep, walled and arched in brick; adjoining, bldg 40x34', masonry, arched basement, for furnace and boilers, 6 hp steam engine nearly finished; reservoir to N of boiler structure, 40' dia, 10' high (=76,000 gallons), to supply lower cells; over it 9 wooden cisterns, to be filled by engine, supply upper cells; extra power to be used for mfg w/i walls; \$8,000 cost will eventually be saved; still unfinished: B5 (136 cells), almost ready for prisoners; B6 (100 cells), B7 (136 cells), not yet. B7-lower skylights fixed in cut stone belting course as at WSP; Need new terrace wall in front, pavement on Coates [Fairmount] St.

Report of a Joint Committee of the Legislature of [Pa], relative to the [ESP], at Philadelphia, read in Senate Pa, 26 Mar 1835 (Hbg, 1835). 65pp. Mr Penrose, chairman. visit Dec 1834, re charges of abuse, cruelty, irregularities. indecencies by Warden Wood, clerk John Holloway, underkeeper Blundin and wife. embezzlement. capricious treatment. res of underkeepers arranged within the walls. Wood wanted to exclude families. apts w/i front bldg. Blundins boarded some underkeepers, workers. Mrs Blundin employed to cook for prisoners. now out. Mrs B took provisions. iron & woodwork for Wood's marble-sawing business done in ESP at less than reg rates? not proven, but prohibit in future. cold shower in winter producing insanity, indiscreet, but also done at insane hosps. iron gag to death--McCumsey's outrageous conduct--not frequently use, used by others, not unusual, and he died of brain disease. enlarge # of inspectors. use of convicts as cooks, breaking coal, for warden, etc., work out of cells, building cells, as smiths, but separate out of cells. warden's relaxations of rules innocent but disapproved; letters from Lieber; proceedings of HR comm, witnesses, Dec 1834-Jan 1835.

"Implements of torture," print pub by Jas Aikin, 1835, taken from McElwee's detailed statements. "Iron Gag that killed McCumsey in June 1833. [Bb615, H299]

Report of the Minority of the Joint Committee of the Legislature of [Pa, re ESP at Phila], by Mr McElwee, of Bedford, read 26 Mar 1835 (Hbg, 1835), 16pp. comm apptd 6 Dec 1834. charges of embezzlement, cruel punishments established. ducking of Plimly no big deal. testimony on cruelty not sufficient to implicate warden. should keep warden from arbitrary changes in sentence, program. exam of place: 218 convicts, apthocary's shop, doctor attends sick daily. most preferred labor to idleness. clothing, food desrc; no special uniform adhered to, but such colors and qualities of cloth used as is deemed most suitable and convenient; entrusted should not have deviated from lawful treatment; observed an important defect in the construction of sewer pipes, enabling communication

betw prisoners; genl insurrection was about to break out, disc by warden. warden's entertainments OK; restrict pardons; restore right of grand juries to visit ESP.

AoA,12: 14 Apr 1835. \$60,000 from state for completion of ESP and paving street in front

VxB,60-64: 1835 descr to legislature by Thomas McElwee

cells communicate w/corridors only by small openings. orig privy pipes to common sewer allowed prisoners to communicate, but defect remedied. cells heated by warmed air in flues. light from circular glass in crown of vault (raking). wood floors. cells 11'9"d x 7'6"w. iron lattice + wood door to yard (18'x8', walls 11'6" high). 2d story-- "each prisoner is allowed an additional cell or bed-room. bed-stead can rear up against wall and fasten w/ staple. wood bedsteads; iron ones found inexpedient. stopcock in ea cell. 311 cells completed Jan 1835; rest nearly ready. edifice calculated to contain about 650. inadequacy of Fairmount water remedied by 35' dia well 25' deep, nest to furnace bldg 40 x 34', w/ 6 hp steam engine; to N is masonry reservoir 40' dia 10' high, apt above w/ 9 cedar cisterns for upper cells. apothecary shop, inspectors apt, hospital, warden's and domestics' gardens. food cooked by steam, but capacity so far only about 220 persons. appropriations March 1821 to April 1835 = \$772,600.69

Report of William Crawford, Esq., on the Penitentiaries of the United States (London, 1835). visit completed by opening letter, Aug 1834, [Teeters & Shearer place visits in 1833.] book printed March 1835. p. 10: heated air to cells from flues under corridor. 3 corridors now completed, others now erecting. those in upper cells near outside, rule in operation for 7 months at time of visit. deviations: blacksmiths, carpenters etc work locked up separately outside cells in small shops, or in association w/ outside artificer. when completed will hold 586, \$555K. too much spent on decorations. deficient in moral and religious instruction. no novelty or originality in plan or system. like system at Gloucester 40 years, or at Glasgow 5 yrs before ESP. appendix has plates of plan and front elev, section of block 7. plan: blocks are id'ed A-G clockwise, opposite to construction. all are shown akin to latest ones, w/ cardinal ones at 100 cells, diags at 136. each block is also described as containing 4 workshops. the plan of the admin bldg shows 3 apts for warden apt and corner inspectors rm at E, 3 deputy keepers' apts and corner clerk's rm at W; 3 recpt rms in near corner of superintendent's yard at W, privies in far corners of each yard. central hub described as reservoir and observatory; section descr as exec by JH at ESP, WSP, and Trenton. descr in app., pp. 1-14: apothecary's office over gateway; 2d flr W=infirmary, with sep entr. under central hub, 40' dia, large reservoir for supply of cells. over observatory are rms for turnkeys and storerooms. rooms in supts yard are for 1. undressing, haircut; 2. bathing; 3. uniform. early skylights conical. new ones 12 x 4 in. med report; letter from Warden SR Wood, re mental disease, Jan 1834. divine service described. food, clothing, descr. work. governance. inspectors' duties. partitions between beds in infirmary. NJ's intro, 1969: Crawford, 1788-1847, authorized by Home Office to produce report in 1831. was sec of the London Prison Discipline Socty.

AR7, Jan 1836: 69 arrived from Walnut St Jail 5 Oct 1835; presently 325 males, 19 females; since so many, appted female overseer; now 16 reconvicted to ESP, most having served only short sentences; need religious instructor, as Crawford noted in his report; labor not meeting its support, need capital 18k cost of maintenance, materials, 15k brought in; need more capital for mfg; B5,B6 now completed; B7 covered and plastered, has 136 cells, yard walls erected, will be ready in June

1836; Warden: too many idiotic--better for poor house, and insane- -need state asylum; no use for reform, work; discipline dealt with thru small privations of food; need more capital for mfg; right now can make contracts only with those who would furnish raw materials, late deliveries problematic.

AoA,74: 22 Mar 1836. \$15,000 for mfg, provided that articles are not sold to PA residents at lower prices than articles of like quality sold by others.

MMBI, 7 May 1836: fire in mill house on 20 April; joists burned, fell into engine room.

HEB,282: 1836. total state appropriation \$25,000 for bldgs & equip
A Massachusetts Man, Letters on the Comparative Merits of the Pa and NY Systems of Penitentiary Discipline (Boston, 1836). p33: 50 permanent officers at Sing-Sing @\$22K, incl \$7K for guards; \$16K at Auburn, incl \$5k for guards; in Jan 1835 12 officers at ESP, \$4500 in salaries, therefore Pa system expensive at outset, cheaper later. whole pro-Pa.

AR8, Feb 1837: improvement in crime situation in Pa due to public schools, H of Refuge, Moyamensing on separate confinement system, and ESP; punishments by loss of emplotment, food, dark cell--no whips or firearms used; need money for religious instructor; B7 now complete, 136 cells; now all authorized by legislature blt; \$8,000 over appropriation due to rise in prices; undue proportion of blacks in ESP vs pop.; 220/385 wm; 141/385 bm; 7 wf; 17 bf.; need for training & education for colored population; need sep confinement for those awaiting trial in counties; Walnut St Jail now closed, all state prisoners from ED come to ESP.

Demetz and Blouet report, Paris, 1837: they studied carefully Auburn, Wethersfield, Sing Sing, ESP, also viewed Boston, Balto, Washington, Richmond, Trenton; prisoners don't leave their cells till day of liberation; cells vast, well-aired, healthy, good light; ventilators constantly renew air; odorless places of ease (toilets); number on door serves as prisoner's sole designation; initial 4-8 days without books or work; p28: condemned have no communication w/ family or friends, nor even receive letters; absolute separation rather than absolute isolation; schedule, use of lamps; staffing; at first there was a common infirmary, but prisoners were later separated and were cured more quickly; a group of cells are thus destined to replace the infirmary, doors kept ajar; all prisoners treated the same; only twice have inspectors recommended pardons; inspectors req to provide religious instruction, but no salary, therefore impossible; 11 pieces justificatives, letters, charts, excerpts etc.; new p.1 after p145 begins report by Blouet, gov't architect; p55: ESP; reports total of 582 cells, but subtract 1/2 of 2d story cells in suites, =-118= 464 capacity: 114 (38+38+38) in B1,B2,B3; 232 (50+68+50+64,[4 innermost in B7 used as Kitchens]) on ground sty B4-7; 118 (25+34+25+34) on 2d sty B4-7; key to plans, sections (D&B give pl.23: overall plan & front elev' pl.24: plans of a few cells in B5; pl.25: section B5; pl.26: plans of a few cells of B7; pl.27: section B7; pl.28: int view of B7 from below; pl.29: int view B7 from above; pl.30: details cell doors, grilles, lamps, locking mechanism). offices [C] to left of main gate originally constructed as infirmary and lodge of officers; subbasement of this part of admin orig bakery; left court here [D] for recptn, bathing, personal goods storage of new prisoners; bldg [G] to E of warden's garden is dye workshop; bldg [H] to W of opp

yard are stables and coach hse; below central pavilion is vaulted room with heater at center; above: surveillance room with exterior balcony on the side of the old blocks; belvedere above where on can inspect the courts and roofs; ground & 2d floor planked in fir; linking corridors [K] for B1,B2,B3 plastered, certain others vaulted?; corridors B1,2,3 [L] paved with bricks and vaulted, no doors to cells; those in B4-7 flagged in silver-gray stone, vaulted in wood; some cell yards [Q] are already covered and serve as workshops; V betw B4 and B5 [5v4] has reservoir [S], fulling mill (foulerie) [T], steam engine room [U], cistern [V]; 6v5 has frame forge building [X]; 7v6 has frame woodworking shop [Y]; stairs in B5-7 [Z] are likewise poor constructions of wood; kitchens [a] for all prisoners are the first four cells (w/ intervening walls removed) of B7, w/ furnaces below; in B4-7 rounded rooms [b] at the start of each wing are unspecified depositories; in B4-7 near the start and end of each are heating vents [c]; at the ends of B1-B3 are [d], "hangars," some sort of frame outbuildings; [e] at the ends of all corridors, are buildings for the heaters; at the end of B4, [f] are frame structures for the laundry, and [g] are drying rooms; at the ends of radiating pipes in 1v2, 2v3, 3v4, 5v4, and 6v5 are [h], openings to cesspools; in the warden's garden and along the main pathway to the center are pumps [k]. Notable in the details of B5 and B7 are [E] the iron conductor open at two ends that served to stop the flow of hot air before this system was abandoned; [H] the wrought iron heated pipes waving their way across the middle of the cell floor in B5, at inner corner of floor in B7; [K] ventilation channels running in the far corners of the upper cells and into the yard walls; [S] ventilation flues rising from the inner corners of the cells and within the corridor walls; [c] vaulted basement corridors which formerly conducted hot air through canals [d] to the cells; [X] rod for operating cell skylights. Blouet's text of ESP, pp55-61, describes, notes front more appropriate to prison than administrative function; good granite front, admin bldg cut with great care; inner parts of irregular cut stone in a yellowish granite; cells vaulted in brick covered with whitewash; absolute isolation; prisoner doesn't leave cell until expiration of term; although later blocks 2 stories, could easily be three without inconvenience; some yards are covered as carpenters' shops; most prisoners prefer 2d story cells (double, but no external yards) to those below, with courts, which are cold and humid, for the sun never reaches past the high walls; the hardiest, however, like the courts, because they can exercise there; sick are brought to special cells in B4; the cell block most preferred is B7. The cells are burning in summer, cold & humid at other parts of year; not only do the high walls of the yard trap humidity and prevent air circulating, but the lack of cellars also promotes high humidity; the floor planks on the ground story cannot last more than 4 or 5 years; proposes windows in wall, where prisoner could see outside better, easier to operate, and possible for punishment by locking them closed in summer; all the doors open toward the center, the outer, wooden ones so placed that prisoners don't see out across the corridor, for they are left ajar; Warden Wood thinks a single wood door, covered with iron internally would do as well as the present ones; once a prisoner escaped by cutting through his wood door when the iron grate was left open, but he was caught on the roof; the doorways between the 2d story cells of a suite are too short for a long promenade; the prisoners would prefer that they were of a different size from the cells; the water pipes are fixed in a groove in the wall on the corridor side, and covered by a wooden plinth. The heating system is very complicated: at first, there was a hot air system, which [soon?] required underground tunnels w/ vaults, and channels up to cells; semivaults ameliorated the system, but not practicable: cells closest too hot, farther, too cold; what forced change was accident due to pipe, 20 prisoners almost asphyxiated; afterward: iron pipes, 4-part furnace below center?, but still frozen hands at far end; Dr. rec adding more tubes for distant cells, new ones have open pores to let some vapor escape, but after a year or 2, nothing escapes; English pipes now, 2 years ago, a pipe exploded, hurting several

prisoners. Ingenious sanitary facilities; water in toilets prevents communication; no odor; convicts watched during flushing; ventilation: removal of air rather difficult; cells whitewashed twice yearly by prisoners; 1 hr of promenades each day, into alternate yards; Warden: despite efforts, don't succeed entirely in preventing communication, esp through toilets when cleaned and through ventilators; silver gray stone in last corridors rather than brick because washes without leaving such humidity; warden wants all corridors vaulted in brick, wooden ones w/ ventilators would burn uncontrollably; central building: at first meant for reservoir, now presents a shocking mismatch of levels--but remedied on B7. Each guard has care of 30-40 cells; general silence observed, leather on wheels, wool socks over shoes?; Sunday services, door closed in each wing, minister well-heard; cost \$638,000 to erect, area stats given; if reform is possible, it will take place here.

aerial persp, drawing by Haviland c. 1837 at RIBA, labeled, "Pennsylvania State Penitentiary, Philadelphia/The First Prison erected /on the /"Haviland Plan" /of construction." "presented to ..."

AR9, Feb 1838: disproportionate mortality among black prisoners; 6% vs. white 1.8%; taking all Phila felonies w/ sentences of over 2yrs, all ED with over 1 yr; crime has decreased; 3/4 of all crime caused by intemperance; need H of Industry for sturdy indolent; considerable loss last year from business stagnation outside; contractors ceased to supply materials; prison built up stocks w/o sales; need power to borrow \$10,000; Warden: min 2 yr stay a good rule; vs. pardons; need certainty of punishment w/o hope of pardon. Phys: more sickness in colored than in white; debilitated by self-abuse; weaving employs 159, shoemaking 156, oakum- picking 33, 10 jobless.

Report of the Select Committee, relative to the employment of a teacher or moral instructor, in the Eastern Penitentiary. Mr. Hook, chairman, read in HR26 Feb 1838. p8. "It is true, the three blocks of cells that were first made, have no doors opening into the corridors from each cell, as the others more recently erected have. This fact is here brought to notice, as the inspectors and warden think, the alteration ought to be made in the old blocks, so as to conform to the more approved and more convenient plan of the new ones. The expense is estimated at about ten thousand dollars." not recd at present, but alt will be made. largest bldg in U.S. q&a follow. charts re Phila Co prison.

AoA,13: 3 Mar 1838. \$10,000 for payments of debts contracted in construction and completion; same sum loaned for debts to purchase raw materials for mfg, to be repaid from proceeds after two years.

VxB,74: 16 Apr 1838. moral instructor apptd, given salary

"The Eastern Penitentiary," colored litho by J C Wild, 1838, showing faceted, porched bldg in foreground, fence, small hse. central tower already has distinctive lantern, w/ cone, small cylinder, capping cone. [LCP]

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/1 [1838-40]:

calculation for heating pipes [1840?], NW, SW blocks, compared to "first plan"; comparison to quantity of pipe in old blocks, feet in proposed alts to all 7: 18,962 feet.
pipe order 1838, detailed from Morris, Tasker, & Morris, for hot water heating?

letter from M M Robinson, atty, New Orleans, to M L Bevan, an inspector ESP, 6 March 1840 re Perkins & his mode of warming, payment to him

response 16 Apr 40, saying communicate w/ state's aud general.

letter of David H Jenkins to SR Wood, 11 Nov 1838, remarks on heating apparatus, remark on unnecessary height of air vessel; filling apparatus w/ water, mention of boiler; considers position of pipes in wall; placement of furnace and boiler; free consultation.

AR10, Jan 1839: lg no of deaths partly attrib to "dissipated habits and diseased condition" of prisoners recd, esp colored, "of which we have more than any prison in the" U.S, excepting slave states. Larcombe, former Bapt minister, formerly taught in public schools, apptd moral instructor, started in Sept 1838. Pleas'd that state is to bld an Insane hospital for the poor. Warden: ESP has imperfections, but better than others. comments on quarrying at Sing Sing; New England, Auburn, have a better class of prisoners than ESP, Sing Sing. Pa poorly situated, touching 3 slave states, diseased, unskilled blacks. alteration in hot water pipes made in one block last summer; effective, agreeable temperature. no communicating, as formerly, through crevice by side of pipe. this change will be made in other blocks also. Phys: smallpox. response was appropriation of contiguous cells, nurses provided, purification of cells and clothing. most mental disorders due to masturbation. double liability of colored prisoners to disorders of mind. mortality by race stats, colored prison pop. vs. other states. moral instructor gives no. of visits.

Pa. Senate Committee, report [ESP: 2 March 1839], pub as "Documents accompanying the report of the Committee appointed to visit and examine into the affairs of the Eastern Penitentiary, in Journal of the Senate ... Pa. session of 1838-39, v.2 (Harrisburg, 1838-39), pp. 757-68, read in Senate 22 June 1839.

comm asked for info on other state prisons of US. list of 26 interrogatories dated 17 Jan 1839, incl ESP and WSP. ESP answers dated 2 March 1839. 22 reg officers, identified w/ salaries given; incl warden 2k, phys \$600, m.i. \$800, clerk 1k, pr overseers \$800 ea, also 7 employees paid not by state but by funds of inst; residing at prison are warden, female overseer and wagon driver. 562 cells. sum approp = \$657, 124; + \$16,160 from sale of city lots and old materials. 1835 recd 69 from Walnut St Jail; 1 Jan 1839 155 weaving, 148 shoemaking, 24 woolpickers, 20 sewing, 13 jobbing, 10 idle, 12 invalid, 15 sick. summer work sunrise to sunset, in winter sunrise to 8:30pm. they believe more than 1/2 return to society improved in character; so far all tolled, 17% foreigners. large recent increase in German prisoners, because came as paupers? average for 1837: maintenance=23 cents/day, labor=13.5; 1838: 23 and 13. depression in business of all kinds last 2 years has left earnings low, provisions high. meals described. punishments = deprivation of some food. if no improvement, dark cell w/ bread and water; in extreme cases straight jacket resorted to; principal manufactures: coarse boots, brogans, and shoes; cotton checks and cottonades, woolen negro cloths, plaid and plain lindseys. materials purchased, goods sold by warden. 600 vol library. board recently decides that each prisoner allowed pay for overwork upon discharge. phys adds notes. no of deaths; 2% white, 9% colored; pulmonary consumption is leading cause, w/10 deaths among white, 12 among black, chronic inflammation of lungs causes 19 deaths among black, none among white. 95 discharged in better health than arrived, 64 in worse over 9 years; others unchanged. disordered mind stats; mention of masturbation as cause; almost all cured, Bible and moral instructor. WSP reconstr compl in 1836; BA=76 cells, 7'6 x 15; BB=104 cells; both 2 story. also Conn State Prison, VT, MD, Mass.

AR11, Jan 1840: insanity & solitary confinement--we discover it more here because its' better detected under such circumstances. nothing in Pa. system to derange minds. too many worthless inmates w/o skills, labor can't be lucrative; need pre-trial separation too, in county prisons.

"The Eastern Penitentiary," colored litho by JT Bowen, 1840, [LCP], looks identical to J C Wild view, 1838.

AR12, Feb 1841: certainly more expensive to labor in cells than congregate brick making or stone cutting. need for lunatic asylums. now better county prisons at Phila, Chester, and Dauphin counties. importance of religious and educational training. too many pardons.

J. S. Buckingham, *America, Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive* (London, 1841), pp169-70. [x at PPC] says system is "of English birth" . . . "though it has certainly been brought to greater perfection in Philadelphia than elsewhere." cites report of Russell, 1837. says original built at Gloucester in 1790. quotes Beaumont & Toqueville: "Can there be a combination more powerful for reformation?"

AR13, Feb 1842: unemployment of the times. lots of convicts from Phila's thickly settled districts, unstable reward of their labor. 200 unoccupied cells. punishments- -bread & water for a week, no work, was most severe. training, then work, overwork reward at release. remedies to "erotic enervation."

AR14, Mar 1843: prostration of industrial activity [outside], crime increase expected, but didn't--ESP helped to prevent? visits of overseers (daily to serve meals, instruct in trades), warden, visiting clerics, inspectors (semi-weekly), official visitors. accounts, as usual, sent to auditor general; masturbation as cause of consumption.

VxB,74: 15 Apr 1843. federal prisoners can come

AR15, Mar 1844: enlarging program of teaching reading and writing. need to encourage reformed prisoners after release. importance of kindness to prisoners. need state institution for insane. good punishment = bad reformation; "mercenary scribblers" write malevolent detraction rather than entertaining a spirit of criticism and inquiry. Dr. chooses among infirm who need exercise in open air, work in garden. record of interrogation upon discharge. flannel undergarments. need for regular bathing of whole body. dampness in spring and fall, condensation on walls. other defects of construction--dark, bad ventilation. gentle heat from furnace? double cells better because can provide dormitory rm separate from working compartment. Phila white mortality 1.93%, back 2.7%; gloomy imprisonment has greater effect on blacks, esp urban blacks, who are less healthy, respectable than rural ones. "vicious inclinations" the principal "exciting cause of mental disease in this institution"; p34: why more insanity here? --because system discovers more eccentricity, others discourage it; solitude exacerbates existing insanity; must mitigate solitary confinement for the insane; no place to send insane.

VxB,74: 31 May 1844. pay moral instructor

AR16, Mar 1845: 46 pardons; crime reducing, vs. population, vs. Mass, NY; WSP stats; separate, not solitary confinement; almost hourly intercourse w/ overseers; Miss Dix visited all prisoners last year, system has her full confidence; since last year suitable bathing compartments have been completed, for weekly warm baths; uses escaped steam, at 90 degrees; 10 separate cells receive prisoners, 15 minutes each; 40 bathed per hour; officers in front of grated doors of bathing cells; invalid gardens; treatment judged individually; raising tomatoes, 6 gardens, 12 inmates. lights for prisoners in winter, allow reading until 9PM; more attention to instruction; visiting clerics, sheriffs; labor income-- \$16,000 from weaving, 18,000 from cordwaining (shoes); \$850 from picking wool and oakum; \$1268 from carpentry; all tolled, = \$712 more than subsistence; Physician: p36--Hartshorne gives final report, informative and frank. important alteration last winter in old furnaces, formerly trouble due to occasional inefficiency, temperature improved, gratifying success; so much that some prisoners opened skylights for ventilation; old wood plank floors, damp, decayed, replaced by raised, solid and waterproof floors, allows hot water pipes to traverse at lowest part of cell, in trough, communicating by means of old flue with air, covered with perforated iron plates, into cell--= best kind of heating, ventilating system; floors covered with coarse carpet on linseed soaked boards; outer cylinder enclosing waterbucket, with airtight lid, air tube into flue in upper part of wall; should be 1 hr exercise out of cells per day, but females have no such provision, since they are on 2d floor in double cells; hopes they will soon be on ground floor; every cell has tub, washbowl, soap, towels, unlimited supply of water, but not for bathing of whole body; bath tubs? no difference in treatment of colored, despite the "hypothetical opinion, lately broached, that separate confinement is especially injurious to the African race."; they need conclusive evidence to abandon their system; "vicious habit" also freely practiced in the congregate setting of the county prison; relative harmlessness of ESP re health; cells better ventilated, warmed, lighted more time for rest and recreation than many in class of industrial workers; confirmed lunatics given as much of a change in scene as separate system will allow; they need asylum; hereditary nature of their problem; they are innocent. p53: B1,B2,B3 far inferior in temperature, ventilation and light, to any others; improvements urged in them, make more suitable infirmary, put females on ground floors with yards.

Dorothea L Dix, Remarks on Prison and Prison Discipline, Boston, 1845, 104pp. p23 discipline maintained w/ little difficulty at ESP, 3 mo. record 1844, solitary cell, darkened cell; longest was for 7 days. only warden can order; irons sometimes; p57 ESP has chaplain by law who began in Sept 1838. only ESP provides sufficient gen and moral teaching. does not believe ESP annual reports misleading; p69n. letter from prisoner, 1844. shoes. good bed, food, heat, plants in yard; visited by Prison Socy weekly, inspectors twice a week; not everyone visited, but those who request it are; p72-73, most wicked have more difficulty w/imprisonment. discounts letters of Roscoe, observations of Dickens: D.'s "pages are certainly written with effect, but belong to the fancy sketches which have so much interested the readers of his attractive works." she spent 15 days studying it; no silence of dull repose w/ all the work going on; supports Pa system for societies like Phila, London. most Christian form; communication can't be stopped, but enough to produce evil.

AR17, Feb 1846: bathing apparatus for warm baths, p53-- frequent bathing now in place; distant visitors mentioned; system adopted at France, England, Prussia, Sweden, Austria; punishment=darkened cell; market fluctuations, need greater variety of labors; p28:need to repair

cell floors in first blocks erected, great inconvenience of their construction; need dry, pure air, this technology not well understood when erected, conseq. heating, ventilation "extremely defective" at ESP; now science knows how to fix this, as at Pentonville, "utmost perfection," 30 to 45 cubic feet of pure air can be thrown into each cell per minute, at a trifling cost; detail given of daily routine, when doors open, staffing, patrols.

VxB,74: 16 Apr 1846. re visitors.

AR18, Feb 1847: better county prisons; Haviland engaged for Reading; p50 ESP built when principles of hygiene were less well understood, defects in ground floor cells should be corrected within a few years; labor -\$3000 short of subsistence; comparative stats on Chester Co. prison, Sing Sing, Auburn, Clinton; ongoing decrease of crime

AoA,32: 18 Feb 1847. no sentence to expire betw 15 Nov & 15 Feb.; superseded by Commutation Act of 1901

AoA,57: 27 Feb 1847. all PA jails must make reports re condition on 31 Dec of prev year, by 1 Feb of next. list of conditions to be included.

AR19, Mar 1848: separate system no longer needs defense; concedes that sep. system more severe than congregate; too severe sentences lead to pardons; insane shouldn't be here; mortality 4.76% black, 0.98% white; 15 overseers and 3 watchmen; to date 1 escape; sentences now too severe; p46 religious instruction in ea corridor, 274 block services, 3280 visits.

VxB,74: 25 Apr 1848. re sums given dischargees

AR20, Mar 1849: \$50,000 for insane asylum passed last session, to be completed 1851 at Harrisburg; [Haviland designed, 1848]

An Inquiry into the Alleged Tendency of the Separation of Convicts, one from the other, to produce Disease and Derangement, by a Citizen of Pa (Phila., 1849), 160pp: p17, Demetz notes that he left France disposed against Pa system, but once seen, supported it. p49 enumerates visitations at ESP. testimony of Drs. Bache, Darrach ("disorganized lungs"). others, most from ARs. foreign adoption of Pa system.

AR21, Mar 1850: ESP sentences too severe, 7 years congregate preferable to 3.5 yrs in Pa system; B1,B2,B3 need repairs noted in prev report (AR17), new roof; avg stay, white: 2 yrs 8 mos, black: 3 years 3 mos; Phys: mode of heating defective, in cold, insufficient heat; prisoners + bedding wet from condensed moisture; flooding of floors once per week leads to consumption; ventilation defective; yard doors closed 22 hrs per day; privy odors intolerably offensive; lime chloride, tight covers help, but cess pipes need washing more than once per day; outside smell of poudrette (dried night soil) factory a few yards away offensive, esp in NE wind; insufficient light in cells; 1/3 of prisoners are idle, or pursue stultifying and unnecessary work of oakum + wool picking; p21 Pentonville authorities believe sep system can't be used for more than 12-18 mos, but intelligent

administration allows much longer; most unhealthy labor is shoemaking, followed by weaving; exercise yards not much used; damp walls, no sun; should be converted to workshops or superior, gymnastic exercise yards should be built further away; machines for erect shoemakers; sick should get outdoor activity; at present, unhealthy must either continue to work, go to the infirmary to be idle, or go to one of the old blocks, where he is profitless to the Inst. p24, for colored boys a sentence of 3 years is almost tantamount to death; p26: various estimates of social intercourse very exaggerated, avg daily does not exceed ten minutes; this is "quite too little"; music-beneficial, each prisoner should be given instrument[!]; prisoners kept ignorant of families & newspapers; allow visits, newspapers, letters. p34--self- abuse's ill effects have been exaggerated. "In truth, all things considered, I look on the [ESP] as a proud moment of the wisdom and foresight of its benevolent founders; but it would be too much to expect from them such perfection in all its management and details as could not be improved by twenty years experience." --R.A.Given, phys., then 5.5 years at ESP.

undated "Visitor's Ticket," EP, w/ persp, "admittance from 1 until 5 o'clock P.M." [glossy at Presev coaltn]. second version, also at LCP, w/o "visitors ticket" or EP.

AR22, Jan 1851: progress in state lunatic asylum will help; healthy improvements made in administration last year; exercise in open air as cure and preventative; water from Spring Garden WW now ample (Fairmount WW wasn't elevated enough, had depended on well and reservoir), with well, sufficient to cleanse all blocks at all times; religious newspapers now allowed; changes in ventilation planned to allow fresh air without change in temperature; failure of slate roofs of B1,2,3, boards defective, walls unfit; 2 wings partially abandoned, 3rd partially used; repair or improve; B4-7 should be covered with slate instead of present shingles, make fireproof; most sentences now 3 yrs or less, more appropriate; deficiency in labor product; more cane seating rather than oakum picking; elevated bench provided shoemakers.

AR23, Feb 1852: B1,2,3 covered with Pa slate, inferior, fir only for use as workshops; make shingled roof of B4-7 fireproof, use metal; fires in neighborhood on N sd of wall threaten bldgs within; attach house to present steam engine for cooking and pumping; B4-7 contain nearly all prisoners (310 on 31 Dec 1851). fix disproportionate sentences; divide felonies into degrees, esp first time offenders (12-18 mos maximum); labor \$5000 from weaving, \$5100 from cordwaining, \$1300 from cane seating; \$900 from carpentry; \$800 from tailoring, \$500 from blacksmithing, \$90 from tinsmithing, \$60 from oakum and wool-picking; 14/18K of support covered by labor. Phys: certain class of convicts cannot take isolation w/o risking insanity; need limited association in workshops; modified Pa system; would prefer increased assoc w/ overseers, but too expensive. p27: excess of insanity here vs. congregate as ESP now administered; hygienic errors at date of erection not unusual; defective; improved by bath houses for bathing every two weeks or oftener; drying house for damp clothes; flannel underwear; better ventilation-- ventilation skylight were frequently nailed shut to keep prisoners from communicating; more emphasis on ventilation now, skylights, both wooden doors often open; need "vacuum, or mixed system," as at Blockley; defective heating system, despite Hallway's efforts, Nov 1850; prev limited water meant toilet flushing only 2 or 3 times weekly; seat covers imperfect; now w/ unlimited water, flush daily, better seat covers. outdoor employments for invalids; since 1847 walks while discussing, apothecary abolished; fewer oakum pickers; shoemakers now stand erect; better diet; old blocks now abandoned except for some

turbulent insane (warden Halloway moved others to 5th block gallery); old blocks had largest yards, now used by female prisoners for exercise, they never before enjoyed such a privilege; should be reduced sentences, minors no more than 1 year; infirmary cells now better furnished; music, current events now allowed, name now used, not no., visits from family; more appropriate books, officers now better intercourse w/ prisoners, more reformatory, less mechanical; recs giving tobacco to prisoners; tis is the "Alma Mater of the separate system of imprisonment."

AoA,16: 4 May 1852. earlier appropriations to ESP continued as permanent fund for proper employment of prisoners, to be continued from year to year.

AoA,66: 4 May 1852. \$10,000 for grading and curbing adjoining street; maintaining building; altering and improving parts of building for "suitable accommodation of prisoners, whose mental or physical condition requires, in the opinion of the Inspectors, a temporary relaxation of the separate confinement system"; if any of the prisoners should be so markedly insane "as to render their continued confinement [at ESP] improper and their removal to the State Lunatic Hospital necessary to their restoration," submit to a board for decision; they can be returned when better. [repealed by Act of 1874]

AR24, Feb 1853: labor only slightly below subsistence costs; \$1900 for culvert, paid to commrs of Spring Garden, to take away waste water; developing neighborhood around prison reduced natural outlet; \$10k appropriation used for used in part for new roofing B1,2, altering and improving B1; reminder about roofing danger B4-7, could use fireproof paint or wash but prefer to slate them; labor, 81 weavers, 60 shoemakers, 46 cane seaters, 19 woodworkers, 4 blacksmiths, 13 wash, bake, and cook for blocks, 1 picking oakum, 15 unemployed; only 220/283 considered productive; earn 13k/18k cost of subsistence.

AoA,16: 2 May 1853. \$10,000 for necessary repairs at ESP.

M F P Soldan, Examen ... (NY, 1853). lists nos of visitors ea year. 1830: 156; 1835: 1108; 1840: 3385; 1845: 2603; 1850: 4449; 1853: 5569. states 582 cells.

AR25, Feb 1854: culvert finished; B1,2,3 corridors remodeled; new slate roofs installed; cells enlarged, made suitable for any use; additional light, improved ventilation; repairs soon to be completed in B2,B3; 2 escapees last year, cunning, both recaptured.

AR26, Feb 1855: 2 cases of suicide; p15: B1,B3 done, 2d in progress; inspectors about to put in gas, cheaper vs. oil and candles, will cost less than \$1500; discipline: 1 shower bath, 13 dark cell or bread + water for a few days.

PSA, RG15, slot 6-1745, box 3, Prison admin recs, journals
3rd block journal, 1855-69, mentioned chairmaking work done, removals, weather, varnishing, overseers bk. visits; removed from B7 to learn chairmaking; (Cassidy the overseer); coal gas overcomes one inmate.

WDJ, 1 Jan 1856: childbirth to mulatto woman, Ann Miller, #3280, 285 prisoners in ESP.

visitors, incl Mr Vaux. Saml Caley only mem PPS to visit "regularly and faithfully" during the past year. others "very irregular and infrequent in their attendance."
notes on weather, religious services, visitors, events w/ prisoners.

WDJ, 7 March 1856: hrruying printer along on annual report; urged Vaux to push Ways & Means of Pa Legislature for approp.

WDJ, 17 March 1856: artilce in yesterday's Sun Dispatch by TAR (Thos A. Roe, guard 5.5 yrs, discharged last June for unfaithfulness. claims frequent association of 6-8, men associated often for profitable labor. overlooks fact of 1852 legislation permitting "a temporary relaxation of the seaparte confinement system" in cases "whose mental or physical condition requires it." "the separate system has been as rigidly and faithfully maintained . . . as it was under any of my predecessors since the institution of shop and garden labor." 3-4 men w/ gardner. only 1 of sound mind. 2 men together at work in varnishing shop at end of B2 or B3, 1 sound 1 unsound. strict sep in B7,6,5,4,1, and in workshops, except where unsound w/ sound.
names given with prisoner nos.

AR27, March 1856: has litho view by convict #2954, w/ P.S. Duval; 10k repairs nearly complete; gas from gas works now in use for lighting; depression of industry, higher cost of food; evil young men largely from Phila; to date 340/3019 reconvicitions; "course of practical philanthropy"

AoA,47: 13 May 1856. accounts needed by 1 March ea. year instead of 1 Feb.

WDJ, 18 Sept 56: 3436, Luther Cobb, noisy, prevented others near him from sleeping, removed to B2;

WDJ, 28 Sept. 56: religious services in all "the occupied blocks."

WDJ, 20 Oct 56: removed prisoner form B5 to B2 for talking.

WDJ, 4 Nov. 56: 3404 so excited, had to move her from women's dept to B2.

WDJ, 22 Nov 56: 3463, Mary Harrigan, chilbirth; admitted 10 Oct.

WDJ, 3,4 Dec 56: difficulty pumping water to galleries; lower valve worn; piston rod stuffing box worn;

WDJ, 15 Dec. 56: removed 3350 to B2 for impertinence and idleness;

WDJ, 17 Dec. 56: new valve works well

WDJ, 19 Dec 56: 3427 to B2 for refusing to work and breaking up furniture.

WDJ, 7 Feb 1857: 3428 to B2 for assaulting his keeper.

WDJ, 11 Mar. 57: 3443 placed in dark cell for wasting material and putting it privy pipe; let out 17 Mar.

AR28, March 1857: larger deficiency than last year, esp in shoemaking, cane seating, and cost of introducing gas; religions of prisoners: methodist 28%; R.C.: 22%; German Lutheran 16%; Presby 12%; Episc 6%; Quaker 0.93%. about 15% Black.

WDJ, 10 Aug 57: bottom of a large water tank gave way into hot water tank below; causing overflow; bathing suspended until repair.

WDJ, 11 Aug 57: preparing new pipe in B6.

AoA,108: 1857. \$3,000 appropriated for repair to bldgs; \$2,000 appropriated for paving

WDJ, 29 Jan 1858: 3738 to dark cell in B2 for communicating and highly improper language to overseer;

WDJ, 19 Feb 1858: removed 3546 from B4 to B2, having become insane from masturbation.

WDJ, 19 March 1858: man from B7 to dark cell in B2 for idleness and impudence to keeper; another to dark cell in B5 for furnishing a file to 3117 with which to make his saw.

AR29, March 1858: monetary troubles affect labor value, but higher objects to gain in treatment; 10.08% have returned to ESP on 2nd conviction; financial embarrassment when Bank of Pa. closed doors, got 4k out, lost 7k; prostration of shoemaking, caning; visits of Prison Society weekly of semimonthly; repairs and new pipes, hot water tubes; list of salaries.

AoA,17: 21 Apr 1858. \$1,000 for paving 22nd St, along western side ESP.

AR30, Feb 1859: labor--"the demand for the peculiar kind of work within the scope of our employments has been limited."; bldgs now surrounded by dwellings; one municipal institution has been removed, yielding its place to houses; perils from fire, some corridor roofs need to be recovered; funds for constant repairs necessary; over past 5 years, 36,898 visitors (approx 20/day), citizens and strangers, not including business visits nor friends and relatives of prisoners--allowed under proper restrictions; each of 15 overseers has about 40 prisoners under his inspection; new streets don't coincide with boundary walls, must purchase fractional remainders; parts of salaries now supported by prison labor.

WDJ, 14 July 1858: old boiler at the mill house again leaking; obliged to do cooking at wash house; over ten years in use, completely worn out, new one indispensable.

WDJ, 5 June 1859: escape attempt of 3850 and 3992.

WDJ, 7 July 1859: 3848 to dark cell for impudence to warden, gave him also a shower bath.

WDJ, 5 Dec 1859: removed 4039 from B2 where she had been 1 wk for disturbing the block.

AoA,17: 1859. \$2423 for necessary repairs.

AR31, Feb 1860: separate system now tested and confirmed; p23: need repairs of roofs B4-7, contain 367/388 prisoners, make fireproof; some of money meant to help pave Corinthian Ave was lost in B of Pa failure; want more money for gas generally through prison; expended in 1859 \$356 for new locks, \$292 for gas fixtures, \$233 for furnaces and chimneys, \$672 for carpenters' work; case studies on deaths;

WDJ, 17 Oct. 1860: prisoner attacks overseer with club; dark cell & irons.

VxB,75; AoA,33: 31 Mar 1860. penitys for sentence 1 yr or more, otherwise convicts remain in counties; no terms to expire 15 Nov to 15 Feb.

AR32, Mar 1861: pop presently 464; includes one daguerreotypist; over past 5 yrs, 71 have come from H of Refuge; proposed early release of young offenders when inspectors judge fit; started proceeding on roofs, then got appropriation; B4 roof slated; no prison in U.S has been self-sustaining for 3 consecutive years; neighboring streets, Comm partly liable for grading, curbing, and paving; those on E and north will soon be graded; p49, marked increase in prisoner population as % of genl pop; we'll soon need more space; number is largest since 435 in Jan 1840; cells very nearly all occupied; recent increase general through N and Western states; let's use abatement for good behavior, as abroad; gratification about slating appropriation for B4-7; [total c. 480 cells: B4,B6:50+25; B5,B7:68+34; B1=50,B2=38,B3=38, =480]; roofs over reservoir and engine house very bad; coping and yard walls need masonry repairs; wareroom and stable need slate roofs; shed roofs of lower ranges, w/ skylights, need repairs; coping of ext wall needed; roofing of B4-7, corridors of B1,B2,B3 by R. Evans, M. Cahill, skylights & ventilators, came to \$7504; unprecedented increase of prisoners, many unskilled.

WDJ, 6 Feb 1861: dryhouse fire; inadequate head of water for hose from movable engine; attached to staem p;ump at millhouse, better. engineer Mr Rodgers. \$300 damage.

WDJ, 2 March 1861: escape of 4335 of Geo L. Black, opened yrad door, thence to dye house, used yarn there for scaling front bldg, successfully.

WDJ, 12 April 1861: "began building" ??

AoA,60: 1 May 1861. warden to keep record on violation of rules.

VxB,75: 1 May 1861. commutation law (unconstl)

Minutes of the Acting Committee, Pa. Prison Society, v.5, 1861-67, HSP, p. 59, 16 May 1861, "The library has been removed to the upper story of the Rotunda, handsome fixtures have been put up, and now there is room for about 3000 volumes."

WDJ, 4 June 1861: looms in B6 and B7 nearly all idle, contractor Selfridge having failed.

WDJ, 27 July 61: attack by prisoner in B2, "where there are no inside doors." overpowered and removed to "one of the Old Cells in same block."

WDJ, 1 Aug 1861: visit by Prince Napoleon and his suite.

WDJ, 13 Nov 1861: got steam heat in lower floor of B4, answers well.

AoA,17: 1861. \$15,000 appropriated for necessary repairs

AR33, Mar 1862: desirable to exclude females; cost would accommodate a far larger number; give them a separate institution; Act of May 1846 laid out College Ave (from May 1848 Corinthian Ave); cutting of road left irregular; want appropriation to erect gasworks here; cost \$5000, save 50% per year; discussion of abatement law; hastily passed; p43 individualized treatment; most here was 485; account of system, arrangements, including details on diet; escape, 3 March 1861, negligence of overseer, open yard door, over front wall; exercise 1 hr in summer, less in winter; labor unfavorable--failure of manufacturer who furnished employment for our looms for 5 years; many idled, more burden on counties; many unemployed hands; 4/5 come here untrained; successful experiment of heating cells B1,B2,B4 by steam instead of hot water, now 60-68 degrees even on coldest days; more manageable, more certain, more economical; want \$5k to put it in B5-7; need buildings for boilers; [anyway], all heating pipes in B5 and B6 gallery need renewal; new building erected summer 1861 "embracing a wash house, drying room, etc. to replaced those destroyed by fire in Jan 1861; notes on diet, commutation law.

WDJ, 17 Mar 1862: shower bath and discipline for attacker on keeper.

AoA,108: 1862. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1862. total state appropriation \$1,750 for bldgs & equip

VxB,94: 1862-71, 10 yrs, 114,440 genl visitors.

AR34, Feb 1863: classification fails due to averages; Pa system allows for individuality; punishment to 283 prisoners over 11 years, 189 for communication etc., 44 for attempting to escape; Brown St soon to be graded; want to manufacture gas on the grounds, cost about \$3000; two heating experiments with steam in pipes, less than a ton of coal per day to heat 136 cells and 2 corridors; now proposed to heat remaining 2 corridors; alterations required in the reservoir--still too high to be reached by city water; repairs needed, water-tight chambers instead of wooden tanks; arrangement to heat B7 (largest) by steam instead of hot water last year went well, B5 and B6 remain to undergo this desirable change; want legislative funds to renew woodwork; p43: Pa. "has just cause to point to her system of penitentiary discipline. It can now be fairly claimed for it that no improvement has yet been adopted in any country that was not initiated by this Commonwealth, and the wisdom of her law makers."; business of cotton weaving ceased, not a single loom in operation; 15- 20 doing woolen goods, not good rates; shoemaking main source of income; caning, 25-30 men, will never be very productive, but good activity; average of mortality less than any other prison here or in Europe.

AoA,18: 14 Apr 1863. appropriation of \$3,000 for securing ample supply of fresh water; \$2,500 for manufacture of gas for lighting;

WDJ, 25 Oct 63: 4557 to one of old cells in B2 as he threatened to make trouble.

WDJ, 28 Oct 63: eel from reservoir stuck in pipe stops water in 3 old blocks, then water flows, can now turn on heat in them.

WDJ, 31 Oct 63: bricklayers completed their work on the reservoir this afternoon.

AoA,108: 1863. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1863. total state appropriation \$7,250 for bldgs & equip

AR35, Mar 1864: stats for 35 years; appropriations last year included \$3000 for securing supply of fresh water; then discovered that changes in the kitchen (demolished) and bakehouse (nearly demo) contiguous to the old reservoir required, build a new fireproof stone kitchen and bakehouse, and largest reservoir in any bldg in state, w/ 10 days supply of water; 41'8" dia, 24' deep, 250,000 gallons; conducted under a civil engineer of known ability who died suddenly; lien filed against state for Corinthian Ave road work, but no benefit from pipe there yet; inflation troubles; separate bldgs for females, elsewhere?; 20f cost the same as 50m; p21: diseases of the mind are becoming more frequent, "excitement of the day" blamed; valuable improvements completed last year, new kitchen, bakery, engine and boiler room, reservoir for water from Spring Garden WW, does away with old decaying tanks and steam engine (still available when SG WW fails?); old pipes for hot water heat in B5 had small diameter, became encrusted over time; need funds to replace them with steam pipes; need work on yard doors, copings; visits, 10/day by m.i., 21 per year per prisoner; interviews at entry and discharge: "even the most callous have been moved to tears; cumulative stats on reconvicitions, crime vs person, property, race.

WDJ, 7 March 1864: escape attempt, by tunnel

VxB,67: 1872 [1864] reservoir has brick inner wall, outside stone; wall 3'thick, bound w/ iron hoops 3' apart. covered w/slate w/ ventilator at top.

AoA,108: 1864. \$10,000 appropriated for water

HEB,282: 1864. total state appropriation \$12,500 for bldgs & equip

AR36, Feb 1865: mortality about equal to Charleston State Prison, Mass., probably best in the congregate system; boiler and new pipes put in B5 last summer, B6 will be done next; nonassociate system.

AoA,108: 1865. \$5,900 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 22 March 1865. total state appropriation \$10,150 for bldgs & equip

AR37, Mar 1866: average sentences now higher, more serious crimes; appropriation for covering cell yard walls not yet expended; will soon be no more room, currently 500 cells, will need a year to build new corridor; visitors still coming from all parts of the world; 75,785 have come since last year (?!); "the only penitentiary in the world in which the separate system has been carefully tried," wider adoption awaits rise in penal science, when prisons are managed other than by profit and loss; p66: ESP now has 153 prisoners who had served in the army; extreme terms of imprisonment, greater than 5 yrs, less reformatory than shorter ones (or hard crimes are done by hardened criminals); hope of pardon mars effect, must have short but certain sentences; p86: improvements, per Act of 22 March 1865, \$10,190: new boiler house & boiler for warming B6, last to be so provided for; steam system more certain and economical than old hot water system (spent \$4,230); "the decaying, unsightly frames, which pertain to the first and second blocks have also been removed, and good, plain, substantial, brick edifices now occupy their former site." (\$1,059 spent on new building, block 2 :p107); fireproof building connected with that at the end of the third block, for storage of paints, other flammable substances (spent \$1,471); yard doors, walls, need repair, pointing; large influx of insubordinate and unproductive from refuse of military camps and hospitals

VxB,75; AoA,53: 16 Apr 1866. tobacco permitted, regulated

WDJ, 9 June 1866: fire on coping of wall from burning in yard; shingles mentioned there re earlier such fire.

HEB,282: 1866. total state appropriation \$650 for bldgs & equip

AR38, March 1867: noticeable increase in crime last year; influence of rural migration to city; p13: "the theory of the Pennsylvania system of Penitentiary discipline rests on the philosophy of the individual and personal relation of each convict to this system"; p17:"It is proper to state that there were on the first of January, 1867, 569 prisoners in the Penitentiary. The number of cells is 540."; a temporary necessity of putting more than one in some cells; for those of low mental capacity there was no punishment but restraint; their association harmless, but prejudicial to the system; special report to legislature advising enlargement of B1; need state institution for criminal feeble-minded; labor, pp67, 102: 128 caning, 169 shoes, ? winding yarn; 108 weaving, ? shoe-fitting, ? jobbing, ? chairmaking, 30? idle, 21 woodworking [conflict in nos.]; 20 women principally make and mend clothing; all labor is manual; special stat section for 246 "army prisoners"; warden: 569 at one point reached 574; 1 escape; rapidity with which nos. increased; most of increase in pop. from counties other than Phila; "separate system still maintains its wonted superiority to others"; now more than 30 yrs since last cells completed, woodwork decayed, repairs needed; some county prisons erected on Pa system w/i last 10 years, reduces no. to ESP; Appendix: by adapting our resources for temporary accommodation we can fit 535, but now have 570; need 2d story on B1, increase its length like B7, add 8 cells to B2,B3, create 104 new cells total; in 17 mos. would house 630 convicts, cost \$167,000.

WDJ, 22 July 1867: 5396 &5397 in same cell prepare escape, caught, sent to dark cell.

WDJ, 29 Oct. 1867: disciplinary cells still in B2

HEB,282: 1867. total state appropriation \$650 for bldgs & equip

AR39, Mar 1868: p25 serious excess of prisoners over capacity, unremedied; epidemic of crime, but Pa. not worst; charts on prisoners here and 1856 report identify no. 2954 as Quaker umbrella maker, convicted at age 26 in 1852 of 2d degree murder; discharged 1860; warden: need greater accommodations; need work for looms; phys: rush from the ranks of a disbanded and diseased soldiery; p104: insanity caused by self-abuse, cured.

AoA,108: 11 April 1868. \$2,000 appropriated for repair to bldgs; \$43,000 for alteration to blocks.

WDJ, 6 June 1868: 5680 & 5912, "who occupied the same cell on the Sixth Gallery (black men) got into an altercation . . ."

HEB,282: 1868. total state appropriation \$45,650 for bldgs & equip

AR40, March 1869: 1829-68: 4 escapes, compared to other states; p30: WSP argues that sep system injurious to ignorant; p34: special committee on alts and repairs, \$3k given when 167 asked for; 24k expended adding 20 new cells, yards, pipes, to B1, finished, roofed in, plastered, doors and yard walls, paving of corridor, not yet; these new cells no doubt most complete and perfect yet erected at any penitentiary; "had the services of Mr. Cassidy, one of the overseers, who superintended the work, and made all the working plans, thus saving the expense of an architect; well done; Pa system still best, unaffected by political or party vicissitudes; crowded; army prisoners; p108: "the necessity of putting more than one in a cell, as has been the case for the last year or more, has only served to make the wisdom of isolation the more apparent; highest no, 13 Feb, =672; many here should be at asylum or almshouse; depression in cotton and wool industries; manual labor disadvantage vs. industrial production; p112: addtn to B1 approaching completion, 20 cells 8x16', 11' high; wanted to use prison labor, but want of archtl knowledge; flagstone floors on wood sleepers; will be ready this summer; p116 1 case of severe mental derangement clearly originating in self-abuse.

AoA,108: 1869. \$3,700 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1869. total state appropriation \$4,350 for bldgs & equip

VxB,76: 21 May 1869. commutation law reenacted.

VxB,93: 1869-72, 3 yrs, 11,275 letters sent, 18,911 rcvd by prisoners.

AR41, March 1870: p32: entire satisfaction w/ new cells; comparison of state stats; still only 4 escapes to date compared to 41 in Mass., ESP slightly higher deaths, suicides (12); avg sentence of 2.5 yrs half that of Mass; 8% vs 1% committed 2d time.

AoA,108: 1870. \$1,600 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1870. total state appropriation \$2,600 for bldgs & equip

First Annual report of Board of public Charities, 1 March 1871 (Hbg, 1871). estab by act 24 Apr 1869; organized on 1 Dec 1869. visit to ESP 18 Dec 1869; p.xxiii: presently 560 cells; ESP did not respond to q's.

AR42, Mar 1871: commutation law went into effect 22 July 1869; since then 363 released under it, only 28 by expiration of sentence; a 10-yr sentence can be reduced at least 23 mos; need timely money for repairs, increased accommodations; "It is not possible now to give each convict separate rooms, and no option is believed to exist by the Inspectors to refuse to receive those sentenced and delivered at the prison"; counties should erect prisons on sep system for lesser crimes, shorter sentences, females; p46 pressure to relocate?, not yet; "The neighborhood surrounding the Penitentiary has been, by common consent devoted to public institutions; 3 of largest [ESP, Hse of Refuge, Girard College] plus [Corinthian Ave] water basin; 1 leaving wouldn't change things much; prisoner stats by nationality; warden: tried to place together those whose association will produce the least evil; doubly deplored; lack of employment for looms; "there are very few of the mechanic arts that can be pursued with which we can successfully compete with labor outside"; stats prove no problem with insanity, he tells NYorkers.

AoA,107: 1871. \$1,000 appopr for bldgs

AoA,108: 1871. \$2,360 appropriated for repair to bldgs; \$2,210 for introduction of gas

Second Annual report of Board of public Charities, 4 Jan 1872 (Hbg, 1872), pp25, 129. Act of 11 Apr 1868 approp for addtl cells B1. now 562 cells, 340 on ground, 222 in gallery; 31 are double (17x12), rest 7.6x12. 35 mins exercise daily in yards. many w/ flowers, vogs; gallery cells are for short-sentenced prisoners. no exercise; no funerals; library has 3533 vols; more details on operation; pp129ff charts.

AR43, March 1872: 15% too feeble in mind for moral teachings, 25% no interest in them; 1209 tons of coal consumed in 1871, 5.5 miles of steam pipes, 650 gas burners; ventilation of each cell regulated by occupant; 3 escapes during 1871, were cleaning cells, went through sewer, soon captured; p9: B1 improvement almost complete; since 1829 no repairs or improvements to warden's apts or inspectors rooms, or front buildings generally; now done, room built for recption of convicts (formerly kept in room of gatekeeper with only one guard; new room now ready for use; p24: govts of Belgium & Italy making progress toward Pa system; we've not overlooked objections, carefully investigated each; correspondence with family, books and newspapers; inspectors grant special permits for visitors; 1871 sends more to WSP, 27 removed, but still overcrowded here; p103, necrology by race.

AoA,108: 1872. \$2,000 appropriated for repair to bldgs; \$3,600 for alteration to blocks.

HEB,282: 1872. total state appropriation \$6,100 for bldgs & equip

VxB,69-70: 1872 [1869-70] 20 new cells in B1, blt 1869-70, 8'x16 d, 12' high. skylight 5'x12". yards 8x14', wall 11' high. better heat and ventilation; steam heat from boiler at end of block, serves

B1 and B2. drinking water tap. privy flooded daily. gas between certain hrs. doors slide in grooves, designed by Cassidy. model cell design.

VxB,64-: description 1872

gatekeeper at western side of entrance. double gates never opened at once. esd front bldgs for warden's family, Inspectors' room. west= resident Physcn, clerk. 30' carriage & footway bordered by flowers & grass.

photo shows B1,2,3 w/ thin linking corridors, 7 w/ curved beginning much closer to core; 2 sty structure between 3&4, another betw 4&5, big chimney nr start of 2. center bldg 40' dia, 2 stys w/ ext gallery. on top lantern (or cupola) & lookout (ext gallery). lantern has 8 20" reflectors for gas light for nighttime. 1829-72: 9 escapes, 6 retaken.

Grist Mill over Cook house & boiler room; engine for mill 10hp, erected 1834, was for pumping water from large well into reservoir, still does so when needed.

Carpenter shop (and wood storage) betw B3&4, 50x25', 2 stys, can become hosp for contagious diseases in a few hrs. upper sty 12' high.

Adjng reservoir is kitchen, bakehouse, flour mill, 14' dia. well between reservoir & kitchen, pumped by steam when city water too low. heat from steam boilers at end of corridors. extra steam used for prisoners' bathhouse, & to heat center bldg and library. steam for heating replaced hot water. 650 gas burners for light in cells.

At end of B7, Wash room 25x25', drying room 25x30', ea. 15' high; these flank boiler room 25x20', 11' high. washing machine w/ cranks turned by 4 men.

Receiving rm for convicts at west side of main entrance. escape proof. examined, bathed, clothed. wear cap when taken to cell.

B1=50 cells; 368' long, corridor 10' wide, 21' tall. old cells 7'6"x12'd, 14' high; 20 new cells, blt 1869-70, 8'x16 d, 11' high.

B2=38 cells; 268' incl corr to central bldg; block = 180',10' wide, 21' tall

B3=20 cells; 18 double cells 17x12', 12' high, used as shops. B4=136 cells [sic]; 2 stys; 268' long; 50 cells on ground, 50 on 2nd; ground cells 7'6"x15, 11 high; 2d = same, but 12' high. B5=136 cells; 362' long, 10' wide, 33' high; cells same as B4. B6=100 cells, 268'x10'x33'h corridor, cells as B4.

B7=136 cells; cells 7'6"x16,11' high. corridor =365', 10' on ground floor, 15' wide on 2d, 38' tall; all 2 story blocks have 1st floor yards only, some 2d story cells are double (cells in one) for "special use."

AoA,90: 5 Apr 1872. no County prison or almshouse may be erected without plans approved by Board of Public Charities, copy to remain w/ Sec of the Commonwealth.

BPC3, Jan 1873. pp28-32, 129 (labor), 184-193 (combined stats). for 1871 legis appropriated \$2360 for repairs to buildings, \$2210 for introduction of gas. library has 6268 vols. 27 punished in 1871 w/ dark cell, bread and water.

AR44, March 1873: gas works still not approved; flour ground here, saving money; no machinery in trades here; visits from family members individually reviewed; size of reports reduced, but stats still prepared; warden: 3 days in Idler's cell for incorrigible--no activity, reduced food, 3 blankets; used about 15 times; still duplication in cells, some of larger with 3 people,

generally invalids excused from labor; letters and visits permitted; no. 6917 killed in his cell by cellmate.

AoA,108: 1873. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1873. total state appropriation \$2,000 for bldgs & equip

BPC4, Feb 1874. p22 memorial from inspectors, dated 11 March 1873 on subject of increased accommodation. "The increase from 1865 to 1870 arose from exceptional causes." need more room. only 1/5 had served in army or navy.

AoA,108: 1874. \$1,000 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1874. total state appropriation \$1,500 for bldgs & equip

AoA,48: 27 May 1874. inspectors apptd by Govr instead of Supreme Court as since 1829.

AoA,35: 8 June 1874. free tobacco.

AR45, Feb 1875, for 1873 and 1874: review of legislative history; cost per diem per prisoner; amended Pa constitution means Govr appts inspectors instead of Supreme Court; now ESP the only one instituted on Pa system of prison discipline; "It need hardly be suggested that in these forty- five annual reports the student, the scientist, the statesman, the legislator, and the philanthropist will find evidence..."; p94, employments, 86 idle among new admits; warden: financial conditions reduced our sales this year; phys: no. 6694, asthma, produced by masturbation; no. 7032, debility, "persistent masturbation was the sole cause of his death"; this year witnessed great interest from all over the world; names several countries; suffering from depressed conditions of the times; greatest number here at once 697; phys: diet spelled out; old mental statistics not reliable; changes in stats coincident w/ changes in physician; insanity in prison vs. gen population; p209, masturbation decreasing; drugs don't work, but intimidation and argument do; nervous condition produces both masturbation and later mental disease :Wm White, phys.; Appendix re Charlestown, Mass State prison.

BPC5, Feb 1875. pp92ff. 5 inspectors currently apptd by Supreme Court, but will have to be provided for under new constitution (judges will not be able to appoint). prisoners work 8 hrs/day in winter, ten in summer. system of overwork was estab 5 June 1852. convicts receive 50% of what is above their task, the other half going to their county. 30-40 convicts engaged in cooking, baking, washing, cleaning, jobbing. They labor in separation, except smith work and shoe cleaning; those who refuse to work are deprived of a portion of their food. can spend overwork themselves or send to family. tobacco can be purchased. large majority use it. \$1500 approp for repairs. punishments: 24 dark cell uses; 2,428 meals stopped for 353 prisoners; 2,886 bread and water for 363 prisoners. p227ff. "Employment is universally enjoined separately to the extent to which the trades carried on admit of, and in association when the nature of the industry renders the oppoosite system impracticable." want of room continues to be earnest complaint.

AoA,108: 1875. \$1,000 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1875. total state appropriation \$0 for bldgs & equip

AR46, Feb 1876: letters, 8000 sent, 8944 recd; visits enumerated; now 795 in 585 cells; increased sentences since 1870 has meant more prisoners now; Richards wrote to Govr about overfilled condition, 21 Dec 1875; new prison?; p68: enlarge ESP, keep it for crimes vs property, erect new for crimes vs persons; OR, erect new ESP for prisoners of both classes, would take 5 years; warden: except for machine shop, most work done by prison labor; no labor saving machinery; 136 of admitted here for less than one year, too short to learn a trade; long terms of overseers; phys: report critical of attrib deaths, diseases to masturbation; :J Wm White; p134, changes his mind, cites 1875 opinion of Dr James Paget, same as frequent copulation, causes exhaustion, effeminacy, oversensitiveness, & nervousness; symptom, not cause of mental weakness; prevalent also among unconfined; Appendix on this subject.

AoA,108: 1876. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1876. total state appropriation \$3,000 for bldgs & equip
BPC6, Apr 1876. pp222ff. 1874 approp \$1000 for repairs. 11 in dark cells, 173 had diet restricted. employment stats

AoA,35: 8 May 1876. newspaper subscriptions allowed.

BPC7, Feb 1877. pp25, 106. visited 31 Oct 1876, 911 prisoners, 580 cells. approp of 135K asked for two addtl wings, capacity of 100 each. (WSP has 342 cells); lists expenses, salaries.

AR47, March 1877: marked increase in crime due to financial disturbances, absolute need for more cells; warden: visit from 30,000 last year, including Emperor of Brazil, Russian countess, British MP's; 2 or 3 in cells, yet tranquility prevails; phys: deplore lack of sufficient work.

newspap, 11 May 1877 in Westcott 1:100. "Eastern Penitentiary": addition of 250 cells being made [not quite 250]. intended number 650 cells[?]. cells warmed by hot air, food cooked by steam.

WDJ, 31 Dec 1877 (last entry this vol): escape of 7873, Timothy Boyle, discharged watchman on duty, in empty molasses hogshead in truck.

newspap, c. 1877, in Westcott 1:121. "Economical Management": about return of \$1935.33/\$5500 appropriation of 18 Apr 1877, for 2 new wings blt entirely by prison labor.

AoA,107: 1877. \$55,000 approp for bldgs

HEB,282: 1877. total state appropriation \$52,000 for bldgs & equip

AoA,108: 1877. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

BPC8, Jan 1878. pp15, 132. cell block w/ addtl 50 cells blt during present season, @ less than \$650 per cell. want \$29,675 to build 45 more this coming season. but will still need more room. 580 old

cells. 50 new ones bld, =630. no of prisoners =1040. ESP given 55k to construct cells. p139 gives avg no of county prisoners, also US prisoners: 1871=600+29; 1873=585+14; 1877=956+56.

AR48, March 1878: large numbers not unique to Pa, wide business derangement, depression; admissions detailed; assaults of cellmates; accommodation for only 580, overcrowding demonstrating evils of congregation; last session appropriation for 100 new cells, begun immediately, ready in a few weeks; of superior sort; large number from agricultural and mining counties; need special place for young offenders, train them w/o taint of the penitentiary; reformatories or industrial schools; proposed to legislature last year without result; warden: work on 100 new cells began last May, with 1 master mechanic, but after foundation built, 6 more skilled mechanics needed; outside labor completed Dec 1877, 1 block of 50 now complete, other will be ready in spring; iron doors, gas fitting done by inmates; day labor pay; phys: more died on south sd of Fairmount Ave during summer than at ESP; need more employment for convicts; malingering; placebos; p73: masturbation has been "very much overestimated as to its importance"; more discussion of it.

AoA,107: 1878. \$29,250 appropr for bldgs

HEB,282: 1879. total state appropriation \$31,250 for bldgs & equip

AoA,108: 1878. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

newsp, c. 1878, Westcott 2:246: new wing at ESP opened yesterday, 200 convicts in 100 new cells. total now 680 cells. during coming summer 50 more cells will be erected. "when they are completed the inspectors will be enabled to carry out the separate and solitary system, except in cases where no serious results will follow the placing of two convicts in a single cell.

BPC, Jan 1879. p9 last two sessions of legis increased accoms; 152 cells added, raising no to 732, but now 1010 convicts. "inadequate for a rigid observance of the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline." more relief will come from a third pen, now authorized. p20 2 blocks w/ 100 cells bld last year. this year one w/ 32. and an extension with 20. one of these for females. almost all work done by inmates. their work was expected to be just stonework, but most done by them. more spacious, better lighted and ventilated.

AR49, March 1879: gives front elevation on cover; account of House of Refuge population; middle penitentiary; need change in commutation law; when warm weather comes there will be 730 cells; B8,B9 each 300 ft long, 15' high. 10' corridor, 25cells on ea side, ea. 8x18', 12' high; cost \$52,000; each cell has special ventilation, 2 skylights 5.5 x 4'; pipes, 120 gas burners; 4" soil pipe, 600 supfl ft of lighting surfaces in corridors; addn to B3, 20 cells, corridor 100' long, 19' high, 10' wide; cells 8x20', 14' high; B10 250' long, 10' wide, 15' high, 31 cells per side, 8x18x12'; ventilated skylights 5.5 x 4'; 300 sq ft of lighting surface in corridor; now in course of constr, approv by Act of 18 May 1878; drawings, plans, designs, by Mr Cassidy; to be ready by 1 June 1879; prisoners employed on new bldgs, showing evils of congregate system; B8,B9 now fully occupied, 102 addtl cells, but 300 cells still have 2 or more; 1087 in; insane here almost entirely by inheritance; p109, account of

Dickens prisoner; 7 times at ESP, 5 elsewhere, still incorrigible thief at age 75; perfect ventilation of new cells; regulates moisture without eliminating heat.

AoA,108: 1879. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1879. total state appropriation \$4,000 for bldgs & equip

AoA,35: 11 June 1879. inmates may choose spiritual advisor

newsp, c. 1879, "Shades of Dickens," in Westcott 2:11, 2:246: re Chas Langheimer, who asked to be readmitted in latter from Michigan. now nearly 80. 1st entered ESP in May 1840, then served 5 other terms at ESP, 2 or 3 in county prisons. "His whole life, since Dickens saw him, has been sufficient refutation of the errors of theorizing in which the novelist indulged while discussing the system of punishment at [ESP]."

AR50, Jan 1880: long historical prologue back into 18th c.; Beccaria, 1764: "The degree of the punishment, and the consequences of a crime, ought to be so contrived as to have the greatest possible effect on others, with the least possible pain to the delinquent." ; extracts from reports; p61: improvements, 3 new corridors completed, B8-10, and extension of B3 completed on most improved model; cells larger, 8x20' x 14' high; 2 skylights; "intended to stimulate his moral character, by cleanliness and order, and to afford a freedom from many annoying and irritating causes which are injurious, when existing as incident to the treatment enforced on convicts"; stats on pipes; regulated visits to prisoners; letters subject to examination, 16,000 recd, 13,000 sent; school for instruction of overseers; each overseer assigned a corridor; suggestions: don't send minors or insane; expenses of B10 and B3 extension, \$25k + 4k in prison labor; labor: 381 shoes, 77 womens shoes, 70 weaving, 140 weaving stockings (new industry, profitable); 82 caning; 201 idle, 46 wool picking, 31 woodwork, 7 smiths; 16 women sewing on prison work; phys./ psychology now a real science, not a metaphysical one; "filth diseases" unknown here; greatest mortality was between 1866 and 1849, twice as great as in other years; p107: Mr Michael Cassidy was the architect, designed and superintended the new blocks in 1877- 78, ventilation originated by Richard Vaux, 'taking advantage of electrical [?] current in corridors where there is a large amount of iron; a new era in prison architecture; no odor; alterations in and about the center make the penitentiary of 1829 appear like a new prison; 1% mortality vs Phila.'s 4%; well to Spring Garden water, dry heat to steam, fish oil lamps to gas, good ventilation, flannel underwear.

BPC10, Jan 1880. all the new corridors finished, 580+152=732. praise for new cells. p31 difference in punishment policy vs WSP.

AoA,108: 1880. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1880. total state appropriation \$0 for bldgs & equip

AR51, Jan 1881: individual treatment system; mental disease compared w/ Sing Sing; labor with machines gave the prisoner no skills; p42 admirable ventilation in new structures; theory-establish "the direct relation of local currents of ground electricity to the better circulation of introduced air"

[convection?]; warden: tranquility, no use of dark cells last year; phys: air destroyed by respiration, build up of carbonic acid gas, special care in new blocks and added to old.

BPC11, Jan 1881. pp9-12, 224, 254, 401. p2 no of cells at ESP rises from 580 to 732. act passed and approved by Gov to build Middle Penitentiary, at Huntingdon, bldg operations commenced. bill passed 12 June 1879, \$100k. labor discussion would bring up "the whole vexed question between the separate and congregate system of prison discipline." individual treatment system. p11. all 3 new corridors plus extension of B3 finished, = 152 addtl cells. enlarged cells, now 20' deep, 2 skylights. work required, 6-7 hrs per day. he is allowed 1/2 of overwork. permitted to continue after 2-3pm. read etc, entertainments till lights out at 9pm. shoemaking is main employment, 400/1117. 70 are weaving; 140 stocing weaving; over 80 caning chair seats; 66 making cigras; 46 picking wool; 31 woodwork, 5 blacksmiths. females sewing. several hundred reported idle. moral and religious instruction. newspapers allowed. only punishments strict confinement; bread & water or withholding of priveleges. "a hospital department, with ample accomodations, has been constructed at the end of [B3]." contains 20 diff apts. was a pressing want; salaries. p247, punishments: meals stopped or bread and water; no punishment cells or irons.

AoA,108: 1881. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1881. total state appropriation \$2,000 for bldgs & equip
AR52, Jan 1882: no 728 killed an associate, then committed suicide; p63: statistical tables are photos of the institution and its population; young offenders--need trade schools, trade not "reform" schools; Warden: "there are now 295 prisoners more than there are separate accommodations for" [1025 prisoners in 730 cells], leaving only 435 in separate confinement; hopes that Middle Penitentiary, at Huntingdon, will be far enough advanced this year to take some; printing of cigar box lids at prison.

BPC12, Jan 1882. ppxxx, 24, 221. visit to ascertain no of criminal insane. 1 archt at ESP.

AoA,108: 1882. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1882. total state appropriation \$0 for bldgs & equip

AR53, Jan 1883: \$1500 repairs itemized: 324,000 sq feet of roofing, skylights, flooring, steamboilers, pipe; 250 letters recd, sent each week; p78 "not a manufactory"; p81 remarkable that no other penitentiary has been induced to follow the special exhibits by which the facts are set forth in these tables; warden: see and converse w/ family once every 3 mos or oftener; Phila Grand Jury visits every month, sheriffs, pastors visit; warden sees all prisoners at least twice each month; 19 females visited by female branch of the Prison Society.

BPC13, Jan 1883. p8a the hospital department with ample accommodations has been constructed at the end of B3. contains several apts. labor acct less favorable than recently.

newsp, c. March 1882, in Westcott 5:221, "Among the Cells, the Governor at Cherry Hill." Gov visits w/ reformatory commissions, w/ view for hints for new penitentiary at Huntingdon. flour ground on site making very "capital bread"; Dickens prisoner recalls interview: "Ya; he tought I vas gone up. Ya! But dey tell me now he vas gone up. Ya!" his cell decorated. his term to expire in 6 weeks. "'I vill not shteat shentlemen I bromise you,' said he, adding sotto voce and with a grin, "unless I get a chance."

AoA,108: 1883. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1883. total state appropriation \$4,000 for bldgs & equip

AoA,76: 13 June 1883. contract labor and fixing of convict wages abolished.

AoA,77: 20 June 1883. convict manufactures branded as such, except for goods to be shipped out of state.

AoA,61: 22 June 1883. bid process for suppliers

BPC14, Jan 1884. p4. hosp much enlarged. p197, employment--only 23/1026 idle.

AR54, March 1884: 2 suicides, 3 typhoid deaths, but fewer deaths from consumption than in Phila at large; discussion of prison labor; warden attended meeting of Natl Prison Assoc, NY, w/ about 50 others, noted tendency toward Individual Treatment.

newsp, March 1884, in Westcott 6:145, "Death of Noted Criminal": Charles Langenheimer, aka Morris, aka Langheimer, died at ESP, buried in pauper's lot, about 77. spent 25 years at ESP, 50 in prsions. had confined himself to petty pilfering. said in court that he committed some offenses just to get back into ESP. 9 terms at ESP. born Saxony, paper stainer. 1st time in painted cell carefully with tint from yarn. charitable persons tried to help, but he betrayed their trust. regarded ESP as his home. "When the end og his life approached he applied to Warden Cassidy for admission to the institution, and was taken in and cared for to the end."

AoA,108: 1884. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1884. total state appropriation \$0 for bldgs & equip

[1884] comments from Warden Cassidy on Prisons and Convicts..., (Phila., 1897), p66. no hospital, prisoners treated in cells, sometimes necessity forces 3 to a cell. hosiery knitting rm in B8; shoemaking in B9; caning chairs in B1.

PSA, RG15, slot 5-0737, folder 4/10: cuttings, 1884-86, w/ index

p31: Taggart's Sunday Times, 7 Dec 1884: visit to Wm R. Dickerson, visited by wife & dau; 1 hr every 3 months; inmate taken by oversseer to cell on opposite side of corridor; inmate dressed

in prison garb of "brown linsey woolsey" roundabout and pantaloons, well worn and ragged at cuffs. too big for him; 'tailor made a misfit'; overseer present during whole interview; inmate spoke warmly of Cassidy and overseer; officers dressed like naval officers in blue cloth suits with jaunty caps bearing word "overseer" with buff stripe; visitors see only a few of other prisoners, those employed in bakery, kitchen, hothouse, flower gardens, gristmill;

p52. Daily News, Phila, 16 Jan 1885: hanging at Moyamensing of prisoner who killed another at ESP.

p8, Cincinnati Enquirer, 7 Dec 1884: "Cherry Hill, that abused relic of barbarism, ... The fact that there are 1,025 prisoners and only 730 cells is sufficient to show that scarcely more than half the inmates can be confined separately." prisoners in coarse brown suits w/ vests and coats, in contrast to striped garb of other prisons; no forcing of shaves or haircuts, no badges. central point highest in the city, 18" higher than Fairmount reservoir. cool air always blowing. clean. visitors every day but Sunday, "ushered into the observatory through the front yard leading from the entrance. pretty flower beds along way. row of oaken doors all standing open about 2". canaries in cages in front of 1/5 of cells in shoemaking block. twice as many pets as prisoners. fully allowed. some have 4-5 birds; canaries singing echoes through corridor. 4 officers, warden, clerk, phys, mi; 34 employees: 24 overseers, 6 night watchmen, 2 gatekeepers, 1 van driver, 1 matron. 31 women prisoners, who work at mending and making garments and undergarments for men. in sep corridor. Cassidy's res at right side of entrance: parlor, dining room, drawing room, sleeping apts. 2d wife; childless; devout RCs. pretty walled yard w/ flowers and fruit trees. Cassidy flat-footed free trade, "State right Democrat,"; from 4th ward, pol instincts nurtured under king of the bloody 4th, Wm McMullen; trade of carpenter; Hibernia Hose Co.; has seen a good bit of the rough classes; popular; indulgent. req by law to visit every cell once a day; salaries, id of some overseers. "The cells in the penitentiary are what Warden Cassidy believes better than any room you can get at the seashore for \$25 a week." described. there except for weekly bath. families can see every 3 months, friends if approved. inmates write monthly, receive as many as written. Some inmates "fond of embellishments and anxious to give their surroundings as much of a homelike appearance as possible." outer wooden doors open a slight amount, inner grate locked. shoemakers corridor, inmate has large 21-stop cabinet organ, cornet; chromolithographs; lots of musical prisoners; going full blast until gas lights out at 9:30pm. prisoners try to talk through drainpipe, but unhealthy; when heard by overseers they are stopped; description of night duties; Siberian bloodhounds; shoes and cigars sold for good prices; 6 life prisoners ided. they plunge into despondency. "a remarkable percentage of prisoners have consumption." new cells recently built. bathing: 9 out of cells at a time, no shirts, hooded; look like monks; story of Ike Morris, bank robber; was talking to another inmate when 1st seen; had been in Mass prison, others; said Cherry Hill was finest prison he had seen; Cassidy is King'; talked of Dickens' Dutchman; inspoextors apptd by Govr for 2 yr terms; before 1873 constitution, by Supreme Court. "Mr. Vaux is a Democrat, but his politics have nothing to do with the position he holds." Vaux family.

p39 acct of ESP, Sunday Transcript, 17 July 1881: front lancets blank; "you walk up an alleyway a short distance then the entrance is gained to the prison by passing along the wing recently built. You pass offices and cells until finally the centre is reached, and as you stand upon the iron heater the corridors shoot out from each side ... Two of the new corridors shoot off lower down, but a view of these is had by two-looking glasses arranged at the end." recvg room at west end of main entrance. impossible to form an idea of the general location of cell unless they have been through the place. B1 50 cells, 20 of them new, from 1869-70. B2: 38 cells; B3: 20 cells, 18 of them double,

used as shops; B4-7 as usual, 136 and 100; cells heated from steam from boilers at end of ea block, refuse stem to baths, center, library; reservoir w/ slate roof and ventilator; since opened only 5 managed to escape,

p55-57, The Evening Item on ESP, Aug-Sept 1885: letter from convict Doran at ESP, disbelieved by ed. Cassidy defended vs bad food, 25 mins in yard under Townsend. C gives 1 hr yard, newspapers, "started the bath, quite a treat in summer time," better food. Cherry Hill better than other prisons he was in; complaint of damp true only of some; complaint of wormy food untrue; clubbing true, but often deserved; great library, work not hard, some unfeeling guards but Cassidy kind. more discussion: women: heating not as good in cold weather on the north side cells; men who was 18 mos in B2 compliments Cassidy. another there from 1881-83, "sent to B4 gallery 1st 4 days, as are all other new arrivals; chalked=punishment, no family visitors; no undershirts; keepers attend visits, can't tell truth; cruel beatings fro refractory; soup wormy. mice in straw of bed; female endorses this view: nice keeper succeeded by brutal, abusive one; men look over transom when women undressing; not allowed to see Vaux; she worked in washhouse embroidering petticoat, but no credit for it, sent to insane asylum; another priosners confirms charges of damp, food bad; cruel: he was in dark cell 13 days on bread and water, on bare floor, no socks, no lid on toilet, smell, no bed; another: was put on 7th gallery at stocking making when 1st there, smell made sick, wanted to see warden, threatened w/ clubbing; refused ot work; punished 30 days on bread and water; then beaten unmercifully; floor taken up in cell, full of 50 dead rats.

p69, The Call on ESP

p62 2 yrs in ESP, Phila Press, 27 Sept 1885, w/ ills. "Two Years in Prison," by an ex-convict. at ESP 1883-85. recd in little room just inside the gate. took hat, put bag over head, brought to portly man, weighed etc, described; bagged again, to bathhouse; clothes given w/o stripes; bagged; to upstairs cell, bag removed; books given; wanted work; removed top other part, given employment. hardly a cell does not contain 2 prisoners. shifted if they argue; 7 different ones in 2 years, though never a harsh word between them; put there to learn, then removed; daily communication between priosners; every morniu ng drains washed out, form speaking tube for all on block; chalked means big X on door, bread and water for 10 days; but food corked through pipe to punished prioner, using vinegar bottle; also, walls conduct well; telegraphy through pipes; other methods; angled mirrors for viewing out. if a man behaves like a gentlman he is treated as such; food, cooking in cell on gas flame; canaries; fruit used to be allowed, but abused--watermelon spiked w/ alcohol; recently began allowing prioners to subscribe to weekly papers, monthly journals. dailies not allowed as give police news. priosners exchange papers on Sundays, reading taught; 10,000 vol library excellent; chaplain a mistake; cannot exert moral influence , asks how things are, supplies bad would-be orators who are ignoresd or can't be heard; got sick, but not removed to hosp as expected.

p150 Lancaster Intellegencer, 17 Apr 1886: long ago "ther ran with the machine ain the Moyamensing district of Phialdelphia young Mike Cassidy . carpenter, vol fireman, mechnaic by inclination; went ot work at ESP; now warden; fast friends w/ Vaux; empty hour, thought of going to ESP. now soldily built up area; after second wicket, colorful garden; impressed him as rational, humane, and effectively managed; decided after 2 hrs that if he were convicted of something, would prefer ESP. Vaux's invention the mirrors for B8, B9; perfect light and ventilation; steam heat even, gas all around; clean; women all in one block, 22 of them to 1122 men; reservoir there--Vaux & Cassidy built it years ago for \$9k, while archtects and engineers were deciding why it could be done for \$30k; never leaked; flour mill; hot-houses betw blocks, ESP sold \$500 of roses last byear;

cultivation in yards; saw no signs of despair; Abe Buzzard; few mechanics here, only 13/1100; saw baths, bagged men approaching; no stripes; index to another set of pp.

BPC15, Jan 1885. pp4, 150. visit Jan 1884 w. comms from Bucks Co, who choose to adopt plan. no of cells 732, 997 prisoners on day of visit. p150 no spec approp, just \$1500 repairs. list of staff, salaries. persp of Norristown hosp. Hutton's plan for Bucks Co jail 1884, ill.

AR55, Mar 1885: proud that few changes in staff--Cassidy, Holloway; p16 marked increase of suicide and insanity in general community; idleness among young as crime-cause; need an 800-acre farm for them; warden: mtg at Detroit, represented only Ind Treatment in country, made chairman; brutal murder of overseer Michael Doran by A1483, Joseph Taylor, 31 May 1884; now 51 criminal insane here; phys: death rate 2/3 that of Phila.; p102: Joseph Taylor, a masturbator, asked for help, given bromide of potassium, sane?; sentence to be hanged, removed to county prison.

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897). [plan postdates B10, mid-1879, predates B11, 1894, also boiler hse, perhaps slightly earlier]. inscriptions identify bullet shaped office, adj vault in 9v1. says 51 cells in B9 [49 by count]. illegible inscriptions in triangular rooms at N at junctions of B8 and B9 with main corridor. L-shaped boiler house on inner end, Nsd B1. [49 cells by count in B1]. B10 listed as 30 cells [31 by count]. rect boiler hse on ssd, inner end B2 [35 cells by count]. hothouse in 2v3, parallel to B3, also tripartite bldg N of end B2, S rm id'd as blacksmith shop, N end as stable. B3, inner end, Nsd, starts w/ L-shaped boiler rm . Nsd double cells used as workshops for cooper, furniture?? farther double single double cell nsd labeled "print shop." at end of nsd B3, larger rm is gymnasium. opposite, inner of two rooms is kitchen. 35 cells in B3 [37 rooms by count, but 8 have inscribed other use]. at end of B4 is bathhse w/ multiple stalls [49 cells by count, innermost on w has stair]. 4v5 has round reservoir, grist mill, bakehse, and round cistern. boiler house at end of B5 [68 cells by count]. tripartite wash house N of end of B6 in 5v6. boiler house at end of B6, inscribed as 50 cells [count=50]. boiler house at end of B7, store rm, illegible rm in curves at start [68 cells by count]. 51 cells in B8 [count=51]. west side front building is labeled "resident physician," east side labeled warden's house.

AoA,108: 1885. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1885. total state appropriation \$3,500 for bldgs & equip
BPC16, Jan 1886. p14, 19 May 1885 Wilson and Thorn archts, plans apprvd for Phila prison, 23rd ward. p26, visit to ESP, 20 Feb. 732 cells. 1091 inmates. 2:22, good plans of insane hosp, Norristown, Wilson Bros. well illustrated report of comm on lunacy.

AR56, Mar 1886: 42 from House of Refuge this year, one from Girard College; need trade schools away from city; p25 visits enumerated by block.

AoA,108: 1886. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1886. total state appropriation \$ 0 for bldgs & equip

BPC17, Jan 1887. "The EP has a population 50 per cent larger than its capacity, the prisoners being doubled up in cells to that extent in violation of the law." 732 cells, 1100 prisoners. new Huntingdon Reformatory will be ready at the end of 1887. individual treatment, difference betw ESP and elsewhere; most work in cells, no power machinery; 8000 bks. p96-no political appts, faithful service gets promotion. subordinates are masters of trades under 35 yrs old, wage increases every 5 years. have classes for officers for 1st time in world. ESP diff from all others because "inspectors repudiate all considerations of pecuniary gain" from the labor of prisoners." p100-recc separate prison for women. p196- \$1250 for covering walls.

AR57, Mar 1887: report on sexual diseases and liaisons among prisoners; of 552 admitted in 1886, all but 38 had paid prostitutes for sex, leaving 8 sodomites, 30 sexually pure; trade schools urged, commutation law opposed; cost stats vs NY. Mass; visits by block; agitation of labor--fewer sales of prison goods when identified; to remain non-competitive, prisoners kept at hand labor--return satisfactory this year; changes in congregate system elsewhere tend toward Pa. system, 'classification is separation'; phys: death rate lower than Phila, negroes small percentage of population but half deaths--they resist disease poorly; more than a year ago gymnasium established by J William White, phys, 6 convicts at a time, masked, 30 minutes exercise [!]; for consumptives, report satisfactory weight gain; 1/2 the dead were insane; new reception register begun 1886.

AoA,108: 1887. \$4,000 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1887. total state appropriation \$3,500 for bldgs & equip

AoA,38: 28 Apr 1887. youthful, well-behaved and most promising prisoners may be sent to reformatory. those over 25 at conviction, repeat offender, or incorrigible may be sent to ESP.

BPC18, Jan 1888 p xxiv almost 1200 in 725 cells. 4v5 reservoir 41' dia, 25' deep. heat from boilers at ends of corridors; refuse steam for convict baths at end of B4. 6v7 has washrm 25x25, drying rm 25x30, 15' high. boiler between 25x30x12, for clothing. enumeration: B1: 50c; B2: 30c; B3: 35c {20 12' deep; 12 20' deep; 3 double; =123c
B4, B6: 50+50 ea; B5, B7: 68+68 ea =472c
B8,B9 50+50; B10=30, 18' deep =130c
2 in cell in many cases; 3 in some cases. "No power machinery is used and work done competes as little as possible with outside labor. p(138) gymnasium opened during the year. p4 stats show \$2500 for covering walls. report includes lots of foreign bldgs w/ plans.

BPC19, Jan 1889. vii, xxi, (93, (129, 19. ESP is model of sep system; spec Act of Assembly permitted WSP to congregate. Huntingdon almost ready to receive prisoners. xvi-- 1838 Crawford and Russell condemn plan of silent association, recc cellular system; "But, subsequently, the weight of public opinion was mischievously influenced in a reactionary direction by several writers, and especially by ignorant sneers at that system on the part of the habitual cynic, Thomas Carlyle, and in still wider degree by the extensive publication of the superficial ideas derived by the more genial, but easily impressionable, Charles Dickens . . ."--Wm Tallack, sec of Howard Assn, London. croime rise in U.S: 1850, 1 prisoner per 3241; 1860, 1:1600; 1870, 1:1021; 1880, 1:837. Tallack calls this the result of the congregate system. ESP only one in US on cellular system. 6 hrs work

expected, = 3hrs on outside; after that overwork, for him on release or to family. no visits by idle sightseers. competition w/ free labor is from use of machinery in congregate context. constant visits; "an unnatural and pernicious solitude is guarded against." visit to ESP. "in every respect a model." "A large room, in which the ordinary gymnastic apparatus is to be found, has for years been a feature of this institution..." "we believe any impartial observer would be satisfied that no other system can surpass the one prevailing here in securing the end sought in imprisonment." xciii- 3 systems in US: southern; congregate, and Pa or sep or ind treatment. 725 cells; library 2d floor of center w/7968 vols; furnishings of cells described. washhse described. washing done by a machine operated by 4 men turning cranks. a piggery; a greenhouse; flower garden; this work done by convicts selected as unlikely to be injured by association, or so mentally or physically weak as to be beyond danger of contamination. baths in end of B4 give privacy by stalls, doors; prisoners bathe every wk to ten days, wear cloth masks going there, and when leaving cells; weak lungs get exercise in gym daily; no striped clothes, just cloth manufactured at ESP, same color; cut hair, shave as they please; only night watchmen carry firearms; 41 officers total for 1039; at WSP, congr, 59 care for 686. weekly training class for officers, no insubordination by cons req more than notice for 10 years; gen public visitors not allowed; 1887: 4539 visits to prisoners; letters, newspapers books enumerated. rel services in corridors ea Sunday. 4 forms of prison labor in US: lease, piece-price, contract, and public account; last at ESP, plus prison duties. industries taught shoe, stocking, cigar, and chair making. \$1887 overwork = \$10, 580. US report on prison labor, 28 Feb 1887. his report singles out ESP publ acct system, no machinery, as best, least taxing to any particular industry or competitive with free labor. p41 only punishments 42 meals stopped. WSP used 173 punishment cells. tobacco allowed when purchased or sent, or by Dr. ESP convicy gets half overwork, county half; at WSP he gets all overwork.

AR58, Mar 1888: statements re relatives in prison; p101-- like stats not given for other prisons; ironically, prisons that employ labor for profit are the most expensive of all; labor, special money interests aroused vs. prison products; warden: law requiring branding of prison manufactures has hurt somewhat, but business OK; p132: ESP goods command a "preference over goods of like character made by machinery."; religious singers at center on Sundays.

AoA,108: 1888. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1888. total state appropriation \$0 for bldgs & equip

AR59, Mar 1889: graph of receptions since 1829; p91, some convict labor stopped in neighboring state, cruel to keep prisoners idle; no mental or physical disease justly attributed to Pa system; Richard Vaux entrusted w/ 46 consec annual reports; warden: most severe punishment is to take all tools away; labor agitations; production of hand-made goods has little effect on mechanical industries; p118, institute at Huntingdon now complete, ready to receive young 1st offenders. phys: death rate 1.07% = 1/2 of Phila's; gym for consumptives; cells not dreary.

HEB,282: 1889. total state appropriation \$0 for bldgs & equip

AoA,63: 7 May 1889. register of felons, statewide, w/ photographs

BPC20, Jan 1890. pp1, 15, 91, 192. p7 cost per capita at ESP \$106.87 vs \$205.46 (net cost \$60.30 vs 120.71). Huntingdon Reformatory opened in the present year on the "modern reformatory plan of indeterminate sentence for first offenders." ESP=sep; WSP=congreg. 732 cells, just under 1067 pop. not doubled up where sep is desirable. 399 in sep cells; 314 doubled; 8 cells w/ 3 men; 4 cells with 4 men. ought to be more exercise in open air. p91-visit. quotes Martineau comments c. 1850 about system giving inmates their self-respect, w/ better chance in society upon leaving.

AR60, Mar 1890: no of visits by blocks; statements re relatives in prison; color coded chart of receptions since 1829; p100: crime in arithmetical proportion to population, but immigration, age range skews; influence of heredity; about 70% of 1st convictions reformed; of crime-class, less than 4%; reconvications show inherent depravity; warden: lack of ridicule by associates to frustrate reformation; Huntingdon opened 1 Feb 1889, fewer convicts recd; dangerous indeterminate sentence system, Irish system; general depression; constriction of prison labor laws in several states, branding products; electric light in use nearly a year, much satisfaction; good amount of light vs gas; ESP is cheaper to counties than almshouses, therefore they send low and diseased here.

HEB,282: 1890. total state appropriation \$0 for bldgs & equip

BPC21, Jan 1891. p22,108,200. inadequate systems for convict on discharge; [p14 disc of Christ Ch Hospital and sectarianism]. p22 visit. introduction of electric light from dynamos. repeat recd for outside exercise. 732 cells. p109 more thorough visit than usually. 1045 pop, incl 21 women. visited every prisoner w/o officer present. every complaint looked into. remarkable general contentment. firm and just governance. no firearms carried. [murder of keeper by Taylor a few years ago]. officers have clubs. only one hit w/ club this year. warden unarmed escorted 25 convicts to WSP some yrs ago. death rate higher than it should be. scarcely any odor. ought to be a full-time physician, see sep report. warden spent 3 mos abroad during summer. visits, influence. 16/21 deaths from consumption. 1 from typhoid. 55 insane at ESP, acc to Comm on Lunacy report.

AR61, Mar 1891: classification at ES_p, ordinary offenders apart from crime-class; bio paras on 16 convicts; death rates at various institutions; finances; arc and incandescent lights introduced last year; 1000 incand., 30 arc; savings; murder of Michael Doran, 1884; Joseph Taylor executed 1885; 334 from Eastern District sent to Huntingdon this year; p118, theory that Pa system causes insanity long- since abandoned; need separate prisons for criminal insane; 2 suicides this year; La grippe hit 810, but no deaths; p123, Warden has improved aeration of every cell; since 1 Aug 1890 64 of most feeble taken in squads of 8 into open air for exercise, 1 hr per day.

AoA,108: 1891. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1891. total state appropriation \$2,000 for bldgs & equip
Newspaper account, 7 Jan 1892, "Cherry Hill," Philadelphia Public Ledger, in Ashmead's Newspaper Clippings about Pennsylvania History, 23:108-13, HSP: account of Cassidy, mention of visits to Europe 1890, prisons at Belgium, Paris (Sant), Louvain; extension to B1, 20 cells, in 1869, where prisoners detained for 2 weeks after admission; now 731 cells; each cell has incandescent light; 30

arc lights, 4 in tower, 3 in each yard; 6" flue in each cell leading to roof- -sweet air; each yard has board path down center & sides; plants are brought into cells in winter; 1/2 hr exercise daily; new blocks larger cells but no yards; paintings in cells; visiting days 3 months apart; prisoners express satisfaction with their treatment; 4 dynamos, put up by prisoners; boiler connects to electric plant; reservoir of 300,000 gallons; 10 hp engine for pump, flour mill; employment: all in cells or double cells, no machinery used, no contractors seen; never compete by lesser price w/ market prices; 2d story of central octagon has 8000 vol. library; sick visited by phys in their rooms, exercised by 1/2 hr walks between cell blocks; all bathed once per week in 20 bath closets on ground floor; 20 minutes for each man, in tub; brought masked, in groups; 2 hrs ea day allows whole pop to bathe [ea week?]; staffing detailed; no dark cells, prisoners' hair as they please; 31 women under matron and night matron; when recd. head covered, clothing put in tarred canvas bag;

BPC22, Jan 1892.. pp12, 79, 158. jails under sheriffs in bad condition, schools for vice. CPC had served as US comms of immigration, 1882-91; change in law ends that. ESP neat, perfected system in operation there. praise for Vaux, 50 yrs as inspector, 40 as pres of board. special attention because of accusations of cruelty made to legislature by former moral instructor, J Y Ashton, and visitor apptd by commission. investigation, reports in detail made to pres BPC in winter 1890. interviewed 1115 prisoners. conclusions: Ashton's statements inconsistent; prisoners refute charges [report of some discussions: more cruelty under Townsend tha Cassidy. in my block no man has been struck in 13 years. worst is chalked X over cell, no food except half loaf of bread for a few days]; prisoners' condition refutes charges [report on food prep: some rooms furnished and decorated to suit the taste of their occupants; airing of rooms; 'natural ventilation; drainage system flushed twice a day; bath hse men brought in masked once per week, tub w/ hot and cold water; food supplies bought in open market, from 1st class butchers; no officers table; warden, doctor, and matron live w/i, operate own households. keepers live w/ families in neighborhood; 1/2 keepers eat while prisoners eat at noon in their cells, then other half. wagons assemble at center, strips of carpet laid to protect floors. wagons begin each day at a different cell. no prisoners assist in serving; tin pan and plate thrust out from w/i cell; each guard is there 1 night in 6; no firearms; office small. record books kept separately for warden, doctor, m.i.; prisoners permitted weekly papers; death rate too high at 13.9 per 1000; WSP=7.7 per 1000; a national average is 12.6; res physician shouldn't be allowed outside patients; some visits were just to door of sick; need full time servide of m.d.; religious services in ea block Sunday a.m., PE choirs at center; benefits of outside visitors, but shouldn't be allowed to foment discord; more than ever convinced that the Pa system is wise and right, testimony from prisoner comparing humiliations of congregate system at Columbus; ESP newcomer spends a week in rcvg cell; his own labor can be done in 5 hrs w/ ease; then can overwork if he chooses. prisoner can retain his own individuality.] ends w/ affirmation of value of ESP. p158 accounts. salaries: warden \$500 + apts; phys \$1500 w/ apts; only punishemnts for year = 69 meals stopped. deaths: 6/22 from consumption or TB, 4 from pthisis. [good photos Pa hosp for insane]

AR62, Mar 1892: 863/1059 wm, 164/1059 cm, 17/1059 wf, 15/1059 cf; sodomy and buggery stats; p47, 21 criminal histories; part of B2 = females; p67, offense--breaking into a car; releases: 429 by commutation law, 11 by expiration of sentence, 19 died, 11 pardoned, 8 released by court order; discipline--only 2 cases where force was required; p85 prison theorist like architect, not able to practically carry out; general depression of trade; p85: crime is a disease, either inherited or produced by contagion; p87: during past year gas lighting dispensed with, electric light only, 1 yr

now, more light for less cost; will pay interest for amount spent on electric plant; Board of State Charities visits often; phys.: crime is the outcome of disease and defect; improvements of last two years felt in decline of death rate; still need to pardon sick, move insane to asylums.

AoA,108: 1892. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1892. total state appropriation \$0 for bldgs & equip

BPC23, Jan 189[3?]. 32,120,204. "This institution still retains its position as the model institution for criminals conduct on the separate system." 720 cells. "As far as possible each prisoner is kept apart from other prisoners, but when necessary associated." "scrupulously clean." compliments to Media jail as Quaker run inst. p120. remove prisons from political control. has never existed at ESP. Cassidy, before warden 1 Apr 1881, was overseer of B3 for 7 years. entered service as carpenter 10 Feb 1861, overseer on 1 July 1862. marked decrease in severe punishments since he took control. state supplied only materials for construction; deficiency becomes sizable surplus. apptg power, formerly supreme court and since 1874 govr, has not tried to introduce politics into appts. 3 inmates born at ESP this year. matron 7am-6pm, then night matron on duty. the quarantine for consumptives is at the lower end of B1. A4365 fatally wounded one overseer, seriously wounded a second. case involving insanity of prisoner.

AR63, March 1893: p14, crime-causes listed; 5 million cubic feet of space; p106 objections to two-story arrangements, should be 1 story only; no underground parts except for storing coal; p107, births at ESP, 3 white women, but moral stigma, should have been sent to another institution; work w/o machinery; p109 buildings: 730 rooms, ten corridors, steam, incand. light, rooms plastered, cost 1830-92 \$988,184; 26 rooms in admin bldg; warden, room for inspectors, on E, matron & phys on W; 30' path flanked by grass and flowers; center bldg has apothecary shop, library on 2d, lantern & lookout above; between B3 and B4 is carpenters' shop that can be turned into hosp for contagious disease in a few hours; convicts bath hse at end of B4; cookhouse between B4 and B5, grist mill over it, reservoir behind, 41x25'; between B5 and B6 drying rm 25x30, boiler 25x30, and washroom 25x25; heat boilers at end of corridors; electric plant w/i enclosure; cells B1=50 (42 are 16' deep, 8 are double, 14'deep; 50y 14.5'd), B2=38 (12' deep; 38y 18'd), B3=40 (20 12' deep, 12 20' deep, 8 double, 20' deep; 18y 18'd), B4=100 (50 15' deep, 50 12' deep; 46y 15'd), B5=136 (68 15' deep, 68 12' deep; 64y 15'd), B6=100 (50 15' deep, 50 12' deep; 46y 15'd), B7=136 (68 16' deep, 68 14' deep; 65y 15'd), B8=50 (18' deep; no yds), B9=50 (18' deep; no yds), B10=50 (18' deep; no yds) ==730 cells; after 25 yrs experience, 1 story cells preferred; immigrants mostly crimes against people; 20 March 1892 overseer fatally stabbed with shoe knife; no bank robbers, but many bank wreckers; phys: 2 suicides; increasing insanity in outside population, greater than in prisoner pop.; mortality chart.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/4, broadside description of ESP, ca. 1893, with refernce to "model" keyed with letters A-N: cost to Dec 1892; esd fron warden's apts, room for inspectors; wsd for res phys, matron; 2d story of center has library, 9000 vols; 10 corridors, 730 cells; warmed by steam; incandescent light for corridors; water from city water supply; rms have wooden beds; rms have "such ornamentation as the convicts desire and are able to procure." cookhse betw 4&5, grist mill over it; behind it reservoir 41' dia x 25', can be filled w/ water from wells on premisies; carpenters

shop, 3v4, can be emerg hosp; apothecary shop within main center bldg; heat by steam from ends of blocks, refuse to B4 baths; 5v6 washroom, boiler, dry-room, handles 4000 pieces washed each week, marked w/ convicts no.; electric plan w/i the enclosure; each of 730 rms has incandescent light; 30 arc lights; blocks and rms: b1=50 (8 doubles, 42 singles); b2: 38 singles; b3=40 (8 doubles); b4=100; b5=136; b6=100, b7=137, b8=50, b9=50, b10=30;

AoA,108: 1893. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1893. total state appropriation \$4,000 for bldgs & equip

HEB, p225 VS. LABOR--Pa laws after depression of 1893. since then no. idle has exceeded no. productive; fine hardware and woodwork permitted to be sold to public. big limit is Charles A. Muehlbronner Act of 18 April 1897. "almost completely destroyed the industrial operations of the state penitentiary." ridiculous. does not apply to goods for use of inmates. no machines to be used for any manufactured goods made in PA. then stateAG says top limit not 35% but poss 5,10, or 20%. prison labor became a farce from 1897 till 1925. nationally, 2073 of 2900 idle in prison were in PA.

stats by occ 1861-1916, show big jump in idle, 296->766 in 1891->92; stockings drop 264->33; shoemaking drops 114->40 in 1887->88; idleness high till 1902-03, then drops 630->270. rose again later. 1918 prison labor comm starts to install power driven machinery. workers 1918: 177/1371 on Inst acct, outdoors; 171 inst acct inside; states use mfg 107 {=455/1371}; 839 idle, sick=77.

p233 NY system at first purchased raw material, soon simply sold labor. profitable; sold goods at 40-60% below outside mechanic. system became nearly universal.

p240 prisoners not congregated in ESP shops until 1913. but grouped by trade in blocks. ESP never leased labor to contractors. ESP purch materials, sold goods. PA law of 13 June 1883 abolished contract labor in Pa, no effect on ESP (WSP on this sys since 1870). since at least 1852 1/2 overwork to prisoner. 20 June 1883 act: all goods had to be stamped "convict made," with name of institution, except for goods sent out of state. 1891: 8 hr workday intro'd; organized labor demanded end to convict labor. by 1927 succeeded in 1/2 states. instead public acct or price-price system. 6 types: 1. Lease sys--sent outside prison; 2. contract sys: labor sold, contractors direct; 3. piece-price; 4. pub acct; 5. states use; 6. public works and ways sys. when contract sys surr, usually for piece price sys. politicians courted labor vote w/ no care for effect in prisons.

HEB p251: law 7 July 1913: ESP may congregate. removed obstacle, but no immed stimulus. 25 July 1913 PLC estab to look into amending penal laws. 1915 report recc states use sys. purchase of farm for ESP use. law 1 June 1915, (in op till 1921) into states use sys, but state insts not req to buy there, that finally happens in 1921. by 1918 only 100 at ESP employed by PLC, shoes and hosiery. HEB 290: ind treatment by 1872 to 1913. after death of Rchd Vaux in 1895, defense of Pa sys died out. Byers, 1904: better 3 to cell than 2. no ref in reports of 1913 congregate law.

BPC24, Jan 1894. p18. visit 29 Dec 1893, & many others. unqualified approval. "The objections to the separate system are theoretical and disappear when subjected to practical tests. p74. report on deaths, teaching, discipline--w/o use of rings in walls, handcuffs, or dark cells, the latter discontinued 20 years ago. [recollection from warden's journal of Townsend, 20 Nov 1875, Richard Vaux gives order to have most of the cells in the second block reconstructed so as to enter from the corridor. work begun that day. dark cells discontinued since.] Massachusetts has ordered a prison

blt on Pa plan, Cassidy furnishes plans, photos. meant for troublesome prisoners only. marks an era in the controversy. p131, approp only for ord repairs; WSP lots of \$\$\$. p147, punishments at ESP 57 to 51 prisoners, only in meals stopped. WSP still used dark cells, handcuffs.

AR64, Mar 1894: 1248 prisoners on 31 Dec 93, whole #= 1700 at one time or other; p13 largest crime-cause, inherent depravity, 171/596 admittees; 66 association, 55 idleness, 50 want of good system for minors, 33 weakness of moral power; 29 lax law administration; vs. legislative remedies w/o practical knowledge; reconviction stats, 1829-52=4%, 1853-79=11%, 1880-93=22%; stats on Phila prisoners vs. rural counties; never contract labor w/ machinery at ESP; warden: ESP business down same amount as US generally; phys: 1 suicide, insane female, age 56; tobacco; moral instructor: commends work of House of Industry.

AoA,108: 1894. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1894. total state appropriation \$0 for bldgs & equip

BPC25, Jan 1895. p10. new block of cells completed during year, blt entirely by residents. p143ff, stats, no major approp. [p140: Pa executions 1778-1894; total =323]; p70, visited 102 times since last report. at present 725 cells. new block of 35 cells nearly finished, will make total 760. 1333 prisoners, will still be overcrowded. need to finish Holmesburg, because May-Nov 1894, 86 less than 1 year servers recd at ESP. new block blt by convicts from plans of warden. "a new stable and blacksmith shop have also been built during the year by convict labor; the ground of which the former buildings stood being now occupied by the new block." during Oct a female prisoner gave birth, both doing well.

BPC26, Jan 1896. pp14, 72, 161. p2 comments on passing of Richd Vaux. ESP has over 1400 in space for 1/2 that no. letters written to judges to keep in county system if offenses minor. erect new pen? renew legislative efforts for better county jails. increase in pop plus increase in Pa offenses causes overcrowding. p72 more on Vaux. an inspector 53 years, pres of Board for 44. during 1/2 that period his party was out of power in city, state, helping keep ESP immune. remedy overcrowding? plan for another state pen. have inspectors supersede sherrifs in counties. 450 cells now finished at Holmesburg should be used. p74 ESP industries suffer in recent years from Pa law requ stamp of "convict made" if sold in state, and NY law restricting any goods from prisons in other states; mat industry, but NY markets closed. as long as just hand labor only minimally competitive w/ free labor. Michigan, Illinois refer to success of hand labor at ESP. early 1886 report of Comm of Labor, Carroll D Wright, raises advantages of hand labor under public account system. as at ESP, goods can find market at at fair prices. best if no power machinery at ESP.

AR65, Feb 1895: drinking vs. crime; 1411 prisoners, too many, but can't decline to receive; p21 need to build a corridor of 35 rooms in order to moderate conditions; an emergency fund has been created by economies here, and invested, since state legislature now meeting only every other year; p22 May 1894 decision to build new block, B11, between B2 and B3; plan by Warden Cassidy and overseer Wm H Johnson, perfected 1 June, begun, work by prisoners; 1st: remove two small buildings--stable and blacksmith shop; reconstructed elsewhere; B11 completed Dec 1894; most

expensive part boiler house for heating; 35 rooms, 8x16', 12' high, all work by prisoners; cost \$200 less per room than others; full itemized account given; histories on reconvicted; warden: 139/662 recd foreign born; prison industries have suffered from general depression; 1 childbirth--woman entered in 4th month; 1 suicide

AoA,108: 1895. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

HEB,282: 1895. total state appropriation \$5,000 for bldgs & equip

AR66, Mar 1896: photo of model, photos down B8, B9; should build a middle penitentiary; here there should be no more than 1432 in the 765 cells; vs stamping of inmate products; warden: need another prison; hard to fund markets for goods; only 1 case of insubordination requiring force; steady increase in crime; Sunday services; Richard Vaux dies 22 Mar 1895; stats vs health, race; smallest black pop 9% in 1865, largest 41% in 1839-40.

AoA,108: 1896. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

BPC27, Jan 1897. pp1, 16, 107, 181. overcrowding. now 1400 at ESP, 600 more than possible w/ sep confinement. recd bld a middle pen. would take 3-5 years. or law to keep minor offenders in counties. would reduce ESP by 400. proposal to bld state hosp for convict insane of grounds of WSP. could be blt w/ convict labor for \$25,000. p9. 12 county jails now under inspectors. should extend this system. AG opines against plumbing supplies contract at Huntingdon as contract labor, forbidden by law of 1883, 87. p107 visit. 1365 convicts, 22 less than last year, but still seriously overcrowded. will be lessened when Holmesburg opens, will have room for 500. most of the 14 deaths to Oct this year from TB. 5 more than same period last year. study of prisons by legislature for 1.5 years. ESP OK, cheaper than congregate sys. less salaries (48 for 49K/1391 pr) than WSP (82 for 76k/1093 pr), Huntingdon (74 for 55k/489 pr). also hand labor in sep cells =>conduces to welfare and training in industry, small outcome unaffacting free labor. regret restriction of labor at ESP. 31 Oct 1896 1040/1364 idle; 31 unable; 303 employed. 167 in stocking making; 48 in cane work; 30 in shoes; 25 in brushmaking; 23 in weaving.

AR67, Feb 1897: [not at van Pelt; used FLP copy, notes by MTT]; 765 rooms for 1400 prisoners, frustrates reformatory intent; combine separate & congregate systems at 3 SP's; sep confinement not necessary for those incapable of reform; sep method most suitable for "accidental criminals and 1st offenders; insane here have facilities equal to State Asylum; sep system doesn't produce insanity; congregate system now popular because of technology of power-driven machinery, but leads to contamination; congregate also more expensive; congregate labor makes prison factory, competing w/ free labor; med. rept: 75% deaths from TB; insanity high, idleness a cause; lack of muscular exercise makes released convict unfit for labor; need to remove those in formative stages of insanity into asylums for criminal insane; mortality chart 1861-96: high point 3.78% in 1867; low 0.5% in 1861; last one, 1895, 0.72%

AoA,108: 1897. \$1,000 appropriated for repair to bldgs

AoA,79: 18 June 1897. limits on manufacture of brooms, brushes, hollow ware, matting, or other goods made in this state; no power machinery for mfg use by prisoners at state prisons. amended in Apr 1899 to total 35% as top limit of prisoners working at mfg.

Pa Law #52, passed 24 June 1897, let's help support US bill limiting prison labor, confining goods to state where produced; "whereas, the importation of prison manufactured goods into PA works great hardship by creating an unjust and harmful competition between prison made goods and free labor"

Warden Cassidy on Prisons and Convicts, (Phila., 1897), [at UP, early version?] has photos him in off; caning chairs in B1 cell; knitting hosiery in B8 cell; bakery; bake ovens; grist mill int; ext grist mill and bake house w/x anchors; library and printing; library (w/ model); int electric light plant; int B2+10, 68 rooms; int B3, 20 rms + 12 deeper singles + 8 doubles; B9, 50 rms; int center.

Amos H. Mylin, comp., State Prisons, Hospitals, Soldiers' Homes and Orphan Schools Controlled by the Commonwealth of Pa., {n.p., 1897}, pp19-26. photos; bio of Richard Vaux. model showing tripartite structure w/ cross gable in 5v6; diamond parterre in 6v7; dual skylights on recvg building in front bldg W yard. hipped, skylit structure deep in 3v4, greenhse alongside B4 e., old carpenters shop. greenhouse, and sim long structure, one parallel and s of B3, other running N from B2. B10 is there (1879); B11 (1894) is not. Photo, bio of Cassidy. photos and cpts: B8-9=100 cells; center; electric light plant int; chair caning in B1; B2 and B10=68 rooms; B3=20 single rms(7.5x12); 12 deep ones(8x25); 8 double ones(17x20); B7 (136 rms); knitting in B8; B9 (50 rms); shoemaking in B9; bake ovens; ext of grist mill from nw; grist mill proper; bakery int; library int; B5 int; cell int 1872?; B1. text; historical start; now 11 bldgs; "The new blocks contain mirrors for observation in the hall covering the doors of the cells;heated by steam; electric lights from plant on grounds; city water plus surface well; virtually fireproof; the bathrooms are in a building by themselves, and each cell has a wc; greenhouse supplies flowers and plants; miniature railroad carried food from kitchen; flour ground here by stone, baked here; model of bldgs is in library; duplicate was exhib at prison Congress in Rome;

BPC28, Jan 1898. pp12, 70, 137 ESP overcrowded, as reported last time. impossible to enforce sep confinement. efforts of board to remedy, bld addtl accomodations, through legislature frustrated chiefly by lack of state funds. will urge at next session. new Phila jail opened last year, Holmesburg. p10 ESP provoked crit here, but one system that finds favor in Europe. recent studies by Tallack of England and Morrell or France recc sep sys. Mass has rebldt pen for sep system. ESP--not more than 2/3 in sep cells. p70. visit reduction of pop by 151 over prev year, 1378 to 1227; no need for another pen, just better county insts for trivial offenders. ESP investigated by comm w/ mems from both houses of leg, exonerated.

AR68, Feb 1898: re accusations made by Judge Gordon, report to HReps of investigating committee exculpating ESP, dated 21 Apr 1897; since 1829 6 officers and overseers killed by convicts, no convicts killed by overseers; p15 ESP has for some years contained twice no. for which designed, faults due to overcrowding, not management; WSP congregate; need inst for criminal insane or move insane to one wing of ESP; Pa should take over county prisons, put in one system, create a prison for insane; 3/7 prisoners released by Judge Gordon escaped; 78/426 foreign-born--restive, illiterate; org labor and machine competition have meant former labors practically abandoned; TB as

usual greatest threat to health; philanthropic spasms, and recent incursion of high priests of alienism.

AoA,108: 1898. \$1,000 appropriated for repair to bldgs

BPC29, Jan 1899. pp11,70,145. some crowding relieved at ESP due to opening of Holmesburg, but still can't give sep confinement. still no legis action on this, despite urgings. need for place for convict insane, w/i wall of an SP. bill prepared for this purpose. p70: since excitement of last year, there has been a falling off in no. of complaints. 6 yrs given for an unprovoked assault on an overseer. regret at act restricting prison labor to 10 % in productive industries. demoralizing to inmate, expensive to taxpayer. hope to modify in legis.

AR69, Feb 1899: uneventful; prisoners only troublesome when meddled with by, perhaps, kind but foolishly sympathetic visitors; rising "crimes of education" -- safe cracking, etc.; vs. restrictive act of 18 June 1897; now 90% can't work, by law; will make them crazy; visits by block; since 1829, 20,016 recd; sep confinement supported by penologists outside the US; convicts idle except for repairs, clothing, shoes, blankets used on site; 14/24 deaths = TB; contagious, vaccination of all, isolation of TB patients; increased accommodations in library.

AoA,108: 1899. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

AoA,108: 1900. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

AoA,19: 15 Mar 1899;

AoA,108. appropriations for fiscal 1900 and 1901. up to \$3,000 for repairs (approved at \$2,000); "for tunnels under the corridors," \$3,000; for engine and boiler house for cell department, \$10,000 (approved at \$5,000); \$8,000 (\$6,000) for engines, dynamos, connections, etc.; \$7,000 (\$5,000) for boilers and engines; \$2,000 for extra foundations for boilers and engines; \$3,000 for piping; \$2,000 to repair drainage system; \$1,400 for "belt line water system"; \$3,000 for water service connections; \$5,000 for revision of electric lighting system; \$1,000 for new roof to block 7; \$1,500 for alteration of present boiler house to cells;

BPC30, Jan 1900. pp1, 11, 56, 91. told by Jules Morel of Belgium that there is not one prison authority in Europe who does not favor sep sys. 1/2 the no of employees as WSP, guarding 1251 vs 992 convicts. 1175 inmates in 760 cells, decrease of 85 prisoners from year before. some of these double. unnecc for 150 who work outside their cells in yard, cookhouse, bakery, and washhouse. 85 sent there for terms of 18 months or less, should be kept in counties. those in cells w/ yards get 1 hr for exercise per day; others go in large yard, walk briskly for 20 mins ea day. 23/34 die of consumption.

AR70, Feb 1900: during this year we commenced to alter + enlarge cells in B3 for better hospital accommodations for TB; separation, better light, ventilation, bigger yards, 9 cells complete; enlarged cells 20x17', 14' high, 18x18' yards, entrances entirely open, yard door can be opened too for ventilation; need work for inmates; 89 + 41 criminal histories; 20,454 prisoners to date; cost 1/3 less

per capita than any other prison; smaller no. of attendants required; no force req for discipline, no dark cell; no New Year's noise; still more success of Ind Treatment in Europe than US; parole system favored by many who mistake change for progress; Med Rpt: death rate rose, 23 cases typhoid, 5 died; due to Schuylkill water, sewage laden; drinking water now distilled; 18 deaths from TB. "the convict's friend; combat w/ cleanliness, isolation, air, sunshine; sewage situation excellent--daily flushing of soil pipes; moral instructor: prosperity reduces prison admissions.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/5: 5 pp. George M. Snyder, comp., typescript of excerpts from overseers log, 1900-10:

25 June 1900: 60' flagpole raised over front gate; 27 June, flag raised on tower for 1st time at inst.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/5: 5 pp. George M. Snyder, comp., typescript of excerpts from overseers log, 1900-10:

8 July, 9 Dec 1900: commenced to serve pump water due to bad conditon of Schuylkill water;

MMBI, 5 Jan 1901: 10-page architect's report on renovating tunnels under B3, B10, others, boiler house, by Morris & Vaux, architects.

AR71, Jan 1901: Warden Cassidy dies 14 March 1900; ESP now in much greater need of repairs than for some time past; want approp for new boiler hse & accessories w/ new boiler, engines, and dynamos, repairs of drainage, renewal of larger and more thorough water supply system, revision of electrical system, employing prison labor where possible; large majority of prisoners idle because of Convict Labor Act; discharges, 391 by commutation, 3 by expiration of term; crime-cause: 33% inherent depravity, 17% moral weakness, 13% association; visitors per cell block; bio of Cassidy; 6-9pm for prisoners recreation in cell, orchestra in center bldg, 7-8:30; religious services; medical report: drinking water from city mains except when muddy or unfit, then from pumps onsite, excellent; sewer system fine, but when flushed sewer gas arises in cells--but no germs in it; prisoners use pipes to communicate during flushing; TB constantly appearing; 8/15 deaths from it; p74 germs in depraved tissues become active after a few weeks of sober and decent life; TB patients isolated, open air exercise, diet, drugs; 10 insane removed this year; degenerates still here, mainly city boys; "his rural brother--a potential criminal--might live out his life upon a farm--a stupid dolt who occasionally indulges in rustic outrages." [!]; in 1900 extensive and much needed improvements in drug store and hospital cells; services of alienist; diets given, death causes; Moral instructor: Hebrews, Catholics and Protestants all have facilities for instruction and counsel here; printing cigar lids, vouchers, cards; want of employment leaves teacher very busy.

BPC31. Jan 1901. pp9, 136. focus on nonpenal insts. probation for 1st offenders as in Mass and France? indeterminate sentence? intn'l penal conference in Paris. too much latitude in county jails. Cassidy dies, Bussinger now warden. a man of striking individuality, large in person and positive in character, he was a man of force. 8/11 deaths from consumption.

Philadelphia Real Estate Record & Builders' Guide, 20 Feb 1901 (via biographical files, Athenaeum of Phila): Morris & Vaux, architects, plans of stack chimney. [vol 16, no. 8, p. 117]

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/5: 5 pp. George M. Snyder, comp., typescript of excerpts from overseers log, 1900-10:

22 Oct 1901: men all vaccinated; 24 Oct: officers all vaccinated (smallpox).

AoA,108: 1901. \$1,000 appropriated for repair to bldgs

WDJ, 1 May 1900: A large number of inmates in various trades were employed in renovations to the warden's quarters, completed in 1900.

AoA,39: 11 May 1901. Commutation law, based on good behavior.

AR72, Jan 1902: all but 2 insane now at asylums; visitation suspended during smallpox outbreak; during 1901 new boiler house and engine room completed, new stack for it; new boilers and settings put on with pipes to center and corridors to connect with old heating system of cells, until we find funds to renew pipes in cells; new tunnels connecting with center under all corridors; drainage repairs completed; new water belt line laid; begun repointing of inside of outer wall by convicts; licensed engineer will take charge of engines, dynamos, and boilers, w/ assistant for nighttime; warden: individual treatment, even vicious criminals can be controlled w/o brutality; Pa. handicapped by law, can't habituate criminal to industrial activity; almost all unemployed, but some used for building; new extended commutation law, 11 May 1901, puts more discretion in management; new boiler betw B3 and B4, 74x75', nest of 5 boilers installed; providing heat and light for entire plant from here; excav under all corridors, passageways to all buildings; heating changes, underdraining, connections to sewers; 6 inch belt line around perimeter for water supply, 3 connections to city water; 15/23 deaths from TB, galloping form; smallpox did not appear here, but visits cut off, vaccination. moral i.: new commutation law places weight on good behavior after discharge; PPS provides clothes, tools to discharged--let convicts earn that.

BPC32, Feb 1902. p130 good report on Holmesburg, p58. reviews state grant for penitentiaries in 1901, 146k. engine and boiler hse \$2500. tunnels under corridors, \$1500; 3 k engines dynamos; 2.5 k boilers and settings; \$750 present boiler hse to cells; 500 for new roof, 700 for belt water line; 1500 for revision of electrical lighting system; expenses incl \$612 for electric light plant; 901 for warden's hse; \$1691 for B4 improvements; \$11,354 for boiler extension expended before 31 Dec 1900. 11/23 deaths from consumption for yr ending 30 Sept 1901.

AoA,108: 1902. \$1,000 appropriated for repair to bldgs

BPC33, Jan 1903. 7, 65, 124, 176. pp7-14: 9 specific points of criticism. last= using prisoners for servants for warden & overseer families. chair-caning acctg prob; diet favoritism. report uses inmate names. acctg for scrap metal. p124 \$750 for alt of present boiler hse to cells. \$2500 for new engine and boiler hse. expenditures 1901 incl: \$1514 for belt water line; \$3098 for B4 improvements; \$3949 for stack. p147: punishments = meals stopped, or bread & water in cell.

MMBI, 3 Jan 1903: architect's letter on Dec 1902 completion of wiring for lights in cells and corridors throughout; also criticism of customary use of prisoners as servants for warden & principal overseer.

AR73, Jan 1903: 1900-01 approp. of \$35,900 is first in 29 years, last one was \$5600 in 1872; itemized: 5k for boilerhouse; before, they were located in various portions of the buildings; 3k for tunnels for pipe access; 6k for electrical plant--engine, dynamos, switches, etc; 5k new boilers, 2k fondtns for them; 3k pipes, pumps, fittings; 2k for drainage system repair; \$1400 for belt water line; 3k connect blocks and engine house with water line; 1k new roof to B7; 3k electrical light revisions, and \$1500 alt boiler hse to cells, latter two not yet finished; wanted next: storehouse, cold storage plant, enlargement of cook and bakehouse, new carpenter and blacksmith shop; pointing 5 May to 5 July; warden: largest number of young murderers in some time; visit by Board of Public Charities, report, took exception to some time-honored customs here, all corrected; p79 opposed to idea that w/ indeterminate sentences, keepers would have to withstand entreaties of friends and relatives; med. rpt: vaccinations, boiling of drinking water; TB, for of all prisons, 8/13 deaths; regular fumigation w/ formaldehyde, extra susceptibility of blacks to TB; p83 improvements in 1902: new operating room, 2 yards, one for TB patients, one for non-TB invalids; House of industry for putting discharges on their feet again; need a home farm.

MMBI, 4 Sept 1903: all firearms removed except those in warden's apt.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/5: 5 pp. George M. Snyder, comp., typescript of excerpts from overseers log, 1900-10:

3 Oct 1903: warden Bussinger unceremoniously "bounced" by BI.

MMBI, 3 Oct 1903: 200 of the 341 convicts roaming aimlessly shall be locked in their cells [?]; looped rope recc for exercise movements; mask-wearing during inmate movements made optional, if they want to protect their identity; overcrowding makes mandatory use impossible.

AoA,108: 1903. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

AoA,109: 1903. \$2,000 appropriated for revision of electric light; \$10,000 appropriated for addition to cookhouse and mill; \$10,000 appropriated for covering yard walls and improving ground outside wall; \$15,000 appropriated for heating; \$1,650 for alteration to blocks.

1903 [recalled in AR88 (1918), p73]: was on suggestion of Dr Charles D Hart, inspector, that the mask on new arrivals be discontinued.

AR74, Jan 1904: by 1 July 1903, former site of steam & electric plant altered into a complete and modern hospital; 1902-03 approp. applied to heating plant and "Webster low- pressure exhaust" system, expended somewhat more than allowed; also lighting plant completed; now working on cookhouse & central storehouse to be completed this summer, on a further \$10k; 18/24 death this year from TB, predisposition of colored; p71: during prev year got well- heated and lighted hospital with bacteriological and clinical lab; 8 insane removed; B1582 murdered; difficulty of finding employment; general use of machine power has changed things, as have convict labor laws.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/5: 5 pp. George M. Snyder, comp., typescript of excerpts from overseers log, 1900-10:

22 Apr 1904: punishment in B8 (for epileptic fits)

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/5: 5 pp. George M. Snyder, comp., typescript of excerpts from overseers log, 1900-10:

4 June 1904: mention of Klondike

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/5: 5 pp. George M. Snyder, comp., typescript of excerpts from overseers log, 1900-10:

11 June 1904: summer hats for officers

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/5: 5 pp. George M. Snyder, comp., typescript of excerpts from overseers log, 1900-10:

22 Oct 1904: toilet paper for 1st time;

AoA,108: 1904. \$1,500 appropriated for repair to bldgs

AR75, Jan 1905: "prejudices of the past have been abandoned, re finances, bookkeeping?; new warehouse for protection of goods; 'sep. and solitary confinement at hard labor' an impossibility under present conditions; p4: 1st offenders sep from old offenders; white sep from negroes; inquiry about preventing procreation by epileptics, degenerates; want more severe penalties for 3rd offenders, more misdemeanors to become felonies; commutation for good behavior working; no visitors passes in future--improper for men, women, and children to wander through the corridors out of idle curiosity; several photos included; warden: completion of new storehouse in July; new iron staircases in B4,B5,B6 completed during summer 1904--will allow better supervision of those on balconies; large meat refrig completed this summer, allows 10 days supply of meat rather than daily resupply; in Sept intro Bertillon ID system, fingerprinting--erected 1 story bldg for it next to recvg rm; includes photo gallery, darkroom, vault; main kitchen remodeled, old flour mill abandoned, cheaper to buy it; convenient to storehouse and refrig; all woodwork, roofing painted; new floor laid at center; new 2-horse wagon (old 1 horse struggled); p8: new doors and frames in B1 completed, similar work almost finished in B3; 4241' of galvanized iron gutters and spouts; quantities of cement paving and curbing; repointing; tub baths out, showers in, w/ hot water generator, except in women's block; shoe dept concentrated on B5; hospital yard drained and paved; windows enlarged; unprotected steam pipes covered; all done w/ prisoner labor; want to reorganize trade dept; no idle reduced from over 600 to less than 300; bertillon system running in Sept, fingerprinting in Nov; p10: administrating by laws of 1829 out of the question, 450 more prisoners than cells; 2 men ought not to be in same cell; "Sodomy in all its various and disgusting forms . . . sees its full development among men in closest confinement"- -one of the chief evils of prison life; 3 or more in cell better than 2; attempting to do away w/ 2 per cell; can't supervise in makeshift shops with inadequate staff; need industrial workshops; 1 architect in jail; 11/19 deaths TB.

BPC34, Jan 1905. pp6, 60, 103. p60. ESP undergoing many changes. "We regret to notice the increasing tendency to the removing of cells from the use of the prisoners. Within three years at least sixty cells, formerly occupied by prisoners, have been appropriated to other purposes. has been exclusion of political interference. p103--1903 approps: \$7500 for steam heat; \$5000 for addn to cook house; \$600 for new doors and frames, B1; \$225 for new doors and locks, B3; \$500 for

covering yards and improving grounds; \$1000 for addtl wiring. 1902 expenditures: \$417 for B7 roof; \$9,840 for heating system; \$2487 for B5 doors; \$2081 for B6 doors;

BPC35, Jan 1905 for 1904. pp 5, 39, 73. Byers resigns w/i 1 yr. not solitary confinement. same 1904 approps cited in BPC34.

MMBI, 2 Mar 1905: 2 great danes purchased, kennel for them to be constructed,

HEB,204: 1905, new storehouse built

AR76, Jan 1906: same photos as before; so far as possible, first offenders kept apart from older prisoners, colored from white, with good results; want distinctive badge for first offndrs; females learning plain sewing, laundry work; should be kept in sep. institution; imbeciles and hereditary criminals should be given vasectomies; putting up a building for wood and iron work, stone, blt by convicts, and a laundry; large no. sent to new County prison at Holmesburg, beginning of population fall off; new industrial bldg now in course of erection; new tailor shop completed and fitted up in B7; remodelling of B2 completed during year--lower end had been partitioned for storage, but now that storage bldg complete, partition removed; right side of lower end fitted up as laundry w/ drying room, employing about 20 female prisoners; 25 arc lights on poles, 4 around tower; sidewalk from main gate relaid in cement; new rubber pads for B7 stairs; Corinthian Ave side repointed; new pavement here and on Brown St.; yard walls repointed, coped, roadway pavement relaid; galvanized iron air vents at end of each block replaced with wood ones; repainting of center tower, engine rm, hospital; alts in Bertillon dept; new shoe shop in B5 completed during 1905; yard improvements; new industrial bldg nearing completion; old dog kennels removed, new ones erected in different part of yard--7 great danes for patrol; dental report; med: 6/10 deaths from TB; disinfecting all; outdoor exercise; appropriation of 1905 for criminal insane a much needed reform; colored death rate chart TB, ESP vs Phila. [June 1906], reported

BPC36, Jan 1906, for 1905. pp6,79. again recc unit for criminal insane on grounds of an existing prison; not approved by legislature, but did provide for a separate inst. approps for 1905: \$3500 for carpenter, blacksmith, and pipe shop; \$250 for new doors to B3; \$2500 for new drainage system; \$2350 for new sidewalks; \$500 for new iron bedsteads. 1904 recpts: incl \$1200 for B1 cell doors; \$450 for B3 doors; \$10,000 for addtns to cookhouse and mill. spent 6769 for same, \$460 for B3 doors. 7/12 deaths from consumption. occs listed: 196 in stockings, 283 in jobbing; 386 idle, 25 sick, 62 caning, 78 in brushes; 34 in shoes, 31 in cigars, 15 in weaving/1110 men total; females 15 in laundry, 5 in stockings; 2 sewing, 1 jobbing, 1 idle.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/5: 5 pp. George M. Snyder, comp., typescript of excerpts from overseers log, 1900-10:

24 Jan 1906: moving days, all inmates exchange cells?

WDJ, 7 Dec 1906: sheds at ends of B5,B6,B7 torn down

HEB,204: 1906, new industrial building built

AR77, Jan 1907: added new stone Industrial Building [photo], blt by prisoners, to house goods and operate various portions of mfg departments; now erecting another stone building for iron and woodworking mechanics, better shop facilities; removing old and unsightly shops, grounds in better condition for policing, observation; women employed in laundry and sewing; want more vocational training, sep prison for women; note growing proportions of young men in ESP pop; need to revise criminal codes; comments on preventing criminals from passing their criminality on to their progeny; Warden: commutation law good; Industrial Bldg practically completed, enables better comfort, oversight at work; p9: concrete roofs on all towers, door on B3 tower walled up; concrete foundations 18x30" under iron gates in cellars; new roof on cook house; painted roofs and woodwork throughout; whitewash, fumigate cells and halls; screens on windows, locks on library doors; 1st timers given red badge for coats and hats, separated from old offenders; new stocking press in industrial bldg; plumbing shop there temporarily until new shop bldg completed; new carpentry, blacksmith, and pipe shop being erected; Hebrew pop tended by member of that faith; med report: 19,959 sick calls during year; boiled water provided twice daily, but careless drink from tap; 7/15 dead are TB victims; 7 transferred to hosp for Insane.

BPC37, Jan 1907. "The invasion of our Commonwealth by foreigners has borne heavily upon our charitable resources." [describes visit to Holmesburg, w/594 men, 150 women] at ESP dark punishment cells no longer used. just bread & water. plumbing at ESP old-fashioned. same \$\$ reported as prev year. 8/14 deaths from TB or consumpn.

WDJ, 26 Mar 1907: drive from Fairmount Ave through entrance paved w/ Belgian block.

WDJ, 12 July 1907: plumbing gang working in B2 cuts hole into tobacco storage rm here.

WDJ, 9 Sept 1907: new building opens for blacksmith, machine, plumbing, box, carpenters, and paint shops.

HEB,204: 1907, new shop building

BPC38, Jan 1908. unabated flow of foreigners. WSP not managed as well as it should be; ESP excellently conducted, but much overcrowded. state appropos for 2 yrs beginning 1 June 1907: \$12k for new plumbing sys; \$7k for addns to workshops. \$4k for repairs; \$1k for "refitting main office."

AR78 (1908) for 1907: another year of great improvement in fabric; new stone bldg for iron and woodworking, and for repair dept, blt entirely by prison labor; now erecting stone hospital for contagious diseases; we should provide training in the mechanic arts; estab corr school; fingerprint system installed, better than Bertillion; revise laws, keep degenerates from procreating; warden: improvements--overall fumigation; driveway from Fairmount Ave laid in concrete and Belgian block; old sheds at ends of B1,B4,B6, B9, torn down, areas paved, grassed; new bldgs erected for: machine shop, carpenters shop, blacksmith shop, plumbers shop, tin shop, stocking press room, ...? apparatus; boxmakers shop; paint shop; phys: new sanitary apparatus being installed in B2,B3,B9; new isolation ward for contagious in course of construction; 8/11 deaths from TB; TB treatment outlined--open air cells, modern diet; sep hosp for consumptives? 4 to insane hospitals; glad new

hosp for convict insane approved by State Board of Charities; TB death rate chart, much worse than city; 500 books to library from ET Stotesbury; [26 Aug 1908] reported

HEB,204: 1908, new emergency hospital

BPC39, (1910) for 1908. recd that ESP and WSP be removed to large tracts of land in country. "The Philadelphia Institution is an old one. This prison was organized on the Solitary Confinement plan. Its overcrowding has automatically destroyed the very object of its organization. It also has an excessive morbidity from tubercular disease." 15 cases of TB. at visit 1319 m, 19f. 1908 approps: \$3500 for comp new workshop (\$7000 recd), \$500 for refitting main office (\$1000 recd); \$2000 for gen repairs (\$3169 recd); 6k for finishing sanitary plumbing (\$8845 recd). 8/15 deaths from TB.

HEB,203-04: 1908-11, B12 constructed, concrete and steel, built by prison labor; 120 rms, 3 stories, 40 per, no yards; except for Holmesburg, finest example of outside cell construction; capacity reaches 885 cells (1406 prisoners 1/1/11);

AR79 (1909), for 1908: "limited by law, every effort has been made to provide healthy and remunerative employment."; parole good, like Habitual criminal act, critical of some comparative leniency of judges; overcrowding--accomms for 750, but have nearly 1500 prisoners; strongly urge a 3rd SP in center of state, plus one for females; shops for inside work, contagious hospital completed; want to improve drainage; constant growth in number of foreign born inmates; all repair work done by inmates; warden: new shop bldgs great convenience, allows better supervision; visits for year: 958 prisoners recd 3738 visits, on reg passes and by special permission of warden; phys: overcrowded but healthy, 8/14 deaths from TB; 272 cases treated in hosp; want day & night orderlies; TB diet, open air; 5 operations for appendicitis; urgent need for up-to date operating room; 4 insane to i. hospital; m.i.: men beg for work.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/5: 5 pp. George M. Snyder, comp., typescript of excerpts from overseers log, 1900-10:

21 Oct 1909: officers get new uniforms

HEB,204: post 1908, pre-1927. additional shop room provided by removing partitions between cell yards and roofing over this space.

AR80 (1910) for 1909: legislation has met urgent need, new ovens for improved bread, enlarged operating room; new corridor underway providing employment for the idle, [B12], more inmate accommodations; new drainage system nearly finished; parole law passes last session now in operation, 30 June; warden: hospital has been thoroughly overhauled, operating rm blt; TB cells plastered; sanitary plumbing installed in B4,B5,B6 and their galleries; bake house entirely remodeled with two new ovens; entrance and center painted; phys: new operating rm rapidly nearing completion; 8 dead, 2 suicides; 15 to insane hosps; m.i.: need to relieve embarrassment of not enough work.

BPC40 for 1909 (1910). recd relieve overcrowding at penitentiaries by putting 30 day to 2 yr servers in county workhouses. again urge rural reloc of penitentiaries. WSP has unfavorable

conditions. [Fairview, state hosp for insane, ded. 24 July 1909. ESP crowded but in excellent condition. new bldg in course of erection to relieve congestion. state grant for 1909 includes funds to repair slate roofs of 4 blocks. appropos: 120k for 120 new cells; \$2250 for cold storage plant and water supply. \$2500 plumbing; \$500 for alts in operating rm. 2/10 deaths from TB.

AR81 (1911) for 1910: additional bldg provided for by appropriation nearing completion; plumbing, steamfitting, & electric under experts, training the inmates; commutation and parole having good effect on vicious; p7, visits from abroad; warden: sanitary plumbing installed on B7 and gallery; during 1910 good progress on new wing with 120 cells of reinforced concrete, to be completed by 1 Apr 1911; Ladies org help females dispose on fancy work; nos of determinate & of indeterminate sentences; phys: 1 suicide, 1o deaths, 4 from typhoid developed in ESP; 13 found insane; hiring of trained male nurses; new operating room finished this year; previously took place in extemporized cell; mi: modification in discipline and methods has produced marked good effects; growth of occupation, self-help; teaching of foreign languages, music.

BPC41 for 1910 (1911). Board again recs removal of ESP, WSP. "The laws governing penitentiaries, now antiquated, should be revised and brought up to date." rec sterilization bill for feeble minded. visit 16 March 1910. 149 inmates. new block underway, work by prisoners. new operating rm now completed. new bake oven and ice machine installed. spec investigation: visit 27 Aug 1910. McKenty commended. notes sys of teaching illiterate prisoners. the hosp building of stone a model of its kind. notes isolation infirmary for consumptives. "Many useful and artistic articles are made by prisoners in their leisure hours, and are sold for their benefit." new refrig plant doing good work. number of insane rduced by removal to state hospital, upon order of courts. \$40,556 for new bldg. 6/11 deaths from TB.

AR82 (1912) for 1911: during year new additional bldg, with 120 cells, authorized by legislature, now completed and occupied; only prison labor employed [?]; returned \$7302 unexpended for \$60,000 approp [!]; new stable blt to replace old dilapidated one; sanitary plumbing installed on B8,B10, new B12 finished; occupations: includes 1 architect, 1 gambler, 1 piano tuner; visits: 1087/1808 receive 3540 visits; first parole officer's report; 13 dead, 1 suicide, 2 from TB; 345 in hospital; music, religious services, PPS providing for discharges; corr school, library.

BPC42, for 1911 (1912). pleased that legis will find new site for WSP. new modern concrete of cells put up within last year. "the treatment of [tb] by having cells of the sick open out upon a large yard in which the prisoners are allowed is efficacious." appros: \$3375 to complete and equip cold storage ice plant, cold water supply; \$2500 for sanitary plumbing. expenditures by act of 13 May 1909: \$11628 for new wing; 3595 for slate repairs, 4 block roofs. act of 13 June 1911, \$7550 for cold storage plant. 2/14 deaths from TB.

AR83 (1913) for 1912: "school facilities have been furnished, by building up yards, not needed in the rear of the cells; Penn undergrads coming on Saturdays to help out with education; 19 cents per diem maintenance; warden: new sanitary plumbing system now completed throughout institution; 21 yards covered on B7, turned into 5 rooms, used since June 1912, 2 as school for illiterates, 3 as trades school; parolees very successful in obtaining employment; 4 TB deaths, 1 suicide by phosphorous; 1 accidental poisoning from shellac, 13 insane sent away; m.i.: "continual

development in the improvement along the lines that have been inaugurated by the Board, so that we have virtually a new Institution, on the basis of the separate system as it was originally devised, so that the life and methods of today have practically but little similarity or relationship to those of years past."; lantern and slides donated; band and orchestra; large 650lb clock w/ 36" faces to E & S built by B1381; ball games.

BPC43, for 1912 (1914). 1354 inmates; 31 serving life. A new concrete stable has been built by the inmates, and a school has been established for illiterates. new block [B12] well lighted, ventilated. 4/10 deaths from TB.

[Aug 1913?], from AR84 (1914) for 1913: we have utilized several of the cell yards to construct home for our printing and binding equipment, to employ 15 men; warden: 2 men escaped 20 Aug, 1 was returned, other suicide in Wilmington, Del; 10 deaths, one from murder, prisoner B4396 on 9 Feb 1913, had been in 4 yrs, 5 mos, 5 days; 4 TB deaths; Sat aft lectures w/ lantern ills; printing dept well- developed; "new methods, together with new ideas and standards which have come into vogue in the last few years, have transformed the old life of our Institution";

PPL, 17 Sept 1931 or [1913?]: escape of Edwards & Berger using ladder from boilerhouse and hook; Edwards falls, breaks leg, recaptured; Berger recaptured at Chester.

BPC44 (1914), for 1913. p108, 1913-14 approps: \$2572 reimb treasurer for expense of new stable. \$1789 for covering 21 yards for schools. p89 "The law in this State covering the employment of prisoners in jails states that it must be limited to one-tenth the total number of inmates. This law is the result of labor unions and is not only unfair, but inhuman. . . . Lack of facilities for their employment and the law, as stated above, in most cases, produces, especially where the prisoner is serving a long term sentence, a distress in mind and body." Francis J Torrance, pres, Board of Commissioners, BPC.

Gov John K. Tener's message, 7 Jan 1913 [in Journal of House of Representatives of the Comm of Pa, pt I (Harrisburg 1914), p65]. the "congregate method should be made part of our penal system; and hence I recommend the passage of an act providing that the inspectors, commissioners, and managers of the penitentiaries, jails, houses of correction and refuge, and reformatories shall be authorized, in their discretion, to have the inmates of such institutions congregated for the several purposes of worship, labor, learning, and recreation." Act passes 7 July 1913, #395. presented by John K Lowers of Allegheny Co, 17 Feb. "that the proper authorities of the ESP are authorized, at their discretion, to have any or all of the persons confined in the said penitentiary congregated for the several purposes of worship, labor, learning, and recreation." no forced worship. all acts inconsistent w/ this repealed.

AR85 (1915) for 1914: Inspectors: shops and mechanical trades classes well employed in bettering of facilities; storage room of Industrial building fitted up, in service as chapel; 5 Apr 1914: "the prisoners were for the first time in the history of the Institution allowed outside their cells for the purpose of religious worship"; R.C. Mass since 12 April; parole: 77% of applications granted; 3% commit other crimes while out; current out: 563 reporting regularly, 78 whereabouts unknown, 12 back in jail; 5/17 deaths from TB; 2 by wood alcohol poisoning, 1 from stab wound; encouraging an

interest in baseball; stats on how many gained or lost weight over year; printing: labels for stockings, for cigars, passes, reports, about 1,000 copies annual report.

BPC45 (1915) for 1914. p5, financial depression felt across state for year or more, Pa esp.; p34, approp to reimb for genl repairs in excess of 1911 approp; \$2572 for funds expended for erection of a new stable; \$1789 for amount expended in converting 21 cell yards for school for illiterates and trades school. p56, 77 were punished, all in punishment cells; no meals stopped. mention of liquor, tobacco allowances.

HEB,205: 14 June 1915, Act directing that ESP be abandoned, occupants to be moved to new SP at Rockview, in Centre County, at site purchased by WSP, combined under one management; opposition due to distance for visitors to travel; act never executed.

AR86 (1916) for 1915: p6: converting cell yards not in use, into convenient rooms for mechanical or other uses as they may be needed; Brotherhood Mission finds employment for parolees; escape 24 March 1915, captured by 2 parole officers; prisoners contrib to CHOP, Lincoln Hosp, Xmas packages for children of inmates; 2 actors among inmates; 4320 visits to 1771 of 2135 prisoners; PSFS accounts; corr courses; classes, religious service Sunday 9am in corridors, song at 3:30 pm.

WDJ, 1 Oct 1916: A Catholic mass was celebrated in chapel [5v6] in October 1916, possibly a routine event.

BPC46 (1916) for 1915. p5 act 289 passed, providing system of employment and compensation for inmates of ESP, WSP etc, estab Prison Labor Commission. act of 18 June 1915 reimb \$2168 for extraordinary repairs.

The Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania (Phila., 1916), pamphlet, printed at ESP. 5 cents. p.6: now 844 cells. 28,000 inmates since opening.

AR87 (1917), for 1916 Inspectors: "we have pursued the plan of utilizing the cellyards for the construction of additional buildings to accommodate the increasing demand for shop room, rendered necessary by the plans of the Labor Commission"; the reorganized shoe shop now employed on orders from the commission; the large store room of the Industrial Building has been fitted up as a Chapel and assembly room for various churches, entertainments, and lectures; "an ever present need of physical exercise is felt, owing to lack of steady employment"; maintenance, 33 cents per diem; Honor & Friendship Club helps families, dischargees, entertainment, burials; prisoner stats, 1159 wm, 357 cm, 15 cf, 14 wf; phys: hosp now has Xray apparatus; 4/13 died from TB; m.i.: teacher has assistants from among inmates, men qualified for almost any dept.

BPC47 (1917) for 1916.--

AR88 (1918) for 1917: "to meet the increasing needs caused by the development of the wants of our people, we have extended the conversion of cellyards into rooms available for much-needed uses"; cooperation with Labor commission; chapel and assembly room abundantly justifies itself for church

& entertainments; employees on 8 hr basis; patriotic music played at center; movies provided by Monarch Film Co., through efforts of H & F Club; prisoners rolling bandages for Red Cross; most represented occupations: 207/512 laborers, 29 drivers, 29 machinists, 14 miners, 14 domestics, 12 firemen, 12 painters; 8/18 TB deaths, 10 insane transferred; Hebrew services;

BPC48, (1918) for 1917. p30 approx \$2168 "for extraordinary repairs on the fifth block corridor and the second block kitchen." employees and salaries listed; prisoner occupations. [p59, executions in Pa, 1778-1917, =616].

AR89 (1919) for 1918 "space afforded by the cell yards is being utilized for the construction of rooms to be used in the various services of labor and education training."; weekly paper "The Umpire"; flu epidemic, only 3 deaths; quarantine imposed 30 Sept 10 Nov 1918; list of nativities: Phila 104, Italy 57, Va 47, NY 30, NC 19, J=NJ 18, Russia 14; among occupations, 2 motion picture operators; WWI contributions; phys on flu in Sept & Oct.

AR90 (1920) for 1919: parts of VanPelt copy out of order, but all there; "Improvements being made ... in installation of new boiler in the engine room, which was much needed, and the general overhauling of the heating system. The sewage system installed some years ago has proven satisfactory. The kitchen in the women's block useful & satisfactory; new accomms for labor, schools, completed and in use; shoe, hosiery, & paper box mftry being installed; board deprecates the non-employment of the vast majority of prisoners by reason of existing prison labor laws--need legislative relief; courses; John Ashhurst Jr, FLP librarian, helps reorg ESP library; 21 pp report of 7-man committee of Board of Publ charities re 13 spec charges; one of inspectors, W A Dunlap (since July 1917), in league with Mrs. L V Howe of NYC, morphine addict, not drug fiend, in league with "agitators" who took over Honor & Friendship Club, chaplain too, all vs Warden McKenty; specific allegations refuted by committee; p19 keeping in mind that 1625 in 830 cells, things Ok; some recc changes: H&FC discontinued, Dunlap out, Welch (mi) out; better controls, rules, restrict visitors to families, spiritual advisors, lawyers, officials, business relations; phys: 1 death by suicide-hanging, 11 others, 5 insane transferred; report of printing dept.

VI. B. APPENDIX B: CHRONOLOGICAL RESEARCH NOTES, 1921-94

Jeffrey A. Cohen

AR91 (1921) for 1920: "improvements are being made wherever suitable, notably in the alteration of the present cell yards to workshops to be used for manufacturing for the Prison Labor Commission"; non-employment of vast majority deprecated; a new overhang was put on the wall along 22nd St, work by inmates; cell yards of B1-right have been made into a schoolroom and furnishes very good quarters; attendance nos at religious services; choir & orchestra best in US prisons; physical exercise is now recognized as of prime importance to health, and uplifting amusement is appreciated as magic medicine; individual in-cell calisthenics now regularly practiced; weekly films lent by Stanley Film Co; stat section reduced, but includes offence by nativity.

ESP OHJ: Elsie G. Hough, daughter of warden, there 1906-25

only dau of Robt J McKenty, supt. sm front gate for people, large one for trucks; she lived there from 1906, born in 1901. downstairs: very large kitchen, dining room, then big dining rm for Bd of Directors. steps on outside; upstairs, hallway, 2 brms, bath, and very large sitting rm; 3rd, 2 br's, large rm; den on 1st, kitchen had door (walled up) to private yard. boys there during WWI, her wedding there, w/ 250 guests; her catered coming-out party there, for 150; was a good neighborhood; broke down for a while, now has come back. Sunday services by J. Wanamaker's sister, orchestra at center, inmates in front of cells; RC chapel, Jewish chaplain; father, McKenty, was very understanding, patient. guns not allowed. she was there about 1907-23; hers was the last family to live there. son was born there. recreation rm 2 stories, upstairs; school there, chapel downstairs; vaudeville show and movie on Saturdays; brought by Mae desmond; Ben Turpin and wife came repeatedly; McKenty made them go to church; very religious, leftover food on sabbath; no work on Sunday; dogs on duty after ca. 8pm, after place locked up; were at each end of prison. only inmate at wedding a colored lady lifer called Nanny, well educated; wedding with all 5 inspectors; 252 there; held right here in this big room [?]; prisoners paid in transfers, deposited at PSFS; describes fine work done by prisoners. embroidery, inlaid boxes, shoes, license plates; "they had the time"; had weekly newspaper, "The Umpire," some outside news, sports.

ESP OHJ: Florence Crescenzo, neighbor, 1917-30

lived at 827 N 21st, near prison wall; attended Baych School 1924-30, than Lydia Daver School. could stand on desk and see in prison. recalls midget car driving in circle. driver Freddy Winae would visit repeatedly. there was a boarding house for the guards on Corinthian Ave run by Mamie Robinson; other guards would eat there. inmates usually ball near 22nd & Brown. FC married in 1933, years after these stories. neighborhood: reservoir 22d to Corinthian, Parrish to Poplar. Beyond that Lankenau, to the E the Northern Home. one of few stores a candy store at 22nd & Brown. hung out eves by the wall. lock door whenever hears sirens.

ESP OHJ: Reuben Cohen McKenty, grandson of warden, ca. 1920

grandson of warden McKenty. had never visted ESP then, wasn't born. recalled that McK ran prison like a family. had run hse of correction at Holmesburg previously. RCM born 2 yrs after grandfather died. RCMcK's father's best friend was Reuben Cohen, close friend w/ hse at Cape May. RCM's father became professional ballplayer; 2 of father's bros became private detectives. family portrait in yard.

Laws of Pa, 1921, act no. 425, approved 25 May 1921, creating Dept of Welfare, abolishing Board of Public charities, Prison Labor Commission (estab by act 1 June 1915). [from Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of PA. passed at the session of 1921, (Harrisburg, 1921), pp1144-59]. 9 member commission, over four Bureaus. sect 16: "all plans for erection or substantial alteration of any State institutions, county prison, almshouse, poorhouse, or ay building ... shall be submitted to, approved by, the department; shall run penal industries, for use in other state insts, sell products; 3/4 of amount can be credited for relief of prisoners' dependents. biennial reports to Gov.

HEB, p251, [1921] D of Welfare act requires insts to purchase from public as far as possible. Prison Labor Comm becomes Bureau of Restoration in DoW.

Dept of Welfare, 1st Biennial Report, 1921-22. (HSP, V2.995). came into existence 25 May 1921, 4 bureaus, Bureau of Children, of Mental Health, of Assistance, of Restoration, the last w/ county and state prison systems. evaluations on basis of 1000: ESP 847, WSP 674; Rockview 900.

Phila Pub Record, 17 Apr 1923. socialite Henry G. Brock convicted for vehicular homicide, killed 3 when drunk; intake procedure described: got number, photographed, stripped of civvies, get prison uniform, showered, scrubbed, physn examines. Bertillon measurements taken. gets cell in detention section for 2 weeks. then duties will be assigned. gets 6 to 10. undated clipping: served a little more than 3 years before pardoned by Gov. while in, helped other prisoners get jobs. spent \$20,000 of his own to create 2 shops to facilitate marketing of prison-made goods.

WDJ, 29 May 1923: B5 gallery used for punitive segregation for 18 "dope addicts"

HEB, 302: PA Act of 14 June 1923. requires adequate exercise in state prisons. at least two hours daily inopen, weather permitting.

PIInq, 15, 16, 17, 18 July 1923, EvBull, 14, 16, 17 July 1923. escape of 6 previous day, 14 July. under newly appted warden Groome. over wall at Fairmount and Corinthian. ill. Groome's military methods supposed to have freed place of trace of revolt under warden Robert J McKenty. 6 guns. 2d attempt after 3 days. locked up one guard, beat up another. in broad daylight. escape in boat from Md.

EB, 6 Sept 1923, photo at TUA. wooden guardhouses blt on 4 towers, searchlights, rifles added in response to 14 July escape.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

18 July 1923, unid. DoW head Ellen C Potter opposes putting convicts back into stripes. 6 escapees wore gray denim uniforms, unnoticed. stripes would make more detectible.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

7 Nov 1923, EB. current clothes too easily mistaken for denim work clothes. Dir of Pub Safety recommends. Pa prisons abandoned striped uniform "a number of years ago" as humanitarian gesture. other supporters.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80
unid, 12 Dec 1923: last woman transferred to Moyamensing today--Mrs Freda Trost, in for life for poisoning husband.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80
unid, 8 Jan 1924, ESP chef sells drugs. "dopers row" on block 5

AR1924: for year ending 31 May 1924 to Govr from Board of Trustees, first report of this Board, also first compiled since 1920; Board has lived within reduced biennial appropriation; 1st year limited to 45% of it; improvement of moral and physical condition last year; drugs and alcohol eliminated; Penitentiary antiquated; "general improvements and additions to the physical plant have progressed to such a point that their continuance can no longer hope to benefit the institution to any appreciable extent."; bldgs disadvantageously situated, plant should be replaced, inadequate in size, design, equipment; nonetheless in splendid condition; want large new prison when legislature reconvenes in 1925; w/i 35 mi. of city, but in country, 2000 acres, w/ employment in farming, reforestation, healthful outdoor activities; failure here to accomplish rehab due to too frequent absence of employment; need wage scale; those working on maintenance, in-hse stuff receive only 50 cents worth of tobacco or its equivalent; workshops are run by state Dept of Purchase, Dept of Welfare, beyond ESP control; revise prison labor laws, have prisoners build new ESP; exchange goods with other prisons, approved by AFL; prison industrial conference at Trenton, 17-18 June; need outside professional teacher, proper classification; also, send moral degenerates to spec prison hosp, no 1st offenders or minors here; 1 June 1923 1674 prisoners in 812 cells; over 50 had to be segregated individually, therefore 762 cells held 2 or 3; 1923 act allows transfer from any overcrowded inst to other state, county jails--373 sent to counties, 100 to Rockview, WSP; stats on employment by Bureau of Restoration, Dept of Welfare; new shops added in rag sewing (44 prisoners employed), chamois sewing (51), caneing (70); 12 deaths, 3 by TB, 1 hanging suicide, 1 shot while attempting to escape; p20: TB cases housed in solarium atop B3; during day access to large yard that is completely for their use; hosp totally renovated, new type of cot; plumbing changed to most modern type; p23: dept of religion and morals: clergymen of all denoms have unlimited privileges of visitation; m.i. and his assoc. have offices for conference; avg attendance at services given; until withdrawal of women, a second RC mass was held in women's dept; warden: ESP has outlived its usefulness as a penal institution, but it will take time before a new one is built; 14 July 1923: 6 prisoners used revolvers to hold up unarmed guards in yard, escaped over East wall, 1 brought back from Honolulu, 1 from NY, 1 killed in NY, 3 at large; 5 Nov 1923: 4 attempted to escape through front gate--1 killed by guard, 2 brought back, 1 at large; Groome there 3 weeks, changes necessary; 90/115 guards & overseers discharged, 47 for good of service, 28 unqualified, 15 for phys disability; many replaced by veterans; sentry boxes at 4 corners of yard moved from ground to top of 45' walls, w/ strong searchlights, Krag repeating rifles, Thompson submachine guns; guards were formerly unarmed; guard in central tower also has Krag; lights now connected to Phila Electric, in case ESP power plant down; iron gates installed at head of each of 12 corridors, so that prisoners cannot rush the guards at center; bldg used formerly by Warden as residence entirely repainted, now

administration building; incl: Board room for Board of Trustees, warden's office, and for secretary, deputy warden's office; parole officer, head bookkeeper, both with their assistants and clerks; all were formerly in a few small rooms on the ground floor of the main building and "were accessible and under the observation of all prisoners passing through the building"; old custom, done away with, of visitors walking through the building and the yards to cells on each block that had been set up as visiting rooms where the visits were supervised by a guard; now a large room in the basement of the administration building, just inside the 1st gate, provided for visitors; this rm divided w/ 4' wooden partition with wire screen to eliminate passing of contraband; completely eliminates drugs and alcohol within; 1923: 48 drug addicts confined to cells, 150 not locked up; all outside walls painted for 8' from ground, many cells replastered, refloored, repaired; engine room & 3 engines repaired and repainted; p30: new concrete floors in corners of B1 and B3; steel key box w/all keys replaced old one w/ glass doors at centre; steel box for electric switch for lights in yard; prev impossible to lock iron grille doors w/o closing solid wood ones [?], now wooden doors left open during warm weather, iron door alone closed; telephone switchboard formerly operated by prisoner, in bookkeepers office in main building, now moved to basement of warden's hse w/ paid civilian operator; 2 large bake ovens, now useless torn down & rebuilt; new sanitary brick floor in main Kitchen, whole K painted; store room for perishables and bread built; 100 year old custom of feeding prisoners in cells ended (excepting those in hospital); cell yards in B4,B5 turned into 2 large mess halls to seat 800 at one time; now all eat there; 2 kitchens for serving meals adjoining them; hospital & operating room remodeled, repainted, new hosp beds, electric fans, window screens; dentist's office, new equip; stone wall dividing yards in B7, L&R, torn down, roofed over; concrete floors & steam heating to create 9 excellent workshops; addition to garage for auto mechanic workshop, also room for 3-ton truck; 3 new industries, chamois sewing, rag sewing, caneing shop, employ about 50 men each, earn 14-26 cents per day; new carpenter shops in old cell yards, where 28 men employed making boxes, tables, trays, etc on order from private individuals, 75 cents/day; 4 handball courts provided in corners by laying concrete pavements; basketball cage provided; baseball, football; boxing, by weight class, since last January; 18-piece orchestra, 45-piece brass band; string band of 25, each practices 4-7 times per week; overcrowding can only be relieved by legislation.

Pinq, 29, 30 May 1924. grand jury urges ouster of 1st dep warden H Smith. also critical of warden John C. Groome for delegating too much. Smith had prisoners earning his enmity beaten in unequal "boxing matches." "Klondike," row of damp, insanitary punishment cells, w/ bread & water, called barbarous. Santee, former 2d Dep Warden, convicted of beating, still roamed prison. "Klondike" punishment cells located in the 4th gallery. walls and ceiling painted black. no window, just slit. door kept closed. when ventilator closed, cell in complete darkness. when open, exposed to elements. no furniture except iron toilet. for those guilty of major infractions of the rules. no under or overclothing. no bed or mattress. just blanket. 1/2 loaf or 5 slices per day, head under spigot for water. floors wet, no socks. Klondike cells are filled. prisoners there for indefinite terms. recs special Grand jury investigate ESP.

newspaper, 18 July 1924. Govr Pinchot's investigating committee headed by State Welfare director Ellen C Potter, pronounces ESP "one of the best in the country." voluminous report.

EB, 24 Aug 1924, discovery of recvg set hidden in Bible. [photo]

MMBI, 9 Sept. 1924: erection of a new roof spanning between blocks 4 and 5 and the southern end of the kitchen building, sheltering the kitchen counters and entrances into the two dining halls.

EB, 9 Nov 1924, photo at TUA, close up of central tower, w/ warning siren, lights

MMBT, 17 Nov 1924: authority granted to partition 6 double cells in B3 for solitary confinement of mentally sick prisoners.

MMBT, 3 Dec 1924: authority granted to erect iron gates betw front and rear gate of inst, to replace wooden ones there, cost \$199, and electric light outside.

PIng, EvBull, 3 Jan, 2 Jan 1925. escapee James Gordon/John Campbell, secreted in truck of ashes, then hitched ride at gunpoint. burned. 3rd break in 1.5 yrs since McKenty resigned after grand jury investigation. 6 on 14 July 1923, 2 still loose; 3 on 5 Nov 1923, walked through gate, 1 still out; foiled tunnel escape 1 Apr 1924; before that, 26 Aug 1908, 2 over wall w/ ladder, recaptured--John Edwards and John Berger; 20 Aug 1914, 2 scaled wall, 1 killed, 1 suicide 2 wks later--Homer Cleveland Wiggins and Charles Taylor.

HEB, 251: PA Act of 7 Apr 1925. legalized public account system. now: 1. states use; 2. public account; 3. public works; 4. farm work. 1926: 274 at ESP work for Bor Restoration; 1079/1487 employed.

HEB,206: 14 May 1925. Act creating commission to erect new ESP, site chosen at Graterford, Montgomery Co, \$750,000 appropriated for it. idea that ESP will be abandoned.

AR1925, for year ending 31 May 1925: passage of Pa legislation to build new ESP, commission to choose and acq site; act authorizes sale of surplus production in other states, reduce idleness; want sales organization; Pa Act to provide compensation for maintenance work, up to 20 cents/day, instead of 1/2 lb. of tobacco per month; need outside teachers for better educ system; Sunday afternoon addresses by prominent Philadelphians; stats on pop, work, costs; 11 July 1924 work on converted old cell yards into additional mess hall completed, along with alts to install cafeteria, now in operation about 1 year, entire pop can be fed in two shifts of 700 in the 2 mess halls; 3 inmate concerts broadcast on radio; 91% of all inmates work 5 hrs/day, many 8-10 hrs; 2.5 hrs daily exercise; stats on work for Dept of Welfare, Bureau of Restoration, Prison Labor Division; librarian report, 10,597 vols, Christian Science Monitor distrib daily; phys: TB patients in solarium built atop B3 in 1922; 75 cases operated upon this year; Wasserman tests; 3/8 deaths from TB, 1 hanging suicide; 7 lunatics transferred; colored priests working under City Mission; 34 Jewish prisoners, 608 R.C.

[1925] Paul W. Garrett and Austin H. MacCormick, eds., Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1929), pp836- 43: in 1925 B14 built w/ 117 cells, 7x11' x 8.5' high, built to meet emergency shortage.

PIng, 27 Oct 1925. Ludlow act passed June 29, 1923, upheld by state SC 24 Nov 1924. provides for indeterminate sentencing. minimum must be less than 1/2 max sentence.

EvLgr, 30 Nov 1925. independent work at ESP "banishing idleness." model ships, beaded bags, parchment lamp shades, fire screens, card tables, radios. marketed by Emergency Aid. of 1300 prisoners, 300 work in state DoW shops; 700 in business for themselves or other inmates. ships by Louis A Edwards, payroll \$1500 a month. denim-garbed artisans. purchase of equipment by Henry G Brock, society man and former banker, convicted of 6-10 yrs for killing 3 w/ car. Brock, middleman w/ showroom.

PI, 7 Dec 1925, photo of band at center, with 11.2.10 on wall.

newspaper, 13 Dec 1925. AW Fleisher of Prison Board pleads for post-release employment for prisoners, avg 35 per month. WIP concert.

MMBT, 18 Feb 1926: separate gallery set aside for boys under 21

PIng, 19, 23 Feb 1926. State DA says ESP inmates cannot be employed for contract labor for private manufacturers. legislation needed to increase labor. Prison labor has broken down. Prison-made shoes being turned down for shoddy workmanship. resp of Dept of Welfare's Section of Prison Labor, directed to sell to any govtl institution. Act of 27 Apr 1925 allowed wages to workers on maintenance of institution.

WDJ, 1 May 1926, mention of solitary in B13.

AR1926, for year ending 31 May 1926: until new ESP, continue policy of improving present plant; during year construction of new 3 story cell blocks to house 240, designed & erected entirely by inmates; [p.16 shows 2 architects among inmates]; this block will permit segregation of those under 21, mostly 1st offenders; this is the last annual report the Board of Ttees will send to Govr [?]; presently 1487 in 841 cells, 805 are single cells, but 735 have 2 each; [math?]; 10 prisoners escaped in 1923, 1 in 1925, all but 1 recaptured; employment: 274 empl by Prison Labor Industries, Bureau of Restoration, Dept of Welfare, 205 by Bd of Ttees, 250 on individual work--ship models, waste baskets, desk etc ..., 350 work on maintenance, now paid acc to Act of 1925; med specialists; July 1925 wooden addn to garage to handle outside cars brought in for repair, painting; July 1926, wooden storehouse for rag dept, and storehouses for shoe shop, printing dept; Apr 1926, B of Ttees approves erection of 3 story cellblock w/ 112 double cells; foundation work in May 1926, should be ready on 1 Jan 1927; all work, including drawing plans, done by inmates. working under supervision of chief mechanic, John Gillespie; May 1926--concrete floors in laundry and modern machinery installed; \$5000 for power plant improvements during the year; broadcast of concerts on Gimbel bros sta., WIP; 75% of prisoners work every day, 5-8 hrs; 2 hrs outdoor exercise has good effect on health; pop 1487, 970 wm, 517 bm; inmates include 2 architects, 2 artists, 41 carpenters, 6 cement finishers; 16 declared insane, sent to Fairview; 1 TB death, 12 treated.

MMBT, July 1926: concrete floors for all cells

HEB,203-04: 1926. B14, new three-story wing of Pa type opened for occupation, designed for 240 convicts.

PIInq, 23 July 1926. Bud Harding describes failed tunnel from one of cells to Corinthian Ave. "I was in cell 27." then toward cell 29. the 2 cells had wooden floors that they dug below and replaced ea night. most cells had them removed earlier

PIInq, 17 Aug 1926. ESP was scene of wild breakout in 1922, many half-crazed by drugs distrib inside. about to set the pace floor humane treatment of 1st offenders. new wing nearing completion, meant for all under 21. 1 prisoner per cell, window, skylight. to be under care of Big Brothers. concrete and stone throughout. tunnel-proof. "Its architect and engineer is a Harvard graduate, who was convicted of passing forged checks." Every one in wing will get work.

WDJ, 10 Oct 1926: 4 gallery used as punishment area along with B13.

unid newspaper, 7 Apr 1927. review of parole system. started Sept 1910. 19% of those released since returned to prison, = 4% more parole violators. before passage of 1st indeterminate sentence act there was Determinate Sentence, or Commutation law, passed 11 May 1901. May 1909 1st indeterminate sentence law, set minimum terms. Parole Board instituted Jan 1910. solution is good training. 20-25% violate parole, but only 1% of trained printers, which employs 50-60 at ESP. we should insist on such trades and training at ESP to enable prisoners to qualify for industrial jobs.

PIInq, 26 Apr 1927. raving maniacs at ESP because no room at Farview. some in straitjackets or chained to floor. 10 at esp & Moyamensing.

WDJ, 1 May 1927, Catholic services were held in the chapel at 9am on Sundays, followed by Episcopal services at 10am; non-sectarian services were held in the corridor, as much earlier, this at the intersection of blocks 2, 10, and 11.

PIInq, 22 May 1927. Dr S P Ross, pres Prison Welfare Assn and exec chairman Am Penal Labor Assn, ESP manufacturing criminals, it and Moyamensing should be wiped off the earth. idle in cells 23 hrs per day. 3-4 of them together in cells. over 80% in Phila prisons have been there before. ESP provides only negligible employment. 1800 men at ESP. 47 employed in printing, but all could be if 1/4 of city pubs went through there. 'every man should have a cell to himself and be employed 8 hrs/day. crime on the increase in Pa, "one of the worst States in the Union as to prison reform." Labor and manuftg against prison-made goods. But prisons could supply state hospitals and asylums. men with long terms should learn a trade. short term men, farm and road work. "Politicians fight any step toward penal labor, for they fear losing their hold on the labor unions" (Ross). idleness breeding future crimes. hard labor today a farce. "Life in prisons is one glorious holiday."

AR1927, for the year ending 31 May 1927: a momentous year; Graterford tract selected, 1715 acres from 42 indiv owners, 32 mi. from Phila, special track spur of Reading RR; 1927 approp of \$750,000 to start construction; will select competent architects; want 1925 labor law broadened to allow surplus goods to be sold to any govt agency in any state--Senate Bill #525; B14, new 3 story cell block for 240 men completed Apr 1927, cost \$56,324.41; allows segregation of younger

prisoners; blt entirely by prison labor; 273 transferred to other prisons; only escapee since July 1923 (Groome) not yet recaptured = C566, Leo Callahan, alias Malone; more guards retire; labor stats: for B of Welfare, 296 inmates; for B of Ttees, 355; indiv work 295; maintenance under D of Welfare, 350; p11 escape tunnel in June 1926 under 2 cells of B11 (from cells still w/ wooden floors); summer 1926 398 cells w/ wooden floors got concrete ones; March 1927 new sentry box built over main entrance to prison bldg; 75% now work; lack of orders mean D of W shops not operating in the a.m.; will of Wm White gives sum (about \$300) to most worthy dischargee; pop 1011 wm, 552 bm; by nationality 1262 US born, 301 foreign; p20 by religion, 674 RC, 288 Bapt, 171 ME, 122 Lutheran, 114 PE, 81 none; 42 Jew., 15 Reformed, 13 Presby, 1 Quaker; occ: 1 archt; Med report, p30: dark room & waiting rm installed for oculist and optician; blood-sugar outfit for laboratory; new mattresses, bed cloths for cells now instantly available as convalescent dept; paper cups and dishes for B3 patients confined in isolated cells; 2 suicides.

PI nq, 17 Aug 1927. dope ring involving Sargent Pike A Harper uncovered. Harper was practically in charge of ESP while Captain Herbert Smith at Graterford overseeing construction.

PI, 16 Sept 1927, photo showing new guard hses atop corner towers.

PI nq, 27 Nov 1927. Thanksgiving celebrated by relaxation of rules, except for those in solitary. movies held in space that served as chapel on Sunday, gymnasium during week. no examples of prison pallor.

[Dec. 1927] Paul W. Garrett and Austin H. MacCormick, eds., Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1929), pp836- 43: visited 12-13 Dec 1927; site = 12 acres; Graterford begun by ESP prisoners in 1927 on 1700 acres near Norristown; designed for 3200 prisoners in 8 cell houses; today at ESP the exercising yards have been torn out and used for other purposes; 800 oldtype cells; skylight operable to adjust ventilation; most cells have two men; staff, salaries described: 177 guards, incl 59 used at Graterford; 1,552 inmates on 12 Dec 1927; 1377 white, 752 black, 1 other; all executions take place at Rockview; no scientific classification, but some segregation; some insane here where hospitals lacking proper facilities; 2 letters may be written per month, more by easy permission; books & mags allowed, but not newspapers; 2 visitors, 20 mins ea, per month; punishment in solitary--not dark cell; hospital of 100 beds: 2 wards 28 beds each, + 44 single cell beds; an entire cell block converted to hospital; two cells combined into one make operating room, first aid room, X-ray room, laboratory; 10-bed isolation hospital in yard available when necessary; no mess hall until a few years ago when some of old exercise yards turned into narrow ones; kitchen in separate building; bathing in combined cells at ends of wings; bathing req 3 times per week, allowed daily; yard time, recreations; movies, concerts, lectures, but no assembly place for whole population; radio use approved, but none installed yet; workshops in converted cell yards and one or two other buildings; work 8am-1pm, then to yard; 311 employed in welfare dept shops out of a total of over 1500; warden making manufacturing agreements with companies for making certain parts of chairs and rugs; 74 at Graterford, 342 idle in block, 21 in hospital, 474 at maintenance shops, inside and out; 262 in other mfg; 68 attending school; no large chapel for all, but room seating 400 for Catholic and Protestant services; services also for Jews.

EvLgr, 15 Feb 1928. Capt. Herbert E Smith warden to succeed John C Groome, who resigned to go into RE development in Boca Raton. Smith was asst warden 5 yrs [EvLgr 20 Dec 1925 was asst prohib director for US for a few months.] no changes in policy or personnel. physical conditions excellent. army regs about bedmaking installed. inspections. temporary barracks at Graterford; work soon to begin to house 30 guards, 300 prisoners. to be completed 1 Apr 1929. Smith entered state police 1905, when Groome was in command.

PhRec, PInq, 19 Feb 1928. football is played, but under strict supervision. if any prison rules violated, not allowed to play or watch. neg comments by warden of Wisconsin State Pen--crap shooting, holdups, and football. at present only 600 (1/3 pop), work, 100 in shoe shop, others in printing, clothing, knitting, repair shops, garage, engine rm, kitchen. he opposes Cooper bill, to limit prison work. charges denied by warden Smith.

PPL, 1? Apr 1928. re annual report to 31 May 1927. avg day 296 work in various industries, + 295 on indiv work, + 350 as cooks, runners, plumbers, etc at 10-20 cents per day, out of 1563 prisoners on 31 May. reccs expansion of work under States-Use system allowing surplus product to be sold to any govtl agency in any state.

WDJ, 28 May 1928: Babe Ruth visits, gives short talk.

AR1928, for year ending 31 May 1928: claimed as 99th AR, but doesn't appear to work out that way; Graterford commenced; architects selected--Zimmerman, Saxe, & Zimmerman, Chicago; construction engineers, Day & Zimmerman Phila; work on wall footing began 5 May 1928, earliest permanent construction; Groome retired 15 Feb 1928; warden: now 1753 vs 1563 a year ago, but 172 at temp quarters at Graterford; nonetheless congested, 213 sent to other institutions--WSP, Rockview, & county prisons; 4 Sep 1927, 2 escape: went over wall at 22nd & Brown at 10pm, one recaptured, other at large--Wm Bishie, B6311; 1 from Graterford found shot to death a month later; since 1923 only Bishie and Callahan still at large; labor stats; psychologist; Phila County Grand Jury visits 7 times, reports to court; 75% of those not under punishment working; 1/8 deaths from TB, one hanging suicide; p43 two Jewish inmates reconstructed the interior of the synagogue at own expense, using plans prepared by Hoffman-Henon Co, color scheme by Mr Shilling, through kindness of Kayser and Allman- begun fall 1927, will be dedicated in fall 1928;

MMBT, July 1928: the cells in block 2 received a new type of skylight providing more light and air, and 50 new cast iron door frames were installed.

PInq, 7 Oct 1928. mentions that long-time lifer pardoned, James Salerno, occupied same cell for 17 yrs, long occ cell by himself.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/24: 23 Nov 1928 transfer records of prisoner C4879, Richard Gaughan to lunatic asylum, in for murder in since 1890; died 15 Sept 1930.

Dept of Welfare, 4th Biennial Report, 1927-28. new ESP started on 1684 acres, 425 moved there. p92 Hawes-Cooper bill before Fed Congress 2 yrs, will probably become law; encourages "states' use" prison industries vs. 'convict contract'

Board of Trustees, ESP, The New ESP, Graterford, Pennsylvania, Zimmerman, Saxe & Zimmerman, Architects, Chicago; Day & Zimmermann Engineering & Construction Co., supervising and constructing engineers. annual & special reports, 6-1726, RG15, 1937-43, box 9, PSA

descr. \$750k by act of 4 May 1927. drawings: site plan dated 26 Dec 1928, group plan rev 2 Jan 1929; bldg plans of officer housing, waiting rm, and entrance; admin bldg; hosp, psych & recvg; laundry garage & merchandising; cell houses; kitchen, bakery, and cold storage; industrial bldg; school, library, recreation, & power hse; gym & assembly hall; squat T shaped structure w/ RC & protestant churches, much smaller synagogue between.

WDJ, 25 Mar 1929. 49 inmates & 14 visitors attend Jewish services in synagogue.

AR1929, for year ending 31 May 1929: new warden finds ESP "in the best physical condition it has been in in modern times"; clean, no odors, freshly painted; boiler room revamped, more efficient; "in walking through the entire plant, no one would imagine that our penitentiary was over 100 years old; no attempts at escape this year; almost 900 men at Graterford all summer; progress described; fold-out photo of G.-to have 8 two-tier cell blocks, ea w/400 ind cells; Callahan & Bishie still at large; D of W shops, caneing dept discontinued, leaving 60 men idle, but recaning dept keeps 13 at work; other shops; psychologist John D Shearer handicapped by lack of space; Stanford Binet tests administered; 16 deaths; 75% of Graterford work done by inmates; p17 during the year, "all the cells were equipped with a new type of skylight, giving them more light and air"; corridors are washed and whitewashed twice a year; Phila County grand jury visits, report favorable; stats by race, nationality, 358/2119 foreign born, 150 of them from Italy, 40 Russia; med report; 9/34 under observation transferred for insanity; new office, phys therapy equipment; Lutheran service on 2d Sunday in Hosp block, or 3d Sundays in B10; p48: visit to every prisoner as soon as he arrives is on gallery, B4; p49: bronze tablet to A W Fleisher;

[May 1929] Herbert Smith, warden, to James B. Childs, LC, 23 Apr 1937, annual & special reports, 6-1726, RG15, 1937-43, box 9, PSA

at start letter stating that pub annual reports discontinued in 1929 on orders of DoW. last issued 31 May 1929.

MMBT, 11 Sept 1929: Al Capone, C5527

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

n.d., Murray Dubin for PI, recollections of detective Wm J Foley; helped arrest Al Capone in 1929, 1 yr in prison for carrying gun; 1st priosn sentence; school for pickpockets at 8th & Wood, most Jewish;

Dept of Welfare, 5th Biennial Report, 1929-30. 1 Sept 1930. p55, new ESP at Graterford, 1 cell block completed, occ by prison labor batallion of 800; 2 more cell blocks under construction, also

cottages outside wall for transition. p102-03: "it is lawful in this Commonwealth for inmates of penal institutions to work for the benefit of any tax supported institution or division of the State." under Prison Labor Division, D of W. "there should be no prison goods sold on the open market." p113: combined pop 2393; when Graterford finished, ESP will still serve. "There is no present evidence to show that the Phila inst should be abandoned when Graterford is completed. . . . still a distinct service to be rendered." rec increase to 1600 capacity. at ESP 1929-30 most profitable biennium ever.

AR1930 [proof], 31 May 1930, proofs, never printed?, annual & special reports, box 7, 1920-30, 6-1726, RG15, PSA

p. 21, typescript, "Recommendations:"

Warden Smith: "It is recommended that the New Prison be completed as soon as possible and that the entire population at the Old Institution in Philadelphia be transferred. . . . If the Old Prison is continued, a large sum of money will have to be expended to place it in condition for longer use as a place of confinement." abandonment of ESP will give officials opp "to proceed with a most modern classification and individual group treatment." serial view, 14 Mar 1930.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

undated clipping, "Dark Cells Taboo at Eastern Prison," ca. 1930-35. H M Goddard, vp Bd of Trustees. 36 bed hospital, sep TB pavilion; no more solitary confinement in dark dungeon, now light, airy sep bldg for misconduct.

William B. Cox, F. L. Bixby, W. T. Root, eds., Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1933), pp823-40: visited 9-11 March 1931--1819 prisoners then; 3.5 hr riot 26 Sept 1933, mattresses burned, cots and furnishings smashed; bldgs now occupy so much of land that little is available for recreational purposes; fire danger on upper floors B4-7, wood floors; 827 old type cells; most have 2, but some 3 occupants; although nearly deprived of natural light, some cells without artificial light because electric plant cannot furnish enough electricity to operate industries and at same time light cells; 195 cells set apart for medical, recg, isolation, degenerates; windows of B14 too small for proper ventilation; furnishings, rules w/i cells described; organization, staffing; punishments--10 dark, poorly ventilated solitary cells in sep bldg w/ bath at one end; 72 hr stints on bread and water, punctuated by meals, a cigarette, bath; grudge boxing matches arranged; of 2367 prisoners in 1930: 1277 Protestant, 968 Catholic, 52 Jews; industries, compensation; classification anticipated soon; admission, medical, degenerate, and misconduct cases in 195 cells in B4,B5,B6 galleries and B3; about 200 there; short-timers and tractable transferred to Graterford; transfer of insane to State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Fairview, but lack of accommodations there--remedied by 1933 w/ additional accommodations at Fairview; psychopaths to unit at Rockview branch of WSP; hosp: new dental equipment installed 1928; psychopathic ward in hosp cell block; Phila specialists take care of eye, ear, nose and throat; laundry equip old, but new centrifugal dryer and 30 steam dryers; many wash their own clothing in their cells; laundries operated at price by individual prisoners; 6 year old tables in mess halls with linoleum tops; tinned and aluminum dishes, white metal knives, forks, spoons; kitchen has 8 coal ranges, 6 steam kettles, inadequate refrigerator (new one blt by 1933), and vegetable peeler; equipment old & inadequate; no dishwashing facilities--inmates wash their own in their cells; hot water issued to cells 3 times per day for this; bakeshop w/ dough mixer and two ovens; green vegetables used infrequently; yard space for

recreation very limited; no indoor winter recreation; movies twice monthly; no radios for general use, but speakers attached to warden's distributed to hear sporting events; each inmate has library catalog, may visit once per day; notes on parole; comment: it is unfortunate that Pa. has found it necessary to continue the use of this old institution as one of its major prisons; design, equip, locatn make it impossible to run as modern penal program for 1800 men, but it could be remodeled as small, rigid, Bastille-type prison; well kept; when Graterford finished, an additional 800 will leave ESP; fire hazard of wooden floors on B4,B5,B6 should be reduced; need better food equipment; fire escape for chapel needed; number of visits too small; need more work for inmates, accounts for so many incorrigibles in isolation; questions policy of grudge fights; appears to be tendency to use solitary confinement as punishment more often than elsewhere; urgent need for industries, 685/1819 idle at time of visit; working hours only 8am to 1pm, "and there are few prisons in the country where men are allowed to spend the day hanging around and visiting each other as they do here"; need more testing, more educational programs; inadequate parole supervision.

EvBull, 16 Feb 1931. women visitors. [mention of a "trusty"]. each convict may have one regular and 1 special visit per month. reg= permanent card used month after month, usually for parents, sister or sweetheart; special cards used once. pink cards. to visiting room; 75-150 per day; number called, comes to wire partition; 10 prisoners at a time at the wire windows; kiss kids but not adults, danger of dope passing. visits 20 mins. more than 1800 prisoners. 5 windows, 2 prisoners to a window. Smith's hopes for G as "the finest, most modern prison in the world," with ample chance to classify in totally separate blocks. thinks prohibition an indirect cause of crime. Smith vs psychiatrists' claims.

PIInq, 21 Feb 1931. dangerous overcrowding at "Cherry Hill stone pile" due to delay in appropriation for Graterford. warden Smith says building was built to hold 1000 maximum, now 1837 at ESP (not G) alone, largest # ever. "overcrowded beyond belief," revolt could take place :warden. 200 cells must be used for solitary confinement, leaving 800 for rest. every penal institution in the state is overcrowded. existent danger. if work had not been held up could have moved to Graterford next fall, now will take 2-3 yrs.

PIInq, 13 Aug 1931. attack w/ knives, Blackie Zupkosky vs Barish, Rothman. Z has spent a large amount of his time in solitary.

PhRec, 15 Aug 1931. Zupkowsky knifings. wants to be like notorious "Four Horsemen" who ruled ESP in 1925.

PPL 17 Sept 1931 (or 1913?): account of escape of Wiggins and Taylor; 8 huge dogs roamed the grounds; 2am over wall at 22d St; Taylor recaptured, Wiggins robs again, cornered, shoots himself. PPL, 17 Sept 1931: Board of Inspectors throw open prison for inspection by newspapermen to dispel bad public image due to earlier counterfeiting case

PPL, 17 Sept 1931 or [1913?]: escape of Edwards & Berger using ladder from boilerhouse and hook; Edwards falls, breaks leg, recaptured; Berger recaptured at Chester.

EvLgr, 19 Sep 1931. humane policies of Groome, and after Feb 1928 Smith, have prevented riots; programs for recreation and development, but discipline stricter than under McKenty, convict self-government ended. athletics, music, library, radio.

6th Biennial Report, Board of Trustees, ESP, 1 June 1930 to 31 May 1932 (typescript, 7pp., photocopy from PSA, Harrisburg, courtesy of Rich Fulmer): inadequacy of 103 yr old institution to care for its inmates along modern penal lines; should have been abandoned for Graterford; recent decision to limit G. to 2000 "was a great disappointment"; G has 3 units completed, 1600 capacity. operating 2 inst instead of one uneconomic; if all were at G. expenses down 30%; pop 1 June 1930: ESP 1199 w, 399 b = 1598; Graterford 826 w, 507 b = 1333; 14 f recd but transferred; inmates used wherever possible for clerks etc, esp at G., but all important business handled at Phila; "were marking time until all of our inmates would be transferred to Graterford," so no changes in staff assignments, scientific classification not begun; management, staff meetings, drills; parole, Illinois Intelligence Test for standard grade rating among newcomers; Social Psychological data collected, other tests; education report; school plant inadequate and poorly located, a 2nd floor structure blt over part of hospital block, B3, and originally used as a solarium; made into four classrooms and a corridor office, capacity 60; location makes it impractical for evening classes; recreation, health; baseball against outside teams; championships of baseball, boxing held in Sept between ESP and G; music; "we encourage sports in our limited area-ways because we provide an outlook to our entire body. When prisoners talk boxing, base-ball and sports, we have diverted the mind from immoral thought and subsequent immoral practice."; purpose not to entertain or enliven, but to reduce friction; lectures for many years were a boon; dev of sports and absence of proper assembly room made impossible to continue; can't assemble entire pop at once; concerts heard from cell blocks; religion; interviews available generally; trade education-- "in the larger newspaper offices and publishing houses are working some of our discharged linotypers."; correspondence carefully supervised, contraband watched for, clemency pleas censored; to prevent idleness, work other than that provided by Welfare dept, in special shops or in cells; woodworking, metalwork, painting, and teaching these lines; traing courses in auto painting and repair, electrical work, plumbing for some; med dept; plastic surgical operations; 21 deaths over biennium, 6 from TB; farm work for 93 so far, but will soon show profit; due to change of mind re G., haven't yet reorg med and classification depts; postponed; need definite plans re Old ESP--close or remodel as recg center; too many prisoners now to classify here; plan for new educ programs for ESP and G under consideration, awaiting approval; construction of an ice-box now underway at ESP, but officials feel inadvisable "to spend any great sum of money on improvements at Philadelphia until" final decision made; work continues at Graterford, cell blocks D and E, when completed will hold 2000.

PPL, 11 Sept 1932. new faces for tough mugs. ESP 1st penitentiary to enroll a plastic surgeon on med staff. 100 transformed to date. a tough face is a handicap to job hunting: warden Smith. illustration shows armband with "P"; offered primarily for 1st and short-timers. plastic surgery for ugly mugs at ESP by Dr. Michael W. Wolfe.

EB, 7 Nov 1932, photos ESP players prepare for game vs Graterford.

EvLgr, 24 Mar 1933. "we cannot reform men when we place them in dark and unhealthful cells, in an environment worse than the one from which they came. ESP obsolete. warden smith occupies his

"tower office." Smith: ESP should be abandoned, "All principles of modern penology are opposed to conditions which exist here." plan to 1600 at ESP now and add them to the 1500 at G. 3100 too many for individual treatment? , but each of 8 cell blocks at G. is a prison in itself, with its own management, dining, and recreation. harden kept apart from 1st offenders except in chapel and hospital. vs. claim that 1200 is max in theory. ESP location in middle of city unsuitable; 16 bldgs replace 4, leaving no space for recreation. former "outdoor runways" for each cell now shops, assembly hall can accommodate only 1/3 population. ventilation in B1 cut off by print shop on one side, shoe shop on other. B4,B5,B6 cut off by kitchen, woodworking shops, blowing odors and sawdust. weaving mill opp block very noisy. heat becomes intolerable in shops after a few hours. we could save \$350,000 per 2 yrs by eliminating cost of repair and maintenance of ESP, not having guards.

MMBT, 8 March 1933: Folger Adams, mechanic, to make cell locks as pick-proof as possible

EB, 21 Nov 1933, huge crowd gathers after riot by 75 prisoners. they set fire to workroom, destroyed some machinery.

PIInq, 19 Dec 1933. report of Pinchot committee investigating conditions and riots at ESP. re riots 24-30 Sept, break out 21 Nov. 1933. paper distrib to G. inmates and collected directly by committee. cell block reps chosen to meet w/ comm. same procedure at ESP. reports held confidential. G. has more tractable inmates generally, but ESP has more opportunity for paying work. morning exercise at G but not ESP, due to truck deliveries at ESP; aftn ex there only, means 22/24 hrs in cells at ESP. trading prisoners betwe ESP and WSP, raises differences of rights and practices. difficulty at ESP of arranging truck deliveries and "yard out" in AM. lack of space for outdoor rec, nooks and crannies make guard observation difficult. lack of work at both is appalling, not fault of depression; no institutional programs for idle time; "concessions" for goods or services for sale w/i or w/o prison. not of recent origin. concessions unfair? is parole system of requiring outside job in advance fair, or does it punish for unemployment? rigidity of parole means late offense requires finishing old sentence as well as serving new one. "Good time." brutality of guards at ESP charged. DA must determine truth of this. commissary profits buy athletic equipment--laudably cooperative, expand. complaint about medical treatment. guards crowded into closeness w/ prisoners, and even after move of many to G, prisoners doubled up at ESP. complaint of long and unequal sentences. 214/1269 at ESP serving life sentences, +60 w/ max sentences over 100 years--much longer than sentences in W European countries. burglary sentences range from 3 to 70 years. robbery 4-100 years. long sentences clog institution. many factors together produced riot. 1st conclusion: "people of PA must wake up to the fact that they have a prison problem on hand," and that PA outdistanced by MA, NY, NJ, and US. For LEGIS: need sep state dept of corrections, cabinet rank, as elsewhere. Should include parole work, presently in dept of justice, + work of Bureau of Restoration and B of Prison Industries, both in Dept of Welfare. retain present indiv boards of ttees? need to classify all and send to approp institution, including new one for defective delinquents as at Napanoch, NY and projected for Cumberland Valley. Also need work camp for those ready for parole but w/o jobs. also need place for psychopaths who fit neither in prison nor hosp for criminal insane. For LEGIS: parole laws need revision, can't punish for unemployment, also situation of new crime while on parole shouldn't be double punished. prison industries handicapped by law compelling sale only to state and its institutions, but does not req state to turn only to them. or else need cooperation of all

public purchasing agents. need better training for guards, best done now at Hershey's school for state constabulary. comm believes necessary for some yrs to retain ESP as max security, but reduce pop, demolish some bldgs to provide yard space, remodel others for rehab programs. keep ESP as max, G as med sec; 2 types of discipline cannot be maintained at same inst. spend money to transform ESP to "reasonably modern small prison of maximum security as was originally intended by its founders. No addtl cell blocks at G, 2000 too many for one warden, as G warden Leithisewr agrees. after 1000 he could not know his men individually and problems grew. need more casework done better, now being done in small and ineffective way. single psychologist overburdened, only responds as they come up for parole. officers have no time for rehab work, no indoor recreation. inadequate educ work.

PIInq, 30 Dec 1933. one member of Govr's Penitentiary Investigating Committee (14 men and ? women), T Henry Walnut, claimed riot a direct result of guard brutality. December Grand Jury putting its finishing touch on report of similar investigation.

PhRec. 8 Feb 1934. 700 transferred out of ESP to ease crowding. (overcrowding and guard brutality cited as causes of riots last fall). 500/700 to G. 160 to county jails. 51 under 21 to Huntingdon. Brutality charges being investigated. An engineering expert has submitted 3 plans that provide for additional yard space. ESP will ultimately receive incorrigibles. extensive improvements being made to mess hall and kitchen. Govr's 4 person commission identified.

EB, 8 May 1934, photo of volleyball contest; prisoners knock 4,300 homemade baseballs over wall each year.

PIInq, 22 July 1934. escape attempt of 5 yesterday, 3rd major break in prison's history; both other escapes in 1923, shortly after idealistic regime of Bob McKenty. 14 July 1923, 6 batter guard, over Corinthian Ave wall, commandeer car, Maryland; Nov 1923 4 escape, all out, 1 shot during getaway; of these 10, 2 dead, 6 recaptured. 2 Jan 1925 Jas Gordon in ash truck; 4 Sept 1927 guard overpowered, thrown 35' down by Bishie and Lynch, Lynch caught after 4 days, Bishie, lifer, still at large; wholesale attempt foiled by discovery 11 April 1924 when tunnel discovered when a few feet short.

PIInq, 29 Aug 1934. incipient riot crushed when 17 put into Klondike, subject to nauseating gas fumes. furniture smashed and burned, tin cups rattled; minor disturbances; real threat began in B10; taken up in B6, B7; outlets short circuited in B10; burning newspapers thrown into corridor; ring leaders seized, warden speaks; most of 1273 quit working in solidarity w/ Graterford riot saturday, w/ \$40,000 damage. patrols w/ clubs and rifles; ringleaders from G transferred to ESP. G riot re law reducing sentences. ESP riot in sympathy. report that riot over raising 10 cents/day denied.

PIInq, 1 Sep 1934. rioting does \$40,000 damage a week ago. virtually every prisoner in open rebellion. warden withholds 3rd meal per day until prisoners orderly. both place in final stages of readjustment. at ESP 350 permitted to work and eat in mess room, others kept in cells.

PhRec, 12 Sept 1934. legislative committee studying ESP recs sterilization of habitual criminals.

EvLgr, 1 Oct 1934. suicide jump from near infirmary while cleaning up.

MMBT, 11 Oct 1934: Wm Bishie recaptured 9 Oct 1934 after escape 14 Sept 1927; Giardini's classification plan adopted

PIng, 4 Dec 1934. Judge Harry McDevitt claims lunatics at Harrisburg have turned ESP into a country club. "mollycoddling"; providing "life of Reilly"

PIng, 15 Dec 1934. plot on ESP foiled, Mais mob. Frank R "Babs" Wiley, one of 2 successful in sewer escape from ESP in July, rearrested.

united newspaper, 1934 (in 1920s folder, MTA). 5 men escaped through sewer last month, 3 recaptured, 2 at large. constant succession of riots. warden Smith clubbed in riot last year. other escapes, 6 men in 1924, 4 caught, 2 still out. 1924 tunnel, 2 men caught before out. also? 2--Wm Lynch and Wm Gunshot Bishie. 1908 John Edwards and John Berger using ladder, caught. 1914 Homer C Wiggins and Chas Taylor, over wall, 1 caught, one died in shootout. 20 Nov 1933, mass break, 300 rushed, but ladder broke. climax of weeks of disorder, after September riot. prisoners set fire, struck warden Smith. convicts shot. smaller riot 2 days later, 100 convicts on hunger strike; Oct attempt to use Salvation Army workers as shields, Nov attempt to stab warden; investigators and probes to these events in fall 1933--removal of blackjack squad, appointment of rehab director--more liberties, recreation;; break last month. prison a keg of dynamite, acc to warden. account of breaks at WSP, Rockview. Graterford intended to supplant ESP, but will be kept for some time for hardened, dangerous convicts, max security; will be many years before ESP can be torn down. need for classification; 1st offender shouldn't be in same prison with habitual criminal. Graterford will need less discipline. penologists wish to have max sec prison built to replace ESP.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Welfare, Prison Report, Department of Welfare: A Review of the Four-Year Period, 1931-34 Inclusive, in the Penal and Correctional Institutions of the Commonwealth and a Discussion of Objectives, Special Bulletin No. 62, (Harrisburg, 1935), 71pp: letter of transmittal 2 Jan 1935; organizational structure: Dept of Welfare/Bureau of Corrections/4 Boards of Trustees; 1 for ESP & Graterford; 1 for WSP & Rockview; 1 for Pa Industrial School, Huntingdon; 1 for State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy; G. planned for 3200, revised for max of 2000; WSP completed 1885, 2 cell blocks; G and R are prison farm branches; Muncy has 8 cottages on 535 acre farm, no wall, for girls & women over 16 yrs sentenced for more than 1 year; Huntingdon for male delinquents 15-25 from any part of PA; recently young prisoners transferred from ESP, WSP; built as penitentiary, but name and purpose changed before completion, has shops for vocational training, farm; Rockview construction began 1913, planned as central Institution, therefore partly Bastille-type max security, rest farm, 7000 acres, all Pa executions here. Bof T at ea institution appoints warden subj to Gov's approval, makes rules subj to approv of Sec of Welfare; D of W controls industries, approv B of T's actions, determines capacities; pop, 1931: ESP&G, 2734; WSP&R, 2058; Huntgd, 1323; Muncy, 120; ESP "yard out" periods limited by overcrowding; appropriations for ea of four shown; per diem costs: ESP least, at \$1.01 per capita, below all others

in equip and personnel; guards lack training, need for programs; Huntingdon most rigidly disciplined in U.S., silence in mess hall; scrub-gang punishment--old fashioned; no cheering at ball-games; punishment cells, old guards; ESP preoccupied w/ bldg program, limited by lack of facilities; p14 radios & newspapers forbidden at ESP; library underused; WSP better effort at cell work, educ, shops, rehab; Muncy one of most advanced in U.S.; because of overcrowding, many judges now more lenient; at one point in 1933, 94 approved for parole but held because no job waiting; parolee needs sponsor & job, or at least two mos savings; avg age of offenders falling from 32 to 25 years old; due to lack of employment chances for youth, lack of adventure w/ absence of frontier; Pa spec session of 1932 put much of construction money to relief of unemployed; only projects under actual contract continued; plans for needed improvements at ESP dismissed; also construction of Cumberland Valley Institution for Male Defective Delinquents must wait for appropriation later; no new construction money in 1933-35 budget, any construction financed with funds from earlier grant; better personnel hired, w/ tech skills for training, or w/ college degrees; pay review made; parole refused from now on to anyone w/o 4th grade educ (at WSP, 6th grade); vocational ed to prepare prisoners for newer industrial processes; recreation encouraged--handball, volleyball, quoits during yard-out periods; music; radio made available w/ ear phones in cells; radio choice controlled by officials; from 1930-32 biennial report: entertainments in order to reduce friction; "the study of our program a half century ago, with no outlets or departures from the rigors of incarceration provoked tuberculosis and insanity in vicious percentages."; classification: ESP=max security, for chronic recidivists, others for whom rehab seems least hopeful; ESP also recvg prison, like WSP, for study & classification; WSP & G.=medium sec; Huntingdon and Muncy have all three security levels; 30 days in recvg wing for classfctn, begun 1934; since 1 Sep 1934, 423 classified, transferred; 266 at ESP, 189 sent to Graterford, 12 to Huntingdon; p26 present conditions: productive shops under Prison Labor Division of Bur of Corrections; recreation: ESP inadeq facilities; all kinds of games now encouraged; Soc Service staff: psychiatrist, social worker; p31: progress at ESP; supervisor of rehab added, psych dept sep from education; research projects encouraged; construction: 1 cell block converted to recvg for new arrivals; 4 cells set aside for indiv examination; larger cell for group exam; kitchen & cafeteria completely remodeled; prison industries: sales restricted to institutions that are tax-supported in whole or in part; income increases despite Depression, \$791K (1933) to \$945K (1934); among ESP products, clothing, hosiery, underwear, printing, shoes, weaving; CWA does research & construction projects--classification at ESP, 10 yr study of ESP & Moyamensing, 1923-33; 965/3263 are given training and rehab work; p45 CWA & Pa Dept of Welfare conducted a survey and prepared plans showing the construction, floor layout, steam and water piping and electrical lines for practically all state institutions, including prisons and reformatories; these plans will be available for future development; these left incomplete when fed. funding ended; some work completed by inmates; p46 on prison riots, 1933-34 at ESP; 1st in late Sept 1933, another 21 Nov 1933; at Graterford Aug 1934; property destroyed, fire attempted, all quelled w/o loss of life; investigated by apptd committee, also grand jury, result in 2 comprehensive reports; lists many causes, including overcrowding, unequal sentences, denial of privileges, access to newspaper reports of other riots; recs incl raze certain cellblocks to provide more recreation; improve mess halls, ventilation, light, equipment; transfer sodomists; liberalize parole, more supervision of guards vs. brutality; reduce pop, increase labor opportunities; others; p49: 28 March 1934 Govr's committee report, 8 findings; ESP majority idle; limited recreation, education opps; lack of case studies, prisoners dealt w/ en masse; "because of the expectation of the former Board of Trustees of the ESP to abandon Cherry Hill and move to Graterford in the near future, the Cherry Hill institution had

been allowed to deteriorate through lack of appropriations for repair and upkeep"; nearly entire yard covered, leaving little room for rec; biennial ESP budget insuff to do reccs; recc raze at least 1 and possibly 2 of the most antiquated cell blocks to provide adequate yard space for recreation; enlarge staff etc, get deficiency approp; most reccs put into partial effect, but no cell blocks razed; Objectives: Graterford too large, cell blocks too long; want Dept of Corrections or Bureau of Corrections w/i Dep of Welfare; approps for maintenance, ESP & G, 1931- 33: \$2,086,000, 1933-35: \$2,092,000; for construction 1931- 33: \$2,000,000; 1933-35: \$0;

Dept of Welfare, 8th Biennial Report, 1934-36. 31 May 1934, pop both 2792.

Dept of Welfare, 8th Biennial Report, 1934-36. 31 May 1935, pop both 3143.

PI photo morgue, 4 Oct 19[3]5?, view from B1 tower shows irreg 1 sty shop at end of B9, slates atop coping of wall;

ESP OHP: Harry Agzigian, neighbor, ca. 1930s

lived 821 N. 21st, 1/2 block n/ prison around 1930s. large lot near prison was their constant playground as kids. parents felt prison was a safe place, could see guards with searchlights in towers. never bought anything from shops, but others did. sirens would lead dad to bolt shutters and sit up with baseball bat. happened every couple of years. looked for footprints of escapees, once found them. baseballs with pinups drawn on them. thought of the prison as secure place, never saw prisoners on entrance side.

ESP OHJ: Charlie Zembrowski, neighbor, 1930-93

recalls Brown theatre at 24th & Brown. when he was 12 he witnessed escape over wall where on prisoner broke leg. during war, visited brother of Bruno Samansky who escaped w/ Sutton. recalls effort to stop protest by spraying priosners off roof. recalls escape saying it was a real hell hole, guards rough on prisoners.

WPA proj 4692, blueprints at MTA of linens at PHC:

--B2, 31 Mar 1936. 38 cells, c2=storage, c4=passage to office; c23=office; c27+29 enlarged into curio store; c31+33 are ironing room; c28+30 clothing storage for parole violators; c36=barber, c38=shower; inner, N, big triangular office for welfare supt industries; tobacco shop, opp, on s sd, rect space in cell range; y on s=classrooms up to curio store, then laundry after, to end. n yds are long tailor shop w/ pressing machines all the way to end. w/i tobacco shop, near E wall, "stone-covered obsolete dungeon."

--B5, ground story plan, 31 Mar 1936, cells 1-68, 1 at inner right. round rm at right = yard office. c4=tailor; c6=barber, c68=shower; c67= storgae, leading to yard rm enclosed for storage also. N yds from inner: officers' mess hall; then 169' mess hall, then 71' mess hall. s yds= storage in traingular rm, then drawing room, beaming rm, then 180' weaving shop.

--B5 Gallery plan, 31 March 1936, shows sw end room as shower room. inner, rounded rms at N=block office, w/loft, S=storage w/ internal stair. cells at right numbered odd, even at left, 1-67.

--B6, 31 Mar 1936, 50 cells, inner round N=block office. c6=barber, c10=tailor; c30=chaplain office, leading to chaplain's office in yard. c49=shower rm. s yard after chaplain's off=dye shop to

end, with drying rm w/i. n yards from inner end= 2 unlabeled, then knitting shop, underwear dept, then hosiery to end.

--B7, 31 Mar 1936, shows N inner rounded as supply room, S as dentist office; c2=waiting rm, c4=barber shop, c61,63= paint shop, c67=shower; n yards start at cell 27; 3 rag shops, store rm, machine shop & wood work shop at end; garages project w of rag shop, then paint shop projects even more, s yards: tin shop, boat shop, cane shop, 4 woodwork shops, synagogue, rug weaving shop, 3 woodwork shops to end. diag bldg on Nsd is frame garage.

--B7g, 31 Mar 1936: library is still in oct; n round rm=radio rm; s round rm=officers rm, c1=barber shop; c67=shower; c68=laundry.

--B10+13, date illeg; 31 rms, (but no. 31 skipped); r, from center=odd; c27, 1 fr end=shower; c2=office; c6=barber; y on s before innermost cell=leather storerm; thin walled y lining inner part Nsd=rag storage.

--B13 on same drawing: reinforced concrete block for solitary. 10 cells & shower at end; cells 4x8'.

--B11, 31 Mar 1936. 34 rooms, right from center= odd. c2=storage; c5=tailor; c7=barber; c17=barber; c33=barber.

--B12, 14 May 1936; ground =42 cells, r=odd; c1=storage; c3=tailor; c5=barber; c41=barber. shows sections too.

--B12, 1st gallery, 14 May 1936: c1=storage, c3=barber; c41=shower.

--B12, 2nd gallery, " date: same as 1st gallery; also show upper rms at B6 junction w/ center, "band room." at B7 junction w/ center, library bindery.

--B14, 30 Apr 1936, reinforced concrete. 38 cells (skips #38).c1-2, both left, = storage. c16=barber; c39 (n end) classification cell; c18 1st on ssd, storage; triangular room in from that = shower.

--Greenhouse, same set, 1 Nov 1936. south of and parallel to B2. about 18x31'

--Store house and kitchen, elevations and sections, n.d. [Aug 1936], notes 1903 datestone. also basement plan, still WPA project 4692.

--Storehouse, kitchen and bakery, 21 July 1936, same set: stairs immed w/i vestibule; stock rooms, commissary office; kitcehn behind in rect; refrigerator in sq rm to w; scullery in tapering rm to E. bakery, oven, flour storage and bread storage farther in.

kitchen and bakery, 2d, 3d floor of storehouse, n.d.[Mar 1937], same set: storehouse=separate. has posts; 2d fl has foodstuffs, wearing apparel. stair on curving inner wall.

The composite plan produced from these linens by the Redevelopment Authority in 1984, and apparently updated in part, show blocks apparently not to be found among the set at the Philadelphia Historical Commission, including blocks 1, 3, 4, 8 and 9 and other parts of the penitentiary. These may survive elsewhere.

Dept of Welfare, 8th Biennial Report, 1934-36. p55 there is now a Bureau of Corrections. ESP 11% max sec, 74 % med, 14% min. 31 May 1936, pop both 3097.

MMBT, 9 Apr 1936: 74 kept from parole for lack of work and sponsor.

EvLgr, 28 Apr 1936. prisoner kills cellmate by beating on head w/ wooden stool.

EvLgr, 13 May 1936. Wm (Spike) Conway hangs himself. on B4 gallery. had escaped w/ 4 others in July 1934, swimming half mile through sewer. he and 2 others caught 1 hr later. other two later got electric chair for murder.

WPA plan, June 1936 ("Plan showing city survey measurements adjusted to agree with United States standard." details heights, street lines. shows admin W yard as "warden's garden," w/ bertl'n in it; E yard as "exercise yard." greenhse in 10v2; irreg adds to B8-B9 yards. rags, B13 on B2; trusties in warden's off bullet. store, laundry, school on ssd yards, B2. emergency hospital betw B2 and B11, running E-W. coal pen off nw sd B3, ne of offset. power hse attached to rear of machine shop, situated radially. dye hse and chaplain off ssd B6 at offset.

PIng, 14 June 1936. irony. wife killer shoots off jaw when attempting suicide, lives. convicted, pleads for electric chair, given life. slashes his arm attempting suicide again, saved. finally dies during surgery at ESP to repair disfigured jaw.

MMBT, 14 Jan 1937: \$25,000 for new gates at ESP

MMBT, 11 Feb 1937: permission to demo old emergency hospital, use material for construction of new gates

EB, 1 Apr 1937, at TUA, photo, workmen replacing old door.

108th annl report for yr ending 31 May 1937 (typescript), annual & special reports, 6-1726, RG15, 1937-43, box 9, PSA:

12 exhibits: all stats

no. 10: religion 1358/3019 RC; 565 Bapt; 450 ME; 157 Lutherans; 127 PE; 69 Hebrew; 25 Greek Ortho; 40 Presby; 40 United Brethren; 42 no religion; 27 Evangelical; 23 Xtn science; 23 Reformed; 2 Mohammedan.

med report;

accts of rag shop, recaning shop; report of RC Chaplain; educ dept; corr school;

also, annual report of New ESP

MMBT, 8 July 1937: approved building storehouse outside wall of ESP

PIng, 13 Nov 1937. Govr Earle appoints Matthew H McCloskey Jr, Phila contractor and co-leader of City Democratic Comm. to Bd of TTees ESP. political vs expert ttees. McCloskey opposed to warden Smith.

PhRec, 3 Dec 1937. public gets first glimpse of parole board operations. some want to stay at prison till spring and get job then.

ESP OHP: Jesse DiGuglielmo, inmate, 1937-54

murder 1, ESP 17 years, ca. 1937--commutation in 1954. worked as officers' barber 9 years, also print shop, boat and novelty shops in the alley. sailboats for Bookbinders. carts for babies. all

wooden; also hand-carved frames. there for Sutton escape, barber shop 3 doors away. Kliney miscalculated because wall was 15' deep. Sutton & St Johnny were brains of outfit. St Johnny only one never found. put in the hole, solitary. another one under prison used for one priosner once. hole cells 3x3', beneath cellar; stood up, no windows, bread and water. doctor visits each day. 30 days. took you out at Dr.'s judgment. no lights. JDG cut hair of officers; also barber shops on each cellblock. sometimes nighttime haircuts for big shots from Harrisburg. \$ for every haircut went into his account. excellent printshop. dentist technician training; bobby pins on cards for extra money; atmosphere was all up to you. some rotten guards, no human feeling; killing of guards; was a trusty. was out 6am-10pm to walk anywhere in prison; good food from Grateford, good print shop, everything the best. place was very quiet after 10pm lights out, so digging of Sutton tunnel took place during day. pole for skylight ventilation. his cell only one w/ hot & cold running water; belonged to Al Capone, later made barber shop. Capt Sloan. nice guy. others mean. 5-guy tough squad. put trouble makers in hosp by beating them. guard who had hots for Johnny Havel. lots of gambling cartons of cigarettes on sports. tolerated by guards. went in at age 17. went in 1st block as quarantine. protected by friend from sex. mother visited every 2 weeks. older prisoners on block 2. lots of chess playing. 30 games per day in cell. block 1 real punishment block. had sparrow, gaurd threatened to flush it; temperature 140 degrees. cats. no rats through skylights because no food in cells, but were on roofs. old men always whitewashed cells, didnt want to paint them. was kept extremely clean, scrubbed, brass polished. food was good, but not well prepared. visits by Phila Eagles. mother made monet reselling carved frames. boatshop made lots of money. Warden Tees, no in between w/ him. if wrong, severe punishment. race not much of a problem. black vs white in football. weight limits ignored. no black guards. bribery possible.

PhRec, 6 Mar 1938. hunger strike from last Sat, weakening Wed night, resolved by agreement to serve steak, "beefsteak cure."

PIInq, 9 March 1938. At public hearing of the (Sen Frank W.) Ruth Legislative Commission at City Hall, warden Captain Herbert Smith says any attempt at rehab at ESP is "a joke." "We can't even maintain discipline satisfactorily." Now 1/3 insane men, defectives, and degenerates. 300 should be transferred, but no room in other insts. other recs: revise state's judicial procedure with psych study for determining sentence, others re criminal justices, crim records admissability, better juries, sterilization of sex criminals. overcrowding is root of evil. will be relieved in about 1 yr by new bldgs at Huntingdon, Fairview. ESP pop diverse, including 1st & habitual, young & old, normal and defective. cliques in yard out.

PI, 16 March 1938. perspective of new store building by Henry D. Dagit published.

PIInq, 25 Apr 1938. fatal stabbing of Wm "Cry Baby" Lynch, escapee in 1927 w/ Wm "Shotgun" Bishie, recaptured after 1 wk.

31 May 1938, annl report, typescript, annual & special reports, 6-1726, RG15, 1937-43, box 9, PSA report of corr school, dentist; med dept; RC chaplain; [Am Socty for visiting Catholic Prisoners, supplies materials for decorating chapel]; library report; rag shop; schools; legal size typescript labelled 109th annl report, w/ 12 exhibits:

1. pop totals for year

2. recpts and discharges
 3. counties
 4. crimes
 5. convictions tables
 6. sentences "
 7. time served "
 8. ages
 9. nativity
 10. religion
 11. education of remaining priosners
 12. occupations when recd
- dietary costs;
new ESP annual report

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

EB, 21 Jan 1938: old wooden gates will be repl by electric gates devised at G.; storehouse to be blt at 22d & Brown "where incoming and outgoing goods will be carefully inspected, and a new power house will prevent power breakdowns. warden Smith says that in time ESP will be "stopping place where prisoners wqill be examined, then sent on to the institution best fitted for their rehabiulitation.";

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

EB, 12 July 1938: financial control of ESP from Comm of Pa, to Genral State Authority;

EvLgr, 1 Sept 1938. convicts tearing down steam pipes in gloomy stone solitary block. huge feed pipes in cellar being changed to take commercial steam vs. steam generated on site. plans made 3 mos earlier. charge, investigation that ESP had "roasters" to punish prisoners, as at Holmesburg, rebutted by warden smith. investigators find no evidence of heat punishment. cells will be given orifices, thermostats to regulate heat. Holmesburg Klondike made into ovens thru 5 lbs pressure of steam. ESP never more than 2 lbs. only captain at ESP, not guards, can put men in solitary. prison dr must visit guys in solitary 3 times per day. guards must visit every hour. dr can remove man from solitary. ESP's solitary= low bldg, ten cells 4' x 8' x 8', + shower. iron bed, 1' dia ventilating hole, no lights. 2'x3' radiator. running water in ea cell. only 1 man in ESP solitary in Aug., 24 hrs, then into one of 2 segregation wards, no yard-out, no dining in hall, ind exercise instead. can last a year. log of misconduct cases. longest in July, 72 hrs in solitary. lesser offenses, men fined money, put into Prison Welfare Fund. ESP reportedly much more to spend on food than Holmesburg. menu described.

EB, 2 Nov 1938, photo at TUA, "New Entrance for an old landmark."

MMBT, 5 Dec 1938: escape attempt from B1

EB, c.1938, photo, 1st prisoner broadcast in 4 years. KYW.

WPA, proj 4692 cont., drawing of extramural storehouse basement. 4 Jan 1939, all storage, incl freezing rm, cold rm, dry storage, root and tuber. 60 x 110'.

typescript annual report, 31 May 1939, 109th, annual & special reports, 6-1726, RG15, 1937-43, box 9, PSA

same reports; librarian does not mention library moving. same 12 stats; new ESP.

WDJ, 1 Oct 1939. 1 May 1940. all prisoners had outdoor exercise, except for B1, galleries 4 & 5, and those confined for other causes.

MMBT, 12 Oct 1939: conveyance of part of ESP to ..?, deed bk DWH 547: 229

MMBT, 17 Oct 1939: tunnel under B4 dug during WPA project

PIInq, 25 Oct 1939. Frank Pisano, 24, dies by smashing head into wall while playing football. warden regrets lack of proper space.

PIInq, 4 Nov 1939. 20-yr old tunnel discovered. 18" square, from cellar under end of B4, 15' toward Brown St. found 1 Oct. dug by a miner during McKenty period. 50' short. "frequently since 1937, when the installation of the central heating system started, evidence of digging by convicts has been discovered. biggest tunnel was discovered in 1926, 6 convicts had terms extended, tunnel 44' long.

unid newspaper, c. 1940. (in 1920s folder at MTA, w/ article from PI, ..20 1927). morale low because undermanned. "The cells are typical of the institution's obsolescence . . . they are dark, poorly ventilated and their cumbersome, deeply recessed , narrow doors make it difficult to see into a cell without pressing one's face against the grill-work."

PI, 5 Feb 1940. Joseph Havel stabs cellmate, George Kopp, to death, using scissors. guards learned when caps rattled on bars in B8.

PhRec, 5 Feb 1940. took place in cell 49, B8. Kopp had been at ESP from 1933, then to Graterford in 1937, but returned to Cherry Hill for attempting to incite riot.

PI, 15 Feb 1940, aerial view shows 3v4 full, front V (8v9) empty.

Ph Record, 15 Feb 1940. tunnel disc yesterday at ESP.

another last Tuesday. each got to w/i 2' of wall. one from cell 29 in B10; one from cell 50 in B9. [diagram] 9 involved, 1 committed suicide. one was Victor Andreoli.

only 1 successful escape in recent years--

21 July 1934 sewer and manhole escape, 5 men out, 3 recaptured w/i hrs, 2 , Wiley and Farrell, later executed for murder. more description.

more sensational 14 July 1923, 6 or 7 by sectional ladder, guard beaten, truck to Elkton, Md, 4 recaptured, 1 shot in NY, 2 remained at large--1 killed, 1 disappeared.

15 Nov 1923, 4 rush gate, only 1 gets out, recaptured a block away. 1 shot and killed by tower guard, last recaptured w/i a few mos.

11 Apr 1924, tunnel attempt foiled, would have opened wholesale break; 2 convicts caught a few miles from sewer manhole.

2 Jan 1925, 'Scotty Campbell' escapes in steaming cinders. not recaptured. [recaptured more than a year later in LA]

20 June 1926, tunnel disc, 2 caught.

19 Aug 1927, guard confesses to smuggling in dope.

4 Sept 1927, Bishie & Lynch, throw guard off wall, Lynch caught in Eliz, NJ, Bishie remained at large until 1934.

28 Aug 1933, prisoners refuse to eat or work, 31 Aug, lock-in.

24-26 Sept 1933, riots, 8 injured.

18 Nov 1936, 3 caught escaping thru heating tunnels.

5 Dec 1938, 2 out through hole in block roof, recaptured w/i walls.

PI, 15 Feb 1940. more on escape attempts of 1923, 1925, 1924.

MMBT, 14 March 1940: tunnels under B9, B10

PI?, 22 May 1940. warden Smith approves of plan to change ESP to max-sec instead of building new prisons. would cost \$2,000,000. Graterford would be 2 med-sec prisons.

Dept of Welfare, 10th Biennial Report, 1938-40. 31 May 1939, pop both 3303. 31 May 1940 pop both, 3333.

Interview with Joseph R Brierly, at ESP c. 1940-73. there 33 years. started as guard assigned to central tower, then worked cell blocks, towers, than as institutional plumber. then to USN during WWII. returned to work days as "roustabout" i.e. all posts. then in charge of garage; then to id office as fingerprint man; the deputy warden. warden from 1966 to 1972-73. no training at first. hired by warden H Smith. B mentioned that he had been boxer in Golden Gloves. Smith impressed, hired him. had tried to be police officer, but couldn't buy the job for \$500. started on 4pm to 12pm shift at center tower. dial zero every 15 minutes and report it is OK, John Gaston instructs, then goes to sleep. training over. center tower assigned to screw ups, to the guy least likely to make it. Commissioner Percy [Prasse?] fired B 3 times. 1st fired in 1955. [claims he started in 1940] fired Dec 1954 when he was major of guard; commr order rifles out, shotguns in; B resisted because of inaccuracy of shotguns. warden Maroney supported B. tests by state police supported B. but shotguns remained in center tower. Teeters and Sharer good friends, NKT would visit often, B. would drive him back to University. thick glasses. challenged him to enter the univ, take courses. was 8th grade dropout. Temple took his \$85. took 2 courses at Temple, 3 at Penn, lots of others. 1940 took courses from Shearer at Public Service Institute. had Hardball Smith known about any of this studying he would have been fired. didn't think Banmiller a good prison man, didn't come up through ranks. in his day it was an accepted thought that it couldn't be an academic, though disproved since. attributed his success to combination of experience and academics. prided himself that he knew inmates. never lied to them. developed reputation as tough, unafraid. riots swept country in 1951-54. developed plan, "operation breakout." B. was teaching personnel at that time. riot 8 Jan 1961. he activated operation breakout (wasn't warden yet). told state police only he would speak. secured each cellblock, knowing garage was trouble area. refusers stripped naked, left in front exercise yard. 2.5 hrs got 980 locked up, guards rescued. again fired by Commr Percy for not

following orders, for assuming wardens' responsibility. Banmiller told B. to take over. DA Spector was there. decided to feed, back to normality immediately, despite Percy's orders. Mayberry, 5 to 8 ringleader gathered more in B1, which was segregation block, lifers. They assembled at the garage. used tear gas, rushed them, paired officers with state police because uniforms were switched. He was there from 8 Jan to 12 Feb, except for visits to McMEnamin's. only 1 didn't plead guilty to riot, and he got a life sentence. behavioral problems from across state sent to ESP. lots were older. ESP had best health facilities. one cell block was the old men's block. Warden Smith was last warden to live at prison, he left in 1945. orig in 1829 warden lived at right. later, dep warden at left. when warden Smith took over he took the left, dep warden had quarters above him. entire right side "was turned over to the bookkeeping and treatment side of prison work." warden had 3 very large rooms that were living rooms, and a 40x40 sitting room with a huge fireplace. dep warden's quarters right above. under McKenty, in 1920s, inexperienced officers because many off at WWI, four horsemen, 4 prisoners, ran prison--sold jobs, sex sold. women in B2. murders certified as being natural causes. Grand Jury investigation, McKenty fired, Groome takes over, straightens out. After Banmiller Al Rundell took over as warden, B. was dep warden, had to devise a plan to desegregate by order of Commr Percy. spoke with inmates, not unusual at ESP. kitchen was predominately black; print shop, choice jobs mainly white. so 1st integrated all work areas. board w/ cell assignments by race blt in B's office. moved inmates in 1 day, only 1 incident. refuser was put in B15. no secrets in the prison. pre-seg, one cell block was entirely black. sports, some work like maintenance integrated. no real gangs in inst. chess group stayed together. won city championship 2 years running. recollections of Frank Fallon, IQ of 160, was causing trouble at Holmesburg. he thought he was Burt Lancaster. prize fighter. young. more... B. tells FF he's the toughest guy in the prison. they get along, although FF tries to kill him twice. men w/ death sentence kept in B15. one would be janitor for a month. two corridors, safety corridor and inmates corridor. B always took inmates corridor. all inmates could request an interview w/ warden. B starts FF at chess, FF becomes expert chess player. when B. left to take over Pittsburgh, Dr Joe Mazurkevitch took over as supt of ESP. Later, FF follows to Pittsburgh. B1 was assigned as a restricted unit, med sec; B1 administrative segregation. B13 was the hole, ten cells for max sec. B15 built to take place of B13. B5 gallery housed homosexuals who were fed in their cells. B4 gallery also held inmates who couldn't be mixed w/ rest of pop, also fed in cells. after B was warden, inmates in B12 all worked for corrections industries. B2 housed old men. B10 and B11 were white before desegregation. B3 was hosp, with operating rm, pharmacy, cells for TB, with open backs to allow more fresh air. B3 also held mentally disturbed inmates. B14 held newly arrived. left ESP in Dec 1968. ESP as class center, designed by B and Mazurkevitch. special block for inmates about to be released to the new halfway houses. 1st prisoners allowed away from inst, except for those at outside storehouse, did so in 1954, when congress of correction at Bellevue. At warden Tees instructions, took 6 lifers to set up exhib on 14th floor. then starting taking trips with those about to be released as commuted lifers. later on these for prerelease were housed in B8 and B9. good doctors at Eastern because in Phila. neighborhood accepted ESP because it was there first. guard teasers in windows across street. B. worked in neighborhood as Big Brother. brought kids in. but prisoners treated so well they got too good an impression. censorship. stopped cutting from photo mags, but finds pinups in cells wrong. ESP different, guards were part of the prison population. when started couldn't talk to prisoners, but B. resisted and changed that. continued to open up. never lie, bluff prisoners, don't get between them. prisoner could call to center to get an interview. weren't sadistic; others thought we were coddling them. look at problem from prisoner's point of view--part of his teaching when a major.

Warden Tees allowed B. to start night yard, walked after supper. Tees: "one of great prison men but not at all treatment oriented." maintenance men allowed out 6-8pm. gradually increased to entire institution.

Corrections industries jobs paid most, were for full day, as did maintenance men. kitchen 4am to 7pm in shifts. several hundred in print shop, typewriter repair shop. education: a stipulation of parole was 4th grade education, reading. school w/ 2 teachers. an art class. B13 was hole, or Klondike--10 cells in darkness most of time. punishment there could be up to 30 days, never longer in his recollection. goon squads=Capt Purcell and his good officers, who would handle situations. were tougher than inmates. never attacked prisoners, fought only when attacked, but accusations nevertheless. homosexuality: if an aggressive homo attacked another prisoner and he stabbed them in resistance, he would not be charged. do what you need to but do not submit. Billy Wright stabs homo. attacker got 30 days in B15, Billy Wright nothing. Walter Tees and Frank King's being entertained by Al Capone in Chicago on way to pickup parole violator in California. AC had bought uniforms for baseball team, band. females were on B2. plumbers shenanigans below floors. Philip Sousa came to penitentiary when entertaining at Woodside Park, gave band some of old uniforms. about 30 pieces in the prison band. radio program Dragnet was prohibited. this was stupid. Alex Neimy rebuilt radio in boat shop. impact of ESP as museum: 1. first penitentiary in the world. 2. had a history worth knowing. 3. doesn't become prostitute of people who don't believe in eastern as he did. B loved it, loves the memories. hopes it lives forever in the history of man. p56 animals: Charlie Terry's German Shepherd, a lifer locked in B8, with his dog. murder over a cat. long ago, before central heat we had our own boilers, threw another's cat in a furnace. lots of cats, vs mice. after riot, decided to get rid of cats, causing friction. order from commr's office. order followed reluctantly. Ficker had psychotic episode over removal of cat, put in B1 because of it. hung himself. repeats story of Pep. went w/ them to Graterford when bldg, remained there, buried there down near the plant.

B blames commr Arthur Gurachi solely for closing of ESP. did not agree with philosophy of ESP. ground purchased in Chester Co, but fell through due to politics. reason given was cost of maintaining inst. G looked on it as bastard inst. opposed incident w/guns, riot; recalls Botchie Van Sant, always on B1, admin segregation. he wrote book "the leaking pen," also poem. Botchie was tough, dangerous. B. started to encourage chess while under Col Martin. formed chess team after he left. other teams visited, always at ESP. won Phila championship for 2 years. prisoner Norman Pearson could play 20 boards blindfolded. "homos" Vaneesa Candy and Bouncing Betty. said she was married outside, wanted to be out in gen pop, did so. B. as kitchen bitch. known for his devotion to good food. balls with contraband drugs coming over wall. marijuana also. bennies. band would practice in the evening in chapel, before there was night yard out. Nick Durembis in band, sculpted statue at end of trail, did paintings; blt a studio for him above B7. Norman Pearson, black inmate concerned w/ self-improvement, became active after release with Pa Prison Society. B. said most reformation had taken place after 5 mins. B.'s 2nd wife, Betty Allsion, was hired as telephone operator. they married years later. handbook for inmates dev by Banmiller under Gurachi's orders. mainly written by Brierly, w/ help from inmate. printed at ESP. B2 was old man's block, run by Sheriff Anderson. B2 had tailor shop for guards' uniforms. lived nearby in Fairmount, very political. Charlie Gimble spent all day, 6am to late at night, at hospital. Sam Andrews same, and at G.

recalled 1954 riot of B1 inmates. were exercised in old warden's walled garden area. they refused to leave yard. Tees warden. B. hits representative, yells, others file out. transferred troublemakers to G. during night.

WDJ, 31 Oct 1940: 12-19 Oct, lawns dug up; 14 Oct, plans approved by DoW, Hbg; 26 Oct, excavation begins.

WDJ, 30 Nov 1940: fndtns surveyed by maintenance engr Charles Day; concrete foundations poured; stone walls begun;

WDJ, 31 Dec 1940: foundations for steel cols along B8 and 9; center cols. all work by inmate labor under supervision of 4 officers, incl Day.

WDJ, 31 Jan 41: excavation for plumbing for p & b offices; b side has showers and dark rm; stones from old boiler rm site used; prisoners cut stones and work on walls;

EB, 28 Feb 1941. 60 convicts show 600 examples of art at Snellenberg's, organized by Claude d'Arras, PAFA, who ran a class at ESP.

WDJ, 31 March 41: tile recd for p & b offices, 4-5 March; absence of steel curtail work for month.

WDJ, 30 Apr 1941: summary of progress on new parole and Bertillon offices: 1 Apr, recd doors and windows; 1 side paole, 1 B.; 18 Apr walls of B. finished; roof awaits arrival of steel; steel recd from Graterford for corridor roof;

PI, 6 May 1941. murderer dies of brain disease. had been declared insane by lunacy commission one month ago.

WDJ, 30 June 41: started pouring concrete roofs.

WDJ, 31 Oct 1941: plastering photo finish and photo rooms; marble slabs for corridor walls, steel parts recd from Graterford; main record rm in back of parole off;

WDJ, 30 Nov 41: work on corridors, painting. sink taken from darkroom of old bertillon rm, moved to new bldg.

EB, 13 Dec 1941. air raid precautions. mentions that there are 1300 prisoners. "most of the men feel that if there is an air raid, they couldn't find a safer place than this." patriotism of prisoners. 500 have offered to enlist, but country won't take paroled prisoners.

PhRec, 23 Dec 1941. quick purchase of \$9518 in war bonds by prisoners. they earn 10 to 40 cents per day in "loom factory, carpentry, shoemaking, auto repair, and ship' model shops."

WDJ, 31 Dec 1941: tel lines in, parole equip in, B. equip in, all complete 9 Dec.

EB, 7 Feb 1942. blackout preparations. patriotic prisoners. w/ photo of 3v4. note of 4 allowed outside radio stations. 1265 men. photo shows prisoners wearing vertically striped pants.

PI, 22 Mar 1942. fatal riot yesterday by 9, angered due to less coffee and sugar rationing. straw mattresses ignited simultaneously in punishment block, one died from smoke, others overcome. 3/9 had participated in earlier mattress burning in June 1940. 1/2 amount of sugar in coffee. 9 rioters all in B1, the punishment wing. but coffee from quart to a pint truly angered. hunger strike, immediately moved them to punishment. inferno after 24 hours. dead was Joseph Anncenski, 23. very specific mention of who is Negro.

PhRec, 24 Mar 1942. 3/5 hunger strikers give in to smell of breakfast. last of 10 who struck because of cut in coffee and sugar ration.

PI, 15 July 1942. parolees purged from working in war industries, to protests of prison ttees.

PhRec, 15 Oct 1942. rules on accepting soldiers into military. must be no parole or probation strings. prisoners now doing uniform manufacture for war, have bought close to \$50,000 in war bonds, donated blood.

PI, 2 Nov 1942? hanging suicide by lifer.

PI, 11 Mar 1943. warden Smith says new parole system creating unrest and confusion. long delays in acting on applications. State Parole Board often takes full 6 mos allowed by new law. and there is no explanation or appeal. before, ESP ttees acted as check on parole Bd. overcrowding reduced last 2 years. now 400 less than in 1941 (3200 to 2800). [G!] diff in part more opportunities for work on the outside, says Dr Linn Bowman, ESP moral instructor. 700 at ESP under 20.

unid newsp, 22 Mar 1943. prisoners happy making supplies for US fighters. tent pegs. also hundreds of ship and plane models for Navy. used for training to identify spotters. peg procedure described. ship models of destroyers, sub chasers, subs.

EB, 29 March 1943. [ph] tent-peg ,aking, boat model making.

typescript annual report, 31 May 1943, 114th, annual & special reports, 6-1726, RG15, 1937-43, box 9, PSA

same 12 charts, reports from dir educ; library; rag shop. psych department, included Stanford Binet results.

PI, 12 Aug 1943. conditional commutations given to 12 to join army. 25 already released, most to go in army, 10 more will go tomorrow. commutation on indiv merits, no murderers.

EB, 1 Sep 1943. 200 parolees have joined army. war-conscious. tent peg manufacture, war bond purchases. war as 2d chance to a clean start. [photo of tent peg box]

PI, 7 Sept 1943, photo showing pennant awarded by War Production Board.

EB, 27 Oct 1943. Victor Andreoli escapes. was serving life. hid in large baling machine.

PI, 21 Nov 1943. "skin bank" formed to aid burned children. idea of Dr Goddard, head of Bd of Tees. for grafting. may provide for servicemen as well. started w/ appeal from a mother of burned 9 year old in July. volunteer, lifer, police killer Daniel Donahue, "wanted to do something for somebody."

[19 Dec 1943 visit, stats] "Report on Penal and Correctional Institutions and Correctional Policy in the State of Pa.," by HEBarnes, NK Teeters, and AG Fraser for Institute of Local Government, Penn State College, 1944, 6 pp excerpt of typescript from Norman Johnston.

mentions retrospectively [?] "almost complete demoralization" of admin at ESP under easy-going and affable warden McKenty, "who has long since outlived his usefulness as a prison warden." Under Dept of Welfare, state prisons have not fared as well as hospitals and charitable insts. B of Correction is "stepson" in D of W. ESP "one of two great historic prisons of the world," other Auburn, now demolished except for outside walls. ESP almost intact. total cost 3 million. cell blocks added 1853, 1879, 1894, 1911 and 1926 (last a reception block). now 1125 cells, some of older abandoned, so now 945 usable, including quarantine or reception block and 28 hospital cells. all held to traditional Pa outside cells (vs. inside, Auburn type).

ESP is "hopelessly antiquated." coats of whitewash cannot conceal "the flavor of antiquity and obsolescence which pervades the institution. virtually no space for exercise or recreation. there are cells with 2 men in them. discipline hard to maintain. dining halls dismal, badly located. shops cold and dark in winter and hot and dark in summer. "Architecturally, the Eastern Penitentiary is one of worst prisons in any civilized state."

1915 legis voted to close and transfer to Centre County. not carried out. only a complete rebuilding wuld help here, and shouldn't do so in a crowded city site. move to Graterford, build there or near. "Part of the present Eastern Penitentiary, especially a couple of the best preserved of the original wings or cell blocks, could well be retained as a national penological museum. In penological history, the Eastern Penitentiary is as important as Independence Hall in our political history. But it is high time to recognize that its value and virtues are, today, exclusively historic."

Admin staff now 164. warden Smith good disciplinarian, unsympathetic to newer approaches to rehab. but such a good disciplinarian needed. could take over enlarged Graterford. has lost staff to army, high pay in defense factories, increasing discipline problems. overcongested. no undue cruelty, spirit good despite physical drawbacks. 1083 inmates. tougher types, though some not so awaiting transfer to G. incorrigible youths from Camp Hill Industrial school should not be sent here, associating with hardened older. skeleton classification unit operates, meets each Friday in reception, may send him to G, Rockview, Camp Hill, Hungingdon, or County Jail. no systematic ed at ESP, all at G, except for 80 taking corr courses. civ education director called into service. religious services outlined.

p12: few facilities for recr., no gym. moving pictures etc in chapel. but only fits 1/3 pop at a time. demoralizing. lack of work. many wholly idle or semi-loafing on overstaffed maintenance work. work: 1. maintenance (domestic duties, repairs, shoe repair). 2. "made" work, to keep from idleness (50 on hobby crafts sold in store at front, proceeds after costs kept; also 64 on private

concessions bought and sold after departure--ship models, shoe shining; questionable; also 100 on bobby pins put on cards, another 100 picking over rags for rugs and carpets). 3. state-use, under Prison Labor Div of Dept of Welfare (180 on printing and binding--excellent, but needs state-use orders, weaving--can't get enough yarn, partly closed, employing 14, purchasing through Harrisburg Dept difficult; 38 at tailoring, 16 at shoes), and 4. work for War Production Board (50 employed at making tent pegs). best not to invest in machinery etc here, better to build new at G.

35 taken into military from ESP and G, 32 paroled, 3 commutations--none prematurely on this condition. Warden wants parole board to induct more. many join defense industries instead. "To pour any more money into this plant, in the effort to renovate or extend it, would be quasi-criminal folly."

If moved to G, might make G too large and unwieldy. would be 2600, probably 3500 after the war. objections to this trivial compared to objections to ESP. move to G; more max sec cells unness. Warden Smith is warden of both insts.

PI nq, 9 July 1944. Govr Edward Martin's comm calls ESP "unfit for human habitation." removal of ESP from Phila given top priority in effort to give Pa "the best and most modern penal system in the country." would cost \$15-20 million. 5-man comm. components described.

PhRec, 11 July 1944. 1945 legislature will recce removal of ESP and WSP from Phila and Pttsbgh. to be on marginal agricultural land; also reception center.

PI, 9 Oct 1944. hanging suicide.

PhRec, PI, 7 Dec 1944. dynamite plot in B7. rumor 8 wks ago. daily checks of bedding, plumbing, walls. the package seen coming over 22nd St wall, midway betw Fairmount and Brown; two 8-inch sticks of dynamite, then a 3rd. no detanator device yet disc. men in B7 restless in recent mos. overcrowded. with most of 68 cells w/ 2 men ea. also parole applications delayed. 2 other attempts this year: 5 Feb, 2 captured after dropping over wall near main gate; 17 July Saunders kills guard Edwin Lichtenberger, then comm suicide. Influence of Atlanta Pen, Fed pens (due to presence of POW's, or not real reason).

PhRec, 26 Mar 1945. re 4 lifers operating as capitalists, have recd \$58,300 in 2 years.

PhRec, 27 Mar 1945. bill before legislature to set up Dept of Corrections. Rec urges investigation of ESP and its prison farm at G. stories about hobby shop profits, and lack of farm produce from Graterford. Cherry Hill has been a hotspot of dissension since warden Smith took over in 1929. disorders since. new discoveries follow resignation of 3 employees. urge Gov to investigate. Sec O'Hara was too busy for 7 mos to investigate murder of guard last July.

PhRec, 28 March 1945. ESP & G hold 2600 men, cost taxpayers over 1 million per year. warden Smith's discipline erratic, uses favoritism, rule of thumb. varied punishment sentences for same offense. deprives vicious of movies, but does not segregate as the 1921 law claims he should. prisoners in huge crowds at each of 3 meals. guards don't insist on seeing flesh during a count. not so long ago 300 cells double occupied at Cherry Hill, another entirely unused because of guard

shortage. 400 cells at Graterford unused. Cherry Hill preferred because less rigid, despite max-sec status. also visitors closer. employees keep private autos in inst garage, pay inmates for care.

EB, unid newsp, 3 Apr, 4 Apr 1945. prisoners escaped today. tunnel intercepted underground spring. 12 escape, 50' tunnel Fairmount at 22nd. 6 quickly recaptured, incl 1 shot; 5 captured in tunnel, 5 as they crawled out. 2 hijacked car. escape during rainstorm on night of 28 Sept 1942, Van Sant and Tenuto. recaptured included Slick Willie Sutton [photo]. 6 still at large. Sutton w/wooden gun, recaptured running in 24th ab Fairmount. his 5th escape plot at ESP. prev attempt w/plaster mask & hands in Aug 1941. hijacked milk truck. only Leo Callahan, July 1924 escapee, never caught.

PhRec, 4 Apr 1945, on escapes, riots, scandals 1923-45. Latest entries: 17 July 1944, guard killed by hatchet wielding convict in cell.

3 Dec 1944, 2 sticks of dynamite thrown over the wall.

26 March 1945, PhRec reveals that 4 "Capitalists of Cherry Hill" prosperous for subcontracting other convicts for Govt work.

EB, 3 Apr 1945. 12 got away initially, 10 more in tunnel or coming out. spring same one sometimes wet at fire station across street. 3 photos of recaptured. there have been many escapes, but this is first successful tunnel. 2 tunnels disc 1940. 1926 tunnel could have provided access for 90 if not disc beforehand. details of other escape attempts.

EB, PInq, 4 Apr 1945. details of escape, and section diagram of escape from cell under wall. 97' tunnel, probably took over a year to dig; false wall by Clarence Klinedinst, plasterer, begun in March 1944; dirt where? came out at Fairmount nr 22nd; fine sand flushed through toilet; K. caught after 2 hrs; 12 escaped, 6 still at large; about 30 tunnels dug 1938-40; big 1940 attempt, 2 tunnels, foiled; one of 9 alleged ringleaders 1945 was one of 12 in this 1945 escape, David Aikens. guard shortage. Sept 1942, 1st escape over escape proof Grateford wall: Van Sant and Tenuto. Steven Saunders Aug 1944 hacks guard to death, kills self; 3 board mems suspected. still at large James Grace, Jas Van Sant, Fred Tenuto, David Aiken, Victor Szymanski, Wm Russell. Sutton, 44, serving life as 4th-time offender, 4 previous escape attempts. plaster head and hand in K's bed, but not used because tried after breakfast, when prisoners free in corridor, instead of night. Sutton caught w/ wooden false gun.

PI, 4 Apr 1945, pictorial page. has 3 good photos, map, isometric cut-away diagram identifies end cell in B7 as cell #68, Block #7 (Klinedinst and Russell's). passes under 8' dep prison wall fndtn. electric lights, underground stream. comes out in 2 ft hole on Fairmount Ave terrace near B7 tower. 12 escaped. 4 steal milk truck, ram red police car, captured at 39th and Poplar, where 1 shot. Sutton caught on 24th bel Fairmount. Klinedinst captured on foot nr 11th and Lehigh. 6 still at large.

EB, 4 Apr 1945. 1923 escapee never caught, only one in history of ESP. Leo Callahan. attempt led by Louis A Edwards, who w/ 5 other went over wall using ladder. he was caught in Honolulu. Wm Bishie managed to avoid recapture for 7 years, 1927-34.

PInq, 4 Apr 1945. editorial vs too many escapes; breakout yesterday. abandon ESP altogether. "The century-old structure is archaic and utterly unsuitable as a maximum security prison for hardened

offenders. Its grounds and foundations are probably honeycombed with the tunnels and pits hopefully dug by generations of inmates. Its cell arrangements are defective, its exercise facilities inadequate. Worst of all it is located in the heart of an urban neighborhood where convicts once free of the grounds are aided in their escape efforts by the proximity of houses, alleys and other hiding places and the usual availability of passing automobiles." and lives of neighbors endangered by armed escapees. management inefficient. flare-ups, resignations among board of trustees. inefficient supervision. get better or shift convicts away. article has photos of both ends of tunnel. present prison pop 964. photos, profiles of 7 of escapees. 1940 account by Warden Smith that about 30 tunnels disc 1938-40. cause shortage of experienced guards. recounting of earlier attempts. mention of resignations among trustees because prison labor was being used on military contracts, and because of petty squabbles. editorial (w.cartoon re danger to Phila public): get proper supervision or shift convicts elsewhere.

PhRec, 4 Apr 1945. editorial vs Cherry Hill bungling. insane burlesque: "Big House gone Bug House." Closes: "What's wrong on Cherry Hill, Governor?"

[good account of escape, 3 Apr 1945, from recollections of Van Sant, appeared in Phila Magazine, Aug 1990, pp147ff, in article by Seymour Shubin, "Breaking Out is Hard to do."

PI, 5 Apr 1945. digging began 16 Apr 1943 when Klinedinst assigned there. he & Russell were only diggers. started to leave night before, but Russel was sleeping. word leaked. Sutton declared himself in.

PhRec, 20 Apr 1945. special audit of ESP. profits of ESP "hobby shop" capitalists, making tent pegs. \$2400-\$8000 profit for employing other prisoners.

PIInq, 1 May 1945. 30 Apr legislature authorized abandonment of ESP, unanimous revamping of penal system. 5/6 Troutman bills sent to Govr for signing. 19.85 million to reorg. ESP shall cease. estab Pa correctional diagnostic and classification center. new max sec at Graterford. bld new industrial school at WSP, new place for defective delinquents at Rockview. designate present Rockview as min sec. these are recs of 5 man Govr Martin's committee. (Ashe, w of WSP; H Smith, w of ESP; Judge Woodside, Major Hill of parole board, sec Livingood of Internal affairs.

EB, 1 June 1945. 11/12 escapees indicted. 12th, Wm Russell, in hosp w/ 6 bullet wounds from recapture.

unid newsp, 5, 6 June 1945. even slick mouthpiece Willie Sutton, acting as own lawyer, failed to make an impression. 10-20 added to his 25-50 for bank robbery. jury decided from jury box, without retiring. trial moved up lest convicts' friends try something. Sutton swaggers, brings legal papers, demands right to subpoena warden Smith, psychiatrist. argued he not be made to appear before jury in prison garb, as prejudicial.

PI, 15 June 1945. Sec of Welfare O'Hara's reports blames escapes on mismanagement, not fabric. wants discipline or retirement. claims 3 retirements frm Bd of Trustees due to death of guard Edwin Lichtenberger in Aug 1944. 850 trips to dispose of dirt req in Apr escape proves lack of supervision.

report required in coming month. survey ordered by 1 Aug "for removal of alley buillidngs and other structures within the walls of the institution which obstruct the observation of prisoners."

EB, 18 June 1945. Judge McDevitt criticizes O'Hara report, orders Grand Jury to probe. McD visits prison regularly, friend of warden Smith. some of these things dept of Welfare's fault; they approved tent-peg contract. to abolish hobby shops would be to go back to enforced idleness. O'Hara demands that TTees retire or discipline negligent employees.

PhRec, 21 June 1945. sardonic acount of Grand Jury visit. other Grand Jury investigations: 1928 into gangsters. only effect, bootleggers raised prices. 1933 at ESP: conditions deplored, nothing happened. 1937 into crime and cops re gambling, took 26 mos, cost \$250,000, and "a couple of guys named Joe went to the jug for a short period.

PI, 28 July 1945. June Grand Jury reports, 102 pp., concludes that ESP too much under prisoner control. convened to investigate escape of 12 convicts. asked disciplinary action against sevral officers. recc that warden Smith be stripped of many administrative powers. give to administrator vs jailer. chief blame for escape placed on dep warden Thomas Meikrantz, who resigned. recc that prisoners be redistributed to prevent formation of cliques. M. failed to transfer prisoners at Smith's order; would have recc his dismissal if he hadn't resigned. Roth shouldn't be both on Bd of Ttees and deputy coroner. vs disproportionate sums paid to convicts. "The jury also included in its report the usual recommnedation that Graterford branch of the Eastern Penitentiary be abandoned a as penal institution." [?] Bd of TTees has not fulfilled its duties. Word of bickering among ttees spread down so that the guards and inmates knew of it.

EB, 28 July 1945. Sec O'Hara lauds report. sets 9 Aug as date to discuss w/ Bd. Meikrantz calls himself the goat. Smith agrees about need for an administrator; his role is maintaining discipline. B of Ttees must act only jointly, not individually.

PhRec, 3 Aug 1945. editorial applauds warden Smith's announced retirement 1 Sept 1945. Board of TTees guilty of failure also. Smith a hard taskmaster, but also charming. June Grand Jury charged Board with bickering and confusion. 3 ttees resigned earlier this year "because of prison conditions which the majority refused to remedy." escapes, convict capitalists. State Sec of Welfare Sophie O'Hara also to blame for doing nothing after ttees gave her report on problems.

PI, 22 Oct 1945. 14-day hunger strike by 13 inmates broken by smell of roast beef. 11 of them were part of April 3 escape attempt, kept in "confinement" in B1. wanted yard out with rest of prisoners. didn't want to be lot out only separately. Willie Sutton, regarded by strikers as their leader, says we would like to eat. another participant was Spencer Walden, whose term of 10-20 was doubled when recaptured after scaling wall on 5 Sept 1944.

PhRec, 22 Oct 1945. riot by 75 put down w/ firehoses on Saturday. After resolution of 13 who went on hunger strike in isolation cells 15 days ago, took food yesterday. cells then cleaned, damage mentioned. 75 malcontents segregated in B5, mostly sex offenders. started at Sat dinner, threatened w/ privelege loss. Then in cells noise, cup banging. broken furniture thrown, mattress fire. hoses respond. hunger strike, led by Sutton, was in B1, "confinement" row for dangerous prisoners. acting warden Cornelius Burke.

PI, 24 Oct 1945. Eugene McQuiston, 20, indicted for killing Stanley F. Cohowits, 21, on 15 Oct in mess hall. stabbed w/ scissors. an accessory too.

PhRec 8 Nov 1945. no more capitalist ventures w/i prison, of prisoners working for others. tent peg contract finished earlier in year. hobby shops continued for small items for sale outside. transfer of many to Graterford. March 1940, 1314 at Cherry Hill. June 1945=984. Nov 1945=917. more med-sec sent to G in accordance w/ June Grand Jury rec. handling of prisoner cash revised. must go through B of Ttees now. acting warden Cornelius Burke approved as warden last week by Gov. expected to reestablish in-house training.

EB, 8 Nov 1945. ind work allowed, but no hiring of one inmate by another. no more mass production in hobby-shop. regulation of amount prisoners allowed to send outside.

HB interview [at ESP Feb 1945-Oct 1952]. B4 was all negro. B5 lower level was negro, B5g was mixed, a punishment gallery. B7 all white, B8-9 basically white--more or less the trustee areas. B2 was mixed, "old farts alley." B1 mixed, punishment block. B3 was hosp, mixed. B12 strictly white. B14 top level black, other 2 were basically white. whole thing went to pot when they started "this integration bit." B4 was general work group, worked all over prison, those that wanted to. if didn't work, stayed locked up till aftnoon yard out, 1:30-3:30. prison was totally segregated except for punishment blocks on B5g and B1. HB disliked Walter Tees, phony, traps, antics, politics; liked Frank Martin. Willie Sutton taught reading, Dave Akins taught writing, primarily negro classes, held in a couple of back rooms at the library. Shut down after they tried to escape. B14 was quarantine. security was a joke, he could pick padlocks. whole place was direct current. sewers ran into Phila system. 1945 escape: Russ came back w/ 18-20 bullets in him. they were caught quickly because Derrick King shot a cop that evening, neighborhood was hot. officers involved in grapevine. when entered walked into "batallion" office, then over to B14, 1st gallery. threw one of the "clunks" [gays] in with him, to see if you "going under" with him. gays were in gen'l population, not segregated. B1 tower was morgue, "chiller box," a lot of deaths due to homosexual approaches rebuffed. B3 hospital. room up in tower [?] used for leather goods by John Barkley. tunnels and pipes w/i described. no hot water in cells. spigot over toilet. certain cells on B2 you could pay and get better accommodations. That ended when warden Smith left. [prob Sept 1945]. Judge Harry McDevitt would bleed your friends. B13 was Klondike or isolation, no lights. reconstruction of original center tower, judged fire hazard. extremely well built. described. no steel, nails, all mortised and tenoned, dovetailed, pegged of solid oak. Library was moved from center to B2 alley. B13 was a midget. bottom of B14 has some old cells, doors had been welded shut. after a riot, early to mid 30s, a warden (Smith or predecessor) stuffed rioters in there, broke pipes, and steamed them to death. place heated by PECO; two main feeders in B1 tunnel, 21" and 14-15". detailed description, p23. often too hot in cells, but most reg cells had control knob. summertime only vent, but if left open, rats might drop in. goon squad under control of Walter Tees. ice water barrels. cats. 35mm projector. showed all kinds of pictures. every cell block had its own barber shop. there was one for officers too [B1?]

EBull, 26 Feb 1946. poll. if EsP abandoned, public would like to see rec center or housing project. G built w/ thought of emptying ESP. new impetus to do so if funding comes from legislature. 40% recreation, 25% housing development.

EBull, 6 Mar 1946. letter from Fiske Kimball, dir PMArt, happy to see that if closed, public opinion wishes saved as rec center. "while most people don't think of the Pen in relation to beauty, the exterior of this building is one of the most notable works of architecture in the United States. ... It would be a great pity if these walls could not be preserved--even restored by the removal of the wretched barbican added to the entrance under WPA.

PI, 18 May 1946. suicide by razor blade of Beach Leroy Lutz, 50, in for criminal assault (rape).

PI, 10? Feb 1947. rept of Pa Comm on Penal Affairs recs 4 part program: replace ESP w/ new 700-man max sec unit at Graterford; restrict long-termers to max, none at county; allow transfer to other insts.

EB, 16 Feb 1947. 5 broke out of Holmesburg, 2 still at large. mentions of Apr 1945 ESP break. diggers probably flushed sandy soil down hoppers. 2 still at liberty from Holmesburg alumni of ESP attempt, Sutton and Tenuto. Tenuto was among last 2 from 1945 ESP escape to be recaptured; seized in NY 22 May 1946. 2 other alums, Clarence Klinedinst and David Aikens, were among Holmesburg 6, both recaptured early. Only one to avoid recapture was Leo Callahan, who escaped with 6 others on 14 July 1923. other attempts.

unid newsp, 16 Feb 1947. 14 attempts over 24 years chronicled. 2/5 still out from Holmesburg, Sutton and Tenuto, are alums of 3 Apr 1945 job. has photo of Leo Callahan alias James Leo Malone, still at large, went over wall in 1923. \$250 reward.

PDN, 11 Mar 1947. Gov Duff plans replacement of ESP by new max sec at Graterford. classification center to be blt at White Hill, nr Harrisburg. all other aspects of 8 million \$ prison program planned by prev admin abandoned. most will go to mental facilities. other state funding outlined in Govr's message.

EB, 23 Mar 1947: 15 yr old youngest among 1000 inmates at ESP; killed policeman; cell described; walls two-toned: light gray base, upper walls and ceiling cream; steam heating, 2 ventilators; will remain here 5 weeks, then be transferred to permanent cell; arrival: outer door electrically controlled from tower w/i; van pulls in, outer door shuts; grated middle door, manually operated, opens, van advances, middle door shut; 3rd door opened electrically; went to id bldg, given number, fingerprinted; Aaron M. Gore, D9528; photographs; personal effects taken for storage in safe, money deposited in account, clothes to be sent home; goes to rcvg, or quarantine block; given rules, toilet articles, stationery; one letter/wk, 2 visits/month allowed; interviews, exams for 5 weeks; histories written, "inmate version" and "official version"; "original classification summary" prepared; rec in prison yard 1:30- 3:45, movies once/wk; chooses craft in wood, metals, plastics, or plexiglass; "he can send outside for sale anything that he makes with his own hands"; warden C.J. Burke, a former navy man, with a sailor's yen for cleanliness; all cells and corridors scrubbed daily,

messroom 3 times/day; diet detailed; lot of the food comes from Graterford; average time for paroled lifers about 17 years.

Sanborn Atlas, 1917 corrected to 1947: shows triangular fill betw B8 and B9. shows shoe shop fill betw B1 and B10. odd triangular shop still at end of B8. frame garage in from rect garage gone. in w yard, rect Bertillion center w/ 2 skylights is only structure. no structures in warden's yard. outside structure at Nw corner shown as store house.

Richard Parcell interview, [guard 1947-1969]. guard-> correctional officer, major of the guard. security main duty; 60 under him, 2 shifts & night shift, 11:30pm on. came from military service. attracted by benefits. no training initially, later at Camp Hill. salary approx. \$1400 per year. after ESP to SCI Pittsburgh, dept supt under Brierly, then to Graterford as major, rose to dept supt, retired in 1974. tough field general rather than administrator. ESP spec because compact, more intimate. less closeness betw officer and inmate at G. security was harder so officers more attentive, more direct interaction. Brierly interested in both security and rehab treatment. liked to be called warden rather than supt. inmates could always write to request an interview w/ Brierly. treatment program introduced in his later years, officers involved. training involved. G. now vastly different because overcrowded. enforcers at center=capt, lt, 2 sergeants, 4-5 correctional offcers. Parcell became leader of goon squad, wanted to be first at scene. rebuts that they beat up as object. not as much violence at Eastern as other insts. advantages of being in city. guards had softball team. recalls Jan 1961 riot. rioters put in new B15, new max sec. get things normal quickly. zip gun aimed at his head misfires. inaccurate, no rifling. shake-downs. gambling. a few at ESP worked in outside store house. most though, worked till 11:30, noon check, meal, work till 4pm check, some worked at night or TV or visitation or counseling in evening. a pre-release center on grounds at G. B8 at ESP turned into a pre-release ctr. prob 6 months there. lessen his resistance to authority. 2nd disturbance in 1961. Frank, the bird man, Fallon--murderer. swaggered. kept in B15. threatened w/ daggers. chess, talks with Brierly. if gays found in act, sent to punitive segregation and then admin segregation, kept there for their own good if homosexuals. very different in prisons today, w/ tv's in rooms.

PI, 4 Jan 1948. ailing lifer, Joseph Moniz, 38, murderer, hangs himself in hospital cell. there since 1932.

PI, 2 June 1948. 2 stab a 3rd to death. all troublemakers, had been in solitary and then segregation (40 then in).

EB, 30 Sept 1948. Robert Cooke's tunnel, begun Labor Day, discovered. only got 8". in B7. wire to lift fake slab. 2 others helped. tunnel would have taken them 4 or 5 years to complete.

PI, 11 Oct 1948. shows work in "hobby shop."

PI, 27 Mar 1949: 1st lifer, Bernard McCue, in 1876, 604 total, but only 64 have died there; 42 went to insane asylums; c.125 transferred to other institutions; 153 paroled or pardoned; 320 still behind bars; avg life term since 1900 =14 yrs, 4 mos; odds of parole 1 in 4; life sentences increased in 1925

when juries given power to choose it or electrocution; sudden jump from 3 death penalties to 15 life penalties that year;

Ev Bull, 14 Sept 1949. film "Outside the Wall" at ESP, w/ Richard Basehart and Marilyn Maxwell. parts w/i hospital wing. 20-25% of film shot in Phila.

EB, 27 Nov 1949. prisoners can't listen to whodonits on radio. gives them too many ideas.

Reconstruction plans for center tower, 1 June 1950, working drawings Jack S. Steele Co., architects and engineers, for Comm of Pa, Dept of Properties and Supplies, project no. 881, drawing A-3, revised 29 July 1952, shows section, south elevation, 2 details, photocopy at MTA. Approved by Phila Art Commission, 2 June 1950. also drawing A-1, plan of ground floor of center, 2d floor has writer's room, record vault, and toilet. many others at PHC, prelims dated 23 Feb 1950.

1 June 1950 drawings showing reconstruction of stairs in 4 corner towers.PHC

c. June 1950 evidence, proj 879, under Gov John S Fine, Jack Steele Co., archts, reconstruction of shower rms all blocks; also same for proj no 878, electric work B3, under Gov Fine. PHC

PI, 12 Dec 1950. man released in 1948 returns, can't find job, pleads for readmission. allowed to serve out parole term through Xmas at least.

EB, 15 June 1951. failed escape attempt 2 wks ago. materials stowed in machine department.

Photos, May 1951, Oct 1951: glossies from PSA, courtesy of Rich Fulmer; shows old tower, iron framework for construction of new, new one completed. caption notes: photo taken by William H Seckinger, Sr., who directed construction for Dept of Properties and Supplies. originals are at Dept of Corrections. recd by DoC 29 Oct 1951.

EB, 4 Oct 1951. baseball manager murders prisoner w/ bat

EB, 27 May 1952, photo at TUA, #4: state seal at entrance, painted by convicts. guard coming down new steel stair blt by convicts; photo of roof collapse in hospital. photo of newly installed shower rm.

EB, 8 June 1952, photo at TUA#5, shows roof of B3 from center, vg view of power hse in 3v4: sw face has round arched entry, narrower rect windows to ea side, pointed window in gable; hipped lantern astride radial ridge; caption: this and industrial bldg behind to be demo'd to make ball field.

EB, 8 June 1952: ESP home to about 1100 convicts serving from 1 year to life; \$300,000 renovation job begun; max security; Burke began as a guard in 1923, warden since 1945; plans for face lift began more than a year ago; there was talk of abandoning ESP; dim, poorly located electric lights, antiquated makeshift wiring; aged, steam driven power plant; inadequate and outmoded boilers for hot water; paint covered chipped, battered corridor walls; a cell at the end of each block served as shower room, but rough cement floors unsanitary; long, low tunnels under each cell block cluttered w/ a confusion of water lines, heating lines, bare electric wires; open piping in cell blocks, easily

ripped down, was a security menace, made a good cudgel; wooden central watch tower was in dangerous condition; four secondary towers needed extensive alterations; inadequate lighting system in yard; Nov 1951 roof over hospital ward caved in under snow load; one end now on temporary beam set on brick pillars; budget adequate because of inmate labor, including architects, draftsmen, all kinds of craftsmen at 35 or 50 cents/day; inmates willing because something to do a real prize; new electric lines now almost complete; prison powerhouse junked, system now supplied from outside; new main switch panel, 12x40', in special room w/ barred, secured windows, doubled locked doors, now in operation; dual panel, w/ 4 hr batteries for failure of both; account of inmate electrician, Joe; cluttered tunnels under cell blocks cleaned up; floors lowered and cemented; new lights run in; 24 miles of conduit 3/4 to 4", run in orderly tiers in tunnels; 45 miles of new wire to new scientific lighting fixtures to all parts, including cells; offices done over; sanitary tile in showers; two new 3400 gallon hot water tanks; water softener for prison laundry; payroll of \$1000 per mo = effect of \$20,000 outside; an inmate provided plans; new hospital walk-in refrigerator, new hosp roof planned; huge powerful floodlights for yard, light standards like those on Chestnut St now encircle yard; a new metal watchtower replaces former wooden firetrap; has four floodlights, swiveling spotlight operated from inside;

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

unid, 4 Dec 1952: inmates to build chapel, hall, using materials from 2 demo'd structures; original plans called for outside contractors; 2 structures to be demo'd: power house and maintenance shop; new structure to be on same site; will leave room for recr field;

[1952] Venturi Scott Brown Associates, Historic Recordation of the Administration Building, Eastern State Penitentiary, and the Feasibility Study and Design for its Rehabilitation, Volume I: Report, June 27, 1994, pt. 2, "Building History." Power house between blocks 3 and 4 abandoned in 1952, when the prison began to purchase electricity from Philadelphia Electric Co. A new substation was placed on the site of the old Bertillon building, possibly rebuilt; that building's function had been relocated a decade earlier into the wedge-shaped structure between blocks 8 and 9 built in 1940-41.

PI, 27 Feb 1953. ESP and Moya "so obsolete as to make any constructive program of training and treatment utterly impossible." obsolete and inadequate plants and equip in US generally cause of unrest. some stats nationally. poor pay for guards: \$50/wk takehome high average for guard. long series of prison disturbances over the last year.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

EB, 20 May 1953: Devers comm report; recc strip bds of tress of powers, made advisory; reduce ESP, WSP from 1100 to 500 ea. at ESP, remove all unused structures, oldest cells; only new constr new all-purpose audtrm. food at ESP reasonably good, rremarkably well kept, better than WSP. Genl. Jacob L. Devers comm appted;

EB, 4 June 1953. re resign of Frank Warner, ttee since 1947, chairman, mentions that roof over hospital ward had caved in during his term, central tower declared unsafe, but Warner and warden Connie Burke pushed through \$300,000 renov using prison labor.

PI, EB, 27 Aug 1953; PI, 30 Aug 1953. DA Richardson Dilworth urged to abolish "hot box" cells (Sam Dash, ADA, one of urgers). underground hot cells because located near steam pipes. close punishment cell block B1 (segregation); 25 degrees hotter here than in other parts. inner lattice doors open. heavy wooden outer doors now left ajar, closed in case of violence. men there 22 hrs w/o labor. prisoners in underwear. inhumane, violation of law. eliminate solitary confinement cells, says State Penal Investigating Committee; otherwise ESP well kept, clean, bright, and well lighted. men were allowed electric lights, radio, and reading matter. temperature about 90 degrees. some naked. "basement" cells. normal population here 6-8. visit w/ photographer. 10 cell unit used for solitary, various punishment blocks. Prasse made new Commissioner of Corrections. dedication to rehabilitation. Fine signs 18 bills at Harrisburg 26 Aug. shfts prisons for Dept of Welfare to Justice Dept, then under DA, the Comm or Corr. legislation based on report of Devers Commission. C of C can set aside as much of ESP and WSP as he likes for correctional, diagnostic, and classificational center. manufacturing will be allowed. other laws: Lifers who assault risk death penalty. escapes get 10 more years. rioters can get 10 more + \$10,000

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

Oven cells barred Aug 1953, PI; hot box cells closed, underground, disc by Sam dash; little light, bad ventilatn, hot; pop normally 6-8; visit by Ag, confirms findings of governors' "Devers report,"; criticism of solitary block (B13); plans for change;

cost estimate, 7 Oct 1953, for chapel and auditorium, ESP, Phila [in box of papers found at ESP, PHC]; estimate by Jas A Nolen, archt, and W H Swinburne, associate; penciled on it, \$220,000 appropriated c. 27 Dec 1959.

PI, 29 Dec 1953. silverware kept from cells, fatal stabbing on 5 Nov w/ table knife. took place in B1, the segregation section for violation of prison rules. B1 prisoners eat in cells, allowed only spoons.

The Pa Manual, 1953-54, v 91. Bds of Ttes of 7 insts under Bureau of Correction, Dept of Justice, under AG. transferred under 1953 law of General Assembly.

ESP OHP: Richard Griffin, guard, 1953-69

correctional offcr, 1953-69, then to Graterford. went to school in neighborhood. "adopted" by lifers in extramural storehouse. shifts 6pm-2am, 2-10am, 10-6pm. inmate hobby shops in B7 alley. B1 punishment. weapons in towers, front gate; not machine guns because too cruel. control room in front bldg, buttons; so short you had to lie down in there; 1961 riot startde on B9. put everyone in B15, eye knocked out, put back. Caesar, big guy in '58 cell on nine block', poisoned people. In 1930s guard pushed off 5 Tower. worked 5 years as supevisor in bakery. made more, \$3500/yr than as guard. Tees was warden, Brierly deputy warden. suicide of Maisenhelder. called bldg near front "batallion building." neighbors felt more secure because of guards. dope in returned balls. Muslims, just starting up, had mosque at Graterford; at ESP, read Koran in library. Graterford more strictly disciplined: no handshakes with prisoners guards knew; marching; ESP more about making

the time as easy as possible. less formal, treat like you'd want to be; wrote up only 17 people in 18 years. not goon squad, persuaders. the hole, a little black spot out in the back, held 7 inmates; one meal, & bread & water x 2; listened there for confessions; very hot there; a lifer on B6; at big 1945 escape, Sutton in B9; went out through B7. one of escapees shot at St Francis church. some of his friends from neighborhood came there as inmates; Judge McDevitt, big sentences, the trade decrease for informing; usually open all day, w/ checks, but everyone back in cell for night lockup. made jewelry boxes, boats (for Bookbinders), rugs, belts, displayed near visiting rms [?]; Capone stories, was in B9; new inmate driven in, went through 1st door to left, photos, fingerprints, shower; # given, then to quarantine in B14; no visits 1st 2 weeks; sad day when closed; was all politics; city w/i city; not all were guilty, not by a long shot; pop at Graterford now 4200, should be 1900. says recidivism in Pa is 85%. some neighbors had wanted prison moved, say to Fairmount Park. more discipline, racism or sadism ("KKK") at Graterford. more kindness dispensed at ESP. memories of place in neighborhood.

Pa. Dept of Justice, Bureau of Correction, Eastern Correctional Diagnostic and Classification Center, Philadelphia, Pa (Phila, 1954): with aerial photo on cover; w/i ESP will set up new maximum security prison for 500; alterations and demolition being carried out; prison industries expanded; also here, the Eastern Diagnostic and Classification Center (est by law in 1953, to become functional 1 Jan 1954), for study, classification and assignment of new prisoners to system; other one at WSP; "The prison program of Old Eastern is a witness to the humanity and hopefulness with which the Pennsylvania Prison System is imbued."; historical sketch by N K Teeters; some prisoners used yards for flowers, vines, cats, rabbits, birds, Phila merchants gave seeds; first female recd here 30 Apr 1831; since 1923 women sent to State Industrial Home for Woman at Muncy; sep confinement official abandoned in 1913 by legislation; system found impractical, congregated system replaced it. Impending additions: new ball fields; new auditorium seating 400, 16x12' screen, in near future--presently using 2nd floor of laundry building for worship, movies, shows; will also construct chapel for 175, w/ 2 smaller wings w/ room for 42 in each; now completing a dental laboratory--will train dental technicians, make dentures for prison system; will build a two-story bldg for machinery and tools for construction and maintenance; also, planning an Administration building and a garage outside the walls, a more comfortable visiting room inside, with connected waiting room outside; hot water lines to cells will be installed; and new modern 2-tier cell block for 32 inmates for segregation; training emergency personnel for disturbances; photos of demo of a building, hospital ward; construction of present tower; mess hall; one of ECD's cellblocks. 1 Jan - 1 July 1954 678 recd for processing here, 483 classified and transferred; ECDCC has 3 tier cell house has been used as recvg unit for ESP since 1934, has 107 cells, constructed in 1927 [B14; in photo]; well suited for comparative isolation; nearby yard easily sequestered from rest of population; ECDCC offices in main admin bldg; staff offices in clinic bldg next to unit; ECD enter rest of prison only for meals, med attn, religious services, visits; fraternization between 2 population not permitted; ECD prisoners seated separately at chapel services; take approx 8 wks to process; testing, interviewing, indoctrination.

EB, 10 Feb 1954. [photo] still in striped pants. Brierly, as major, signs up prisoner for contribs to Am Legion's "Crusade for Freedom" vs. communist repression.

EB, 19 May 1954. in a few days the classification center will go into operation. the state is rather backward about classification of treatment. need medium and minimum security to help develop sense of responsibility.

PI, 2 Feb 1955, photo shows prisoners still in stripes.

EB, 17 May 1955: convict Lester W. Smith, armed robber, turns to R.C. church and art; as Paul Martin, paints crucifixion scene; also paints waiting rm for office of chaplain at ESP, other walls as well.

[1956] Venturi Scott Brown Associates, Historic Recordation of the Administration Building, Eastern State Penitentiary, and the Feasibility Study and Design for its Rehabilitation, Volume I: Report, June 27, 1994, pt. 2, "Building History." substation was placed on the site of the old Bertillon building, possibly rebuilt; that building's function had been relocated a decade earlier into the wedge-shaped structure between blocks 8 and 9 built in 1940-41. A new building was added here along the western yard wall in 1956, this to accommodate the officers' mess.

PI. 13 Feb 1957. rag shop at ESP, there 35 years, closed by Prasse. employed 20 prisoners at \$5-\$6 permonth. they cut up rags and sewed strips together, then blind operators would weave them into rugs. NYer Moses Steinberg complains.

WDJ, 29 Apr 1957. after being in striped "ticks" for many years, inmates start to wear brown uniforms.

PI, 31 May 1957. end to tossing messages over walls. contraband, breakout conspiracy feared. football occasionally kicked over, always thrown back.

WDJ, 13 Aug 1957: Grand Jury visits, comment on bad condition of roofs, otherwise favorable.

EB, 25 Mar 1958: Asst D.A, Juanita Kidd Stout calls ESP "luxurious prison" in State Superior Court, defends it; movies 3 times/wk, TV nightly 7-9pm, string bands, floor shows, sports; convict transferred to ESP from Holmesburg (Phila system) because of crowding at latter; his lawyer claims state prison tougher than city one, should have term shortened; lawyer claims work compulsory at ESP, not at Holmesburg.

EB, 31 Mar 1958. Banmiller acct of ESP, notes 1st woman there 30 April 1831, last in 1923, then to Muncy.

WDJ, 12 Apr 1958. B11 part of EDCC housing unit.

WDJ, 22 Apr 1958: 3 men on loan from Engineering Dept, Pa Industrial School, to help on construction of B15. they will be lodged in administration building.

PI, 12 Oct 1958: orientation walks outside for long termers just before release; Warden Banmiller regards his job as rehab, not punishment: "a man was sent here as punishment-- not for punishment"; Banmiller (since Oct 1956) one of most successful wardens in U.S., and ESP one of calmest prisons; respected by charges because he treats them like human beings; 95% will be released back to society, my job to get them ready; ESP max security, but desired by felons: Banmiller's innovations: summertime nighttime yard-out, 6:30- 8:30pm, evening TV, educational programs, [GED's]; baseball banter; no escape attempts since 1945; 1070 in prison and EDCC prev week, only 4 in punishment cells; no profanity;

newsp, 14 Dec 1958. convicts address envelopes for March of Dimes.

PI, 28 Dec 1958, photo shows cigar makers

aerial view c. 1958, PCoalition files, shows power hse gone, industrial bldg still there.

WDJ, 31 March 1959: GSA inspects B15 (opens 27 Apr 1959; used for segregation).

WDJ, 17 June 1959: Prasse and Taylor visit B15, B13, dental labs; they order B13 closed immediately.

EB, 27 Jun 1959. hole in wall disc when transferring Fred Hunter to new electronically operated cell for "hard case" prisoners. a max of 10 yrs could be added to sentence.

PI, 6 Sept 1959, visitors from Smith, Kline & French to chess team for match.

WDJ, 16 Sept 1959: footbaths placed in showers, new Macadamized road B1 tower to B3 tower just installed by Pa Highway Dept.

WDJ, 1 Oct 1959, 1 May 1961, capital cases being held on B1 and B15.

EB, 13 Oct 1959. awarding HS diplomas. [ph]

EB, 10 Dec 1959. 2 try to escape, forced off roof by hose. then placed in special isolation cells. were inmates of segregation block, for unruly. ESP recently renamed State Correctional Institution. Hammen's escape attempt at WSP got him life, transferred to ESP. Payne had escaped from Moya once.

EB, 23 Jan 1960. Robert Payne found guilty of assault on 5 guards committed Sept 1959. Payne had escaped from van betw City Hall and Moya in 1958, and was on roof in failed attempt in Dec 1959. wanted Moslem atty--denied.

EB, 9 May 1960 (app 15 May) photo of outdoors ptg class led by Geo A Redling; one a portrait of warden Banmiller.

Preliminary design, 28 Oct 1960, for new chapel and auditorium, by Dagit Associates (Albert F Dagit). 2 blueprints [in box of papers found at ESP at PHC]. revolving altar. was to go in place of east end of B2. faced E. coor regarding it acknowledges recpt of final drawings, 16 Aug 1961. cost for materials \$220,000 specs, 8 working architectural drawings mentioned. GSA proj #576-5. GSA =#576-4= specs fro installation of new hot water system for all cell blocks, by Kopf, Kerney engnrs, Phila.

ESP OHP: Richard Cochise Bell, 1958-69

convict, 1958, for 12 years. returned 1987 to Grateford. 1/2 Apache, thought black by others. ESP="The House." preferred because of hobby shops, art shop, crafts shop, ceramics. oil ptg. art shop in attic, loft, over 7 block, about 3 guys up there on days off, other times in cell. you could regulate heat in cell. cell had room for 4 beds. window pole. worked in kitchen. very good food, 1/2 chicken, steak. good baker from outside. lots of basketball. visit of St Joe's team, beaten by ESP. visiting teams on weekends, block vs. block during week. treated well by guards. some had an edge. Capt Purcell was a good man, no favorites, treated everyone the same; Brierly too, they treated you the way you deserved; Randle (Rundle?) too. 1 killing, asked to be killed. in yard. few fights, because lots of older guys. music. occasional shows, jazz, voluntary visitors. movies twice per week. art instructor, Bofflow, Belloff, or something. classes in alley next to library. in cell could paint in cell, had control of light. racial incidents only after desegregation. a few resisted. had been mixed in yard anyway. always jail tales of stealing food. sold. some made wine. heard of goon squad. painted pictures after photos, paid, through sheriff etc. as much as \$250, into commissary account. mom would visit every week. everyone preferred ESP to Graterford. it was a sweetheart. at first wore stripes, then brown uniforms.

ESP OHJ: Joan DiBenedetto, office worker, ca. 1958-60s

had worked in business manager's office. walls green, drab but clean. horrifying deterioration. was a very nice prison. well treated by prisoners. cake when married. for officers' mess. she married at 22nd & Mt Vernon. had prisoners as runners. purchasing for prison, had to get 3 bids. worked on payroll, budget. buildings constantly painted, repaired. remembers prisoners on roof, hosed off by fire dept. was in winter. Banmiller quiet, sickly, not around much. apprehensive at first but was safe, rowdy ones kept apart. not noisy, except for ball games by max security prisoners.

ESP OHP: Roosevelt Grant, inmate, 1958-62

armed robbery 2-1/2 to 5, from 1958. cell right off kitchen. worked on kitchen pots. worked there 4 hrs, but stayed later to be out of cell. riot in 1961 canceled parole, meant 9 more months for him. clean, fights, wine, gambling. epilectic. good med facilities; at first sep race teams, later mixed. only outside teams to visit were basketball; cells cold in winter, hot in summer; slept on floor in summer, cooler; no sinks in cell, had to go down and get a bucket; TVs on desks at end of block, on steel; different without bells, loudspeaker;

ESP OHP #6, Glenn Bubb, neighbor, ca. 1960-93

neighbor as child, used trees to climb over, drove vehicles as teen. after closing. big wall offered some security duirng period of racial tension. aunt lived on Corinthian, recalled Willie Sutton escape. was mostly a white neighborhood, w/ Corinthian as boundary.

ESP OHJ: Mel Heller, psychiatrist at ESP 1960-70.

director of psychiatric services; 20% are ambulatory schizophrenic, psychotic. late 1950s put mentally ill into Holmesburg and Moyamensing after PGH full; persons with no convictions. invited by Banmiller & asst, Mike Morello, to provide psych services at ESP. was at Temple U., got people to work at ESP. "we began in 1960 a decade of very unusual psychiatric and medical services in this absolute wreck of a place. Which didn't look so bad in those days. It had a sort of a dungeon-like appearance, but it was clean. It even sparkled because the inmates did a lot of cleaning." upon admission, after med workup, did psych workup. location makes unique, easy to visit for families, vs. Siberia syndrome. great staff, old blue-collar, young dedicated, old dedicated, sharing one interest. prob 1st univ-affiliated program at a state pen; B3, hospital block like any other, turned into offices. others treatment rooms, better than Farview. sergent of block, Ron Marks, became Commr of Corrections for PA. shabby old institution became very unique and special recruitment and training center for med, psych people; attracted good people. rug pulled by people not interested in too much light being shed here; commr of corrections more interested in a place w/ fresh air; was unique in being so close, w/ so many univ-affiliated people; inmates increasingly black; generally neglected children; in prison you mostly see the unsuccessful criminals;

EB, c.1960?. photo 1st night school class in former yard; under Robert Burman.

WDJ, 8 Jan 1961: deputy supt's office set on fire and severely damaged.

PI, 9 Jan 1961. 32 prisoners involved in riot at ECI, took 9 guards as hostages, slightly stabbed 2. State Police respond.

Richard Mayberry, 22, maker of zip gun that misfired, has skull fractured by blow. Break began with ploy at 7:50pm in B9, new guard, alone, lets prisoner into another cell to retrieve guitar. guard, Donald Carr, stabbed, drops keys, doors unlocked, 19 freed, hub rushed. Lt. Righter, at center, forced to unlock B15, punishment. 11/15 freed there, including Mayberry. then to B1 to free 2 Scoleri Bros. then to offices, starting fire. no records destroyed. 18/32 stayed at hub, 14 to garage to pull off fire escape ladder. all guards unarmed except for those in towers. at 9:20pm, 50 State Police enter gate, 18 at hub surrender; confrontation w/ others at garage, 6 tear gas grenades, scuffle. total of 950 inmates. K-9 dogs search for hidens. all over by 10pm. 1 zip gun fired at guard, misses; Mayberry's misfires 4 times.

PI, 9 Jan 1961. lists earlier escapes:

1908: Edwards and Berger, rope, quickly recaptured.

1914: Taylor & Wiggins over wall, 1 killed, 1 recapt after weeks.

1923, 14 July: 6 w/guns, 1 killed, 4 recapt, Jas Malone still at large.

1923, 5 Nov: 4 shoot way out, 1 killed, others recapt.

1924: tunnel for 2 disc.

1925: Gordon out under ashes, recapt.

1926: 7 in failed tunnel attempt.

1927: Lynch and Bishie overpower guard, recapt.

1932: Bennett out gate, recapt.

1933, 16 Sept: OConnell tries from prison van, recapt.

1933, Sept: rioting, fire, 100 on hunger strike.
 1933, Oct: failed attempt to use Salvation Army volunteers as shields.
 1933, 29 Nov: mass dash by 300 prisoners, ladder over wall, 6 to top, forced down by machine gun in tower.
 1934: 5 fished out of sewer attempting to swim out.
 1936: sewer swim foiled, incl Sutton and Gunshot Bishie.
 1938: failed attempt via roof of cellblock.
 1940, 14 Feb: 10 fail in tunnel plot, 1 suicide.
 1940, 24 July: Simister attempt via van.
 1941: 2d Sutton attempt, using dummy, found w/i.
 1943, July: Saunders hacks guard to death, then suicide when foiled.
 1943, 27 Oct: Andreoli out in truck, kidnaps, shot in Chester.
 1945: big tunnel break, last of them capt 6 wks later.
 1948: tunnel attempt by 3, foiled.
 1951: 2 plan for rope and stilettos, caught before try.
 1954: rope of shoelaces by 2, caught before.
 1959, 7 Sept: incipient revolt foiled by armed guards and state police, 15 ringleaders into isolation.
 1959, 11 Dec: Hammen & Payne forced off roof by hose.

PI, 10 Jan 1961. ringleaders identified as Anthony Scoleri, John Klauzenberg (guitar seeker) in B9, and Harry Shank (ambusher in cell). total no given as 30. 2 serving death penalty, 8 life. 3 zip guns, incendiary bombs, knives. [ESP officially ESCI on 24 Nov 1959]. B15: center section is max sec block, has 34 cells set off from others by cage. only 11/34 occupied. only 6/11 left their cells, including Scoleri. then 22 more released in B1. were 24 guards on night shift, compared to 54 during the day. prisoners normally locked in cells by 5:30pm. inexperienced guard, Donald Carr, former marine, lived at 26th & Poplar; wounded in shoulder, worked there 6 weeks, resigned afterward.

PDN, 12 Jan 1961. revolt on Sunday spurred by 20 hopped up rebels on amphetamines from prison pharmacy. prison has 950 inmates. broke into RX, passed out drugs generally. 35 will face charges in revolt. 1 fractured skull of prisoner Richard Mayberry from fight w/ State Police. arsenal discovered.

EB, 12 Feb 1961. AG absolves ESP officials of laxity in attempted prison break of 8 Jan, but recs that ESP be closed as quickly as possible. order was restored w/i 2 hrs. asked state planning comm to take prisons out of Phila and Pittsburgh, dangerous to have max sec within city. population 991 at ESP, 177 of them lifers, 5 awaiting execution. would be best to use the Phila site for housing or urban development. meanwhile need greater security measures at Scipha. attempt blamed on guard who was tricked into opening cell door alone.

PI, 12 Feb 1961. report of investigators of riot: someone threw live ammo from outside wall. 31 prisoners took part. keys to rest should not have been kept at center. attempt to use sewer system thwarted by advice of engineer. prisoners in guards clothing, vice versa to prevent shooting from corner tower guards: phoned, he responded he'd shoot anyone leaving, in whatever clothing. for past 7 years ESCI used for max and med sec. on 8 Jan 991 inmates, 177 of them lifers, 5 awaiting execution. Mayberry was in B15 (punitive segregation unit) because he was caught on Xmas eve,

1960, with zip gun and ammo. dep supt's office one burned; medicine looted from pharmacy, but no narcotics. supt= Banmiller, asst supt=Brierly, both called at home. total damage less than \$1600. 160 undergoing group or indiv therapy did not participate, therefore effective (!).

PI, 11 Feb 1961. one lifer who assaulted guard could get death.

PI, 3 Mar 1961. photo shows 3v4 cleared.

PI, 25 Mar 1961. charges of cruel & unusual punishment against warden Banmiller, filed by 27 rioters from 8 Jan, filed in wrong court, quashed. they were placed in max sec, w/o privileges, and some went on hunger strike. petitions should have been filed at Harrisburg. Nix, Sprague involved.

WDJ, 20 Apr 1961: Detex watchclock system put in operation.

PI, 25 Apr 1961. sentences for rioters. 27 accused. named, including Norman Maisenhelder, 31. Mayberry tried 3 times to shoot guard but weapon failed. shank freed 6 from max sec, stabbed Lt Righter. Codipopi fired shots at guards in towers.

WDJ, 1 Oct 1959, 1 May 1961, capital cases being held on B1 and B15.

WDJ, 1 May 1961: discussion of possibility of using B10 for housing for EDCC.

EB, 17 Jan 1961, photo of guards awaiting arrangement of inmates who rioted.

Charles Williams interview [inmate 1961- Jan 1969]. work included kitchen, furniture factory, correctional industries, dental shop, hobby shop. tt[i]es worked outside prison. he was clerk in business office, also shined civilian shoes. got out by appealing case on habeas corpus. comments on goon squad. they worked the center. most inmate-inmate killings went unsolved. Richard Parcell was commander of 6 to 2 squad at center, good, tough. knives. gambling on sports, currency was cigarettes, soap, toothpaste etc. violence, death for nonpayment. dreaded Graterford, the worst state institution. no noise on the blocks, but very noisy during yard out. was on B5g at first, worked in the kitchen; then B8, like most trusties. B12 was basically for correctional industries employees. B8 for trusties. all kinds of hardened guys mixed at ESP, unlike county jails. many came to ESP because they had problems at other places.

Drawings at PHC, 18 Jan 1962, of new visiting rm by Keast & Hemphill, Archts. present datestone says 1964. proj P-3969. public walks past arsenal, then next 2 vaulted rms joined as waiting rms of public. bigger vaulted corner room = guards' day room. waiting rooms lead to public visiting rm, w/ 2x stools on other side of fence, attny visiting and secure visiting at room ends. on N are rms labeled ECDC transfer and receiving.

PI, 29 March 1962. state comm head says ESP secure but does not provide needed treatment. Rep Breth's task force will decide whether to recc demo.

EB, 22 July 1962. Prasse report recc abandon ESP, wants 2 new prisons, 1 30 mi from Phila, 1 nr Pittsburgh. report to subcomm of Joint State Gov Commission (research and study arm of legislature, headed by Breth), subcomm chaired by Marvin Wolfgang. pressure for move due to riots Jan 1961. Wolfgang favors keeping ED&CC at prison, making rest into experimental re-education center. reccs will pass to Joint Comm on Penitentiaries, then Senatorial taskforce, then Citizens Advisory Council, then JSGC, reccs to 1963 legislature.

PI, 24 Aug 1962. Mayor Tate proposes to Govr that ESCI be moved out of city, site used as recreation center--badly needed in neighborhood. prison now being studied by Joint State Gov Comm. also being consider is use of site as diagnostic center for psychiatric cases. plans to shut it down for 30 years, plans recalled every 5 years since. blt to house 900, but has held between 1000 and 2200. oldest operating prison in country.

PI, 3 Mar 1963. original 266 cells. now 15 blocks, total 960 cells, current pop just under 1100.

PI, 11 Jan 1965. Task Force apptd by legislature in 1961, 3-yr study of state institutions calls for replacement of ESP w/ modern "clinical" prison for \$15 million; recc low-cost min sec rather than have them sleep at max sec. statewide probation system vs county ones. county and new regional jails (150 prisoners each) for short termers. more psychiatric and psychological services. preface: PA's "Contribution to the science of corrective penology in modern times has been negligible." min sec camps. 2yrs or more to regional or state facilities. 70 county jails archaic and unsatisfactory.

PI, 27 Apr 1965. 14 state acts for sweeping reform, Scranton administration, \$15 million. involves sale of ESP site to city of Phila, or trade for another site. City said to want for recreational purposes. halfway house program recc. AG, Mayor Tate, and ENBacon of CPC discuss use of ESP site. new 5-part place: reception and guidance; medical center; correctional treatment center; personnel training institute; research inst. should therefore be near universities etc near Phila. would serve entire state. present Pa prison pop: 8000 in state inst, 7000 in 69 county jails (50/69 blt in 19th c.).

[ca. 1965] Venturi Scott Brown Associates, Historic Recordation of the Administration Building, Eastern State Penitentiary, and the Feasibility Study and Design for its Rehabilitation, Volume I: Report, June 27, 1994, pt. 2, "Building History." half-sunken emergency generator room was added in western admin yard after 1964.

PI, 22 Dec 1966. escape attempt among barrels of food waste. 2, Raymond Elwood Thompson and George Smith caught at 18th & Fairmount. among 16 55-gallon drums headed for fat rendering works. Thompson had escape attempts at Del County prison in 1963 and 1964, and Graterford (water tower vigil for 38 hrs) in 1959.

Interview with Donald T. Vaughan, [1966-70]. now supt of SCI at Graterford. got into corrections at age 21 because he knew the "principal" of the school at ESP as friend and neighbor. started working at night [school in day], approached to work day shift because needed more minorities there. ESP "gave you the feeling that you were part of something unique." more of a family atmosphere than at Graterford. people talked, joked, worked together. not that many fights. inmates looked forward to guards coming. there were more middle age and old guys because max

sec. didn't walk around there afraid. followed in Brierly's footsteps. inmates helped educate him as guard. started w/ no training, just a couple of days. now guards get 4 weeks first, 1 yr followed. described work in center tower. saw sports. inmates very involved in sports, "it was just like this was something that belonged to them." rulebook of 6-7 pp. officer couldn't wear a mustache. warned not to get too close to inmates, but actuality something else. less gang type of identification than today, or region of city identification. drug problem only in pills smuggled in. small setting meant people knew each other ny name, inmates treated guards w/ respect, vice-versa. inmate who beat rap for double murder, worked after 11pm lights out by light of corridor. inmates warned of tricks that might be played on him. inmates sometimes would lock themselves up on cue. hole, or big max, restricted housing unit. hole not used when he was there--a dungeon area that was closed. city location helped in getting employees. [now no public transit to get employees to Graterford.] was easier to return prisoners to court etc. urban inmates got better understanding from urban guards, vs upstate caucasians not understanding black culture. shifts were 6am to 2pm, 2pm to 10pm, 10pm to 6am. 8 to 4 were special details like hosp. also drivers 5am to 1pm. G looked on as farm for ESP. produce run daily, inmates back and forth. you would hear inmates who preferred ESP to other insts. closer to families in city. more relaxed atmosphere, well behaved because didn't want to have to transfer. more communication gaps at Graterford. G positions taken over by ESP people. heard ESP closed because room at G, even with 3 blocks closed. a cost-saving measure, might return to ESP at a later date. no goon squads at ESP when he started. there were a lot of young new people, black officers, when he began.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/6 Eastern Echo, vol. 1, no. 1, Jan 1967: w/ photo of supt J R Brierly, w/ crewcut, glasses. to be publ quarterly. p. 4 "The Negro Problem?" = Caucasian problem; phot of B12. p. 35, remark on roofing dept combatting leaks. mention of band room on B7; B7 handball court

PI, 12 July 1967. "prison nobody wants." state had planned prison on 533 acre site near Downingtown, but rejected by 4 Republican legislators from there; they want it built in Phila.

PI, 23 Dec 1967. Xmas trees in each block, XMas taken seriously. ESCI max sec, holds 846, 135 of them there for life. 4 await death. they construct motorized Santa Claus.

EB, 22 Feb 1968: Brierly, supt Eastern State Correctional Institution, claims 80% inmates exposed to drugs, a marked increase; group therapy instituted; double cupping, ball over wall techniques to acquire, hoard drugs; Arthur T. Prasse, state commissioner of corrections, directs therapy program to be installed; meets twice per week

Progress Report and Proposed Program Development of the Eastern Correctional Diagnostic and Classification Center and State Correctional Institution at Philadelphia or Its Replacement Facility, 1 Oct 1968, (c. 12 pp pamphlet, xerox provided by Rich Fulmer):
Pa Gen Assembly 1965, act no. 472 mandated new inst to replace SCI at P and ECDCC, 5 parts: recptn center for c.300; med center w/ 70 beds for med/surg, 150 psychiatric beds; correctional treatment center for 350 + maintenance unit of minimal custodial type for 150; correctional

personnel training inst; correctional research institute. program development in anticipation, then build, rather than viceversa; this is progress report on program development; "SCIPHA & "EDCC housed together since 1954 when latter set up, but operated as sep units w/ sep staffs; new has 3 program activities: diagnosis and classification; treatment and training; and custody. staffing levels, hours in phases of treatment detailed; educational program w/ about 14 subjects, i.e. business ed, high school english, includes art appreciation and American Negro History; vocational training currently tied in w/ operations of Correctional Industries (Dental Laboratory and Print Shop)-wouldn't be appropriate for inmates of the new institution; greatly expand treatment; now 200 involved in formal therapy; staffing levels; Block Counselor Program, in operation for past two years, will be integrated; caseworker visits everyday on his assigned block; psychiatric staff; pre-release program to begin 21 Oct 1968; group living w/ counseling; training of grad students from Bryn Mawr, LaSalle, Penn State; staff training programs; presently no formal research at EDCC-SCIPHA; just informal, thesis- related stuff over past 3 years; is a legitimate function; other research elements will begin; Current developments: SCIPHA as max security correctional inst being phased out; SCIPHA and ECDCC as correctional treatment center being phased in; next few weeks correctional industries (dental and printing), will be transferred out; death row inmates will be transferred; hard core transferred to SCIPHA out; inmates not interested or amenable to treatment out; B15, maximum security and punitive segregation, will be closed; maintenance etc inmates retained; in short, w/i a few months only 250-300 will remain at SCIPHA instead of nearly 600; each will be involved in an intensive treatment program; reduction in present custodial staff; change in climate from max sec custodial to max intensive diagnosis and treatment, the nucleus of the new institution; when new facility or new facilities at present site become available, program will be in place; prepared by Jos F Mazurkiewicz, Ph.D., dir of SCIPHA treatment services and ECDCC; and Jos R Brierly, supt SCIPHA.

PI, 15 Dec 1968. 1965 Gen Assembly mandated new center in or near Phila. Dept of Justice looking for site. Chester Co. chosen, but abandoned when local pols opposed. Prison portion of ESP being phased out. recd that wall and diagnostic center alone be retained. recd using wall as outer part of buildings around edge of site, to create quadrangle. if diagnostic center were removed, there would be a loss of scientific personnel. various new sites mentioned, inc Navy Yard. GSA purchased the Chester Co site. retain diagnostic because: need of qual personnel, cost of demo of wall at ESP discourages its demol, utilities available at ESP site, proximity of lawyers and families. Comm recs high rise of up to 4 stories at ESP.

PI, 31 Aug 1969. city purchase of ESP as center for adult males practically assured, but decision assailed by city Crime Commission, Pa prison society. problem is court backlog, not place to put juveniles. suggest that city send all w/ greater than 6 mos sentences to state insts. this would create 500 vacant beds in Phila. one impetus: overcrowding at Youth Study Center. Pa Prison Society agreed w/ crime commission. city accepted state offer w/o expert advice. Youth Study center would go for juvenile females now at 16th & Callowhill. state AG announced last week that agreement could be reached betw state & city, but wants city help in finding new site for diagnostic and treatment center already mandated by state legislature. city proposes 25-acre site nr Fort Mifflin. est 2 million to rehab ESP, 4 million per year to operate it.

PI, 11 Sept 1969. will close 15 Sept 1970, fulfilling 56 year old pledge. presently 806 inmates, 371 of them there only for diagnosis and classification. (435 inmates of inst, most will go to Graterford). G built in 1913 to repl ESP. prison staff of 235, will be offered chance to transfer.

PDN, 10 Sept 1969. states 829 inmates, 235 employees. pop has been declining for several years, were more than 1000 in early 60s. other Pa prisons understaffed, underpopulated. training opps and yard space greater at G. others to other diagnostic centers. city considers as detention center, but dilapidated. city's facilities overcrowded.

unid newsclipping in Fulmer xeroxes, 11 Oct 1969: Mayor Tate calls for Pa legislation allowing city to lease ESP for \$1 per year; in return, city turns over 7 acres at Ft Mifflin for a new diagnostic and rehab center; city plans to use ESP as detention center for untried prisoners;

PI, 23 Jan 1970. ESCI closed Saturday after 140 years. Dr Joseph Mazurkiewicz. most to Graterford or Pittsburgh. maintenance force of 43.

PI, 28 Jan 1970. ESCI closed on Saturday. City Planning comm proposes new ESCI in SW Phila, 58th & the Schuylkill. residents oppose. now a junkyard. Ft Mifflin turned down because too low, water problems. ESCI supt Jos Mazurkiewicz explains that Chester Co site chosen 4 yrs earlier defeated by dissent.

EB, n.d. 1970. photo shows 3v4 already cleared. ESCI closed yesterday. maintenance force of 43 inmates left behind. chose G or Pittsb to be under Runnele or Brierly (started winning chess team at ESP).

PI, 28 Feb 1970? Feb Grand Jury urges ESCI renewed and kept open, convenient to city courts, escape proof. during recent tour, 41 left there. city offered to rent for \$1 yr as holding facility, but state balked. wants to sell.

EB, 14 Apr 1970. last 28 leave, in yellow jumpsuits. held as many as 2000 in mid 1950s. 28 had been there since 15 Jan. most to Graterford. laundry left hanging, doors left open. transfers began Nov 1969, 600 removed.

PI, 15 Apr 1970. last 28 prisoners leave. 32 man skeleton staff remains. bldg still under state jurisdiction. about 600 prisoners moved since transfer began last Nov.

EB, 4 June 1970. Pa agrees to lease ESCI to city for 10 yrs for \$1. city will use as detention for untried. Pa drops condition that city provide site in S Phila for diag & class center--55 acres at Ft Mufflin, partly owned by US. but city must rehab structure, state must approve, spend \$500k to accom 500 prisnrs initially. anothr Pa bill to sell to city for 10 million. city will make Detention center in NE for juvenile offenders. mayor estimates will cost 4 million yr to run, 2 million in improvements. was closed 14 Apr 1970 when last prisoners sent to G.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

EB, 1 July 1970. HR ok's sale of ESCI to Phila for \$463k in bond debt. city wants as detention center for untried.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

EB, 2 July 1970. city signs 24 yr lease. \$1 + \$151k GSA debt, 410k for new renovs: \$175 for new communications and alarm sys, 125k for new rcvg area, 90k for truck dock, 20k for central control sys; new legislation would replace lease w/ sale.

PI, 2 July 1970. ESP acq by city for detention center. 24-yr lease. \$1, but city will pay off \$151,786 in bonds for earlier repairs, and pay \$410,000 for further renov recc by correctional design consultant Robert D Barnes. to include: 90k vehicle dock; 125k rcvg and holding area. 20k central control system; 175k comm and alarm system; would allow 500 popo. earlier had 1000 pop. adults from detention center in Ne would go to ESP. 16-18 yrs at Pennypack hse and Youth Study Center would go to det center; younger would stay at YSC. lease will be mooted if Gen Assembly agrees to bill transferring title to city.

PDN, 6 July 1970. 35 prisoners from Holmesburg arr at ESP

PI, 6 July 1970. Holmesburg riots Saturday. 30 troublemakers removed to ESP. taken over by city a week ago. emergency authorization of Arthur T Prasse, comm of State Bureau of Correction. 400 rampaging prisoners. 96 injured (73 inmates, 23 guards). 2 hr upheaval. Holmesburg 80 yrs old. 40 weapons found. riot due to overpop (1300 in space for 700) and inadeq staff. 85% black, but not a racial problem, except for a small group of blacks. events described.

PI, 10 July 1970. in wake of Holmesburg riots, 61 transferred to ESP. soon will be 250 detentioners & 50 convicts awaiting rehearing will be moved to ESP, but will need 100 addtl guards, other workers. could hold 300 now, 500 w/ renovs. can reduce Hbg from 1370 to 700. riot injured 80 prisoners, 25 guards, 1 baker. 16 still in hosp.

PI, 9 Oct 1970. major Richard Purcell. w/35 state troopers, assigned temporarily to ESP, used to relieve overcrowding at Holmesburg.

PI, 28 Nov 1970. Gov Shafer vetoes bill transferring ESP to Phila. AG urged veto. city needed to do a comprehensive study of correctional needs and how to meet them. city will be allowed to continue to use ESP temporarily, esp for medical and psychiatric care.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

EB, 29 Nov 1970. AG says Phila can continue to use ESP as emergency measure, despite Shafer's veto of \$1 sale. Gov did not want to perpetuate a nonhuman penal system. not acceptable for modern correctional practices. removal to ESP of 250 from holmesburg has relieved overcrowding.

PI, ? 1970, letter from Chas Sileo. only newcomers to Fairmount object to ESCI. great potential. bicentennial site? dome? let its stand.

ESP OHJ: Daniel McCloud, maintenance worker, ca. 1970-93

age 70; feeding cats since c. 1974-93; was in charge of maintenance for city; lots of kids over wall on Brown St. truck drivers had fed. when closed in 1970, furniture to Holmesburg, McC was taking

locks off doors; was there 3 mos in 1970; was used in 1970s as truck dispatching place, in place of 46th & Market, where they were vandalized; truck drivers fed cats; after vandals w/i ESP, moved trucks to 25th & Parkway, Ins Bldg. kids stole mechanics' tools. was here since 1970. was clean, paintings on walls beautiful; Phila Public Property Dept put band equipment here for neighborhood concerts, dumping here, some cars abandoned here, copper stripped from tunnels; cats liked to stay by warmth of generating room. electric lines for refrigeration to Brown St bldg.

PDN, 2 Jan 1971. ordinance allows city to lease ESP from state as detention center. now houses 265. activated to relieve overcrowding at Holmesburg last after 4 July riot at Holmesburg (700 cells). eventual capacity of eastern about 500. lease 1 July 1970 (retroactive) to 31 Dec 1994. \$1. but city must pay off state's \$151,786 bond used for constructing new dining rm and dishwashing rms, including hot water system, expansion of school building. city plans \$700,000 exp on new sallyport; recvg area, central control center and communication systems.

PDN, 24 Feb 1971. Bd of TTees assembled penologists, using Fed grant, recc repl of Holmesburg, modernization of ESP for =4@0 million.

EB, 16 March 1971. Elsie McKenty Hough recalls being married at ESP warden's house, as was her father. warden McKenty's daughter. husband Andrew E Hough: "It was a great place, . . . I used to play checkers with the boys and Elsie did all their banking for them." called the boys, not prisoners. good group, no riots. played ball with them. Robert J McKenty was a Phila detective, then dir of pub Safety, then became warden. 1st wife d. 1910; 1920s married Ella Dickson there, a matron at the prison. ceremony in sitting room of warden's house. 5 sons, 1 dau. Elsie married there in 1921. Elsie had free run of the cellblocks.

EB, 15 Apr 1971. 15 judges tour ESCI, which city acq from state last Aug to house those awaiting trial. depressing, inadequate, outmoded, but temporary. 952 cells, current inmate pop 336, all detentioners. 20 of them in administrative segregation for directing riots at Holmesburg 4 July 1970. staff of 135, 3 shifts, 96 guards. Supt Edward J Hendrick. Warden John McGuire. detentioners cannot be compelled to work. those that do get \$30/wk.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

unid, 4 Nov 1971: concil gets bill to purchase ESP for \$1, pay off 50% of bonds, 151k\$, for new dining and dishwashing facilities, hotwater for all cellblocks, and expanding facility's schoolbuilding. last Aug, council voted \$700k to rehab as detention center. Govr Shafer vetied bill to sell for \$1 in Nov 1970, but AG assured Tate he could continue to use as detention center; opponents said too rundown for human use; 15 Common PLeas judges toured Apr 1971, found depressing. city officials said they planned to use only temporarily.

PDN, 24 July 1973. recollection of fire and death in B1, 1953, and Botchie Van Sant, in B1 from 1945 to 1953. BVS and Freddy Tenuto werecaught by FBI in NYC 2 mos after break. Sam Dash, ADA, helps him get out of solitary. warden Cornelius Burke makes BVS write 7 copies. transferred to WSP. finally paroled c. 1959 at age 52. was armed robber. working at construction at Peach Bottom reactor in 1973.

PI, 19 Dec 1973. City Planning Commission approves purchase from state for \$225,000. most of the funds appropriated in 1971. last used by state in 1970.

PI, 20 Jan 1974. state conceded in 1970 that it was too antiquated for rehab. city planning commission contemplating purchase for \$225,000, for private housing development. history, McCue, 1st lifer, 1876. Pinchot sentences dog "Pep" in 1920s. 1926 2 longtermers w/ terminal TB pardoned & released; 1927 dope ring disc w/i; 1941 guard spends \$1800 entrusted to him for gift bonds. Xmas shows. Warden Herbert (Hardboiled) Smith. 1948 2 cons appeal to US Supr Court, arguments del by Archibald Cox. May 1953 riots by 34 over radio choices, whodunits restricted. Aug 1934 hot boxes underground disclosed. Nov 53, slaying, convicts lose right to carry pen-knives. Capone in for 10 mos, helped end a riot. "I'm with the warden." \$100 to anyone who could knock him down. only 2 escapes in 1923 (Leo Callahan) and 1925 (Gordon/Campbell). nice aerial view.

PI, 25 Jan 1974, photo of "supt's off" with rustic chimney, now occ by maintenance personnel.

PI, 29, 30 May 1974. residents' protests lead Rizzo admin to drop plans for criminal justice center at site. instead Thalheimer and Weitz will do feasibility study for 401 N Broad as courthse detention center. 3 mos earlier T&W were commissioned to draw prelim designs (\$30,000) for center for 2,000 prisoners, courts for \$100 million. Albert List of NYC offers to give N Broad St bldg for free if city buys land for 9 million. Sen Frank Lynch opposes new prison at ESP. 600 signatures collected. local resident wants housing for elderly.

EB, 20 Oct 1974, Sun Mag. design 1965 as registered national historic landmark. Frederika Bremer said on leaving it she felt "more edified than on leaving a church." 1[8]53 , 560 cells; 1877, 3 new wings added, =730; +B11,B12=886 cells in 1911; 900 when closed. 300 rush wall in 1933, but ladder breaks, then 2 riots. McElwee reports Wm Hamilton, waiter for warden wood, escaped. later rearrested in Montgo Co. for larceny. By 1869 legislature had stopped solitary [?] at WSP. 1915 power machinery into ESP.

PI, 3 Apr 1975. Tom Fox on 1945 escape, Sutton a freeloader on the break, says Botchie Van Sant. Sutton released from Attica in 1969, Xmas eve. WS living in Florida, unhealthy.

PI, 2 Nov 1975. restaurateur Warren Brown, owner of London pub, proposes museum on history of prison reform.

PDN, 6 Apr 1976. asst city solicitor proposes making it a holding prison, extensive renovs needed. D Rudovsky says "The place is a dungeon . . . It defies imagination." over 75,000 have served time there, only 2 escaped, one over wall and one in ashes. closed in 1968 [?]. locals: rather see a rec center, shops. "people who have lived here a long time say it was nice because of the prison. It cut down the crime, and while the prisoners were there, they kept the place looking good."

EB, 8 June 1977. City Council authorizes purchase for \$162,526, possibly to knock it down (\$would cost \$800,000 to demo). presently used as storage area by city. haves on W, "Art Museum Area," have-nots on E, "Fairmount." history colorful, but not an argument for preservation.

PI, 24 June 1980. Phila bought from state in 1980. 1979 rental housing considered, but rejected. developers have made overtures. CPCComm considering supermarket. ESP=national historic landmark. 2 yrs ago proposal to demo Trenton State Pen opposed by preservationists. 1975 demo costs for ESP est at 1.5 million. perhaps twice that in 1980. Schelter doesn't like idea of housing within the walls. city acquired neighboring cleared lot for Bache Elementary School, now unlikely.

Boston Globe, 19 Nov 1980. Willie Sutton dies at age 79, 2 Nov, In Fla. lived w/ sister, Ellen Mottola. Buried in Flatbush, Brooklyn. b. 1901. wrote autobiography, "Where the Money was." 1929 arrested for robbing bank, sentenced to 30 yrs in Sing Sing. Escaped in Dec 1932. posed as official in various jobs. caught again in Feb 1934 in Phila, 25-50 years. Escaped 10 Feb 1947. Back to Sing Sing 1952 for 1950 robbery. vacated for trial errors, released Dec 1969. applied for welfare 1970.

PI, 28 Dec 1980, D-7. T Hine, ESP site proposed for supermarket or discount dept store. would require demo.

PI, 8 March 1981. T Hine. City Planning comm under Schelter says if prison goes, walls must go too. CPC wants supermarket on Fairmount, housing at rear, some wall to survive. parking lot would accommodate only 216 cars, much too few. don't want an enclave. other proposals, including one by Richard Meyer. promenade on wall.

Police Product News, March 1982, pp20-21. Pierre Alan Hill, "Pep: The Canine Convict." sentenced 12 Aug 1924 by Gifford Pinchot for killing wife's cat. C2559 was no. owned by neighbors in Pike Co. got life. showered with affection at ESP. Pep would make trip to Graterford each day while it was under construction. among 1st wave transferred there. spent 6 years in prison. died late summer 1930. buried secretly behind the filtration plant. site marked several years later.

PI, 22 June 1983. T Hine. might be turned into apthse. 220 units, Rahenkamp, 12-15 million. firm sought backing of neighbors. NHL, attractive tax-shelter.

newsp, 5 Sept 1983. by Michael Roody, AP. mentions drawings made by Jas Collins, 29, of walls and towers. Graterford now overcrowded with 2200 inmates. suggestions that ESP become prison museum or youth hostel, or shopping center. Dick Tyler, needn't erase mistakes, "but do we really want to save that?" Collins, "a monument to man's inhumanity to man."

PDN, 1 June 1984. mentions that Al Capone here 10 mos in 1929-30, allowed to furnish cell lavishly and permitted unlimited visitors, free use of warden's telephone.

PI, 2 June 1984. CC votes to give ESP to RDA, to offer for sale to developer. Rahenkamp & Assoc only takers. supported by councilmen Francis Rafferty, John Street.

PDB, nd., c. 1984. City Council comm approves transfer to RDA. city has owned since 1977. 2 local developers interested, Rahenkamp and Corneal jointly. 240 apts. "superprivate." entrances to but cut in E and W. Fairmount org not opposed, but some older residents want prison back. grounds well kept, kitchen cabinets made there. RDA's arm, OHCD, would advertise. would keep hub and 7 wings, cost 18-20 million.

Allentown Call-Chronicle, 7 June 1984. Ross Foster imprisoned at ESP 1952-58, awarded \$60,000 by state for his 5.5 yrs falsely imprisoned. was pardoned 1958 when testimony recanted.

PDN, 24 July 1984. more on Rahenkamp and Cavanaugh/Corneal plan. RDA taking possession from city, will put on market. European village-like. parking for 300 cars. demo of all but B1-7 and laundry.. corner gun towers down. side entrances. partnership will retain ownership 8-10 yrs, get tax benefits for historically certified property. several years ago CPComm had planned supermarket plus 154 units (\$4mill demo), but community wanted to keep wall. they work on it since 1982. 18-20 million. photo shows him in front of his site plan.

plans dated 26 Nov 1984 at PHC, composite worked up by D Winokur w/ 3 typical sections, composite mylar worked up from 1930s for RDA, [lacking B15].

PI, 17 Dec 1985. filming of Tina Turner video this summer. now 30 min film by Hal Kirn. docu-drama. probably for public TV. actors and costumes. poem about 1945 escape, from Brierly to Kirn. \$80,000 budget. WHY Y has expressed interest. film sponsored by Pa Prison Society, centerpiece for forthcoming bicentennial, also Pa Humanities Council. 3 photos. film's writer = Larry Loebell.

PI, 23 Sept 1986, visit of appraisers, etc.

The Pa Manual, v. 108, Dec 1987, p338. Department of Corrections is part of executive branch, created by Act 245 of 1984. In 1920s prison and mental health, and juvenile facilities placed under Dept of Welfare. Prison riots at Pittsburgh and Rockview in 1952 led to separate Bureau of Correction under Dept of Justice; bill signed 31 Aug 1953. 1980 AG elective, BofC transferred from Justice to newly created Office of General Counsel, w/i gov's off. On 30 Dec 1984 elevated to Dept. 13 SCI's, 1 State regional Correctional Facility. Graterford, Montgo CO, open 1929. for adult males.

PI, 12 Oct 1989, photo, tour group for redev at ESP.

Dennis R. Montagna, "Philadelphia's Eastern State Penitentiary: These Stone Walls Do Not a Shopping Center Make," in Lynda H. Schneekloth, Marcia F. Feuerstein, and Barbara A. Campagna, *Changing Places: ReMaking Institutional Buildings* (Freedonia, NY, 1992. offering by RDA keeping perimeter, 7 orig blocks, no more than 300 housing units. only response was Rahenkamp's. reoffered 1986 with free reign w/i walls.

VI. C. APPENDIX C: RESEARCH NOTES ON FABRIC, BY LOCATION

Jeffrey A. Cohen

--GENERAL

VxB,53-56: 6 Apr 1821. Commrs org to build

3 July 1821 plans opened (4 sets: Chas Loss., Jr, of NY, Strickland, Haviland, Webb) Haviland's selected. Board authorizes purchase of B & J Warner property for \$11,500

25 Sept 1821 5-man bldg comm appted Commrs

22 May 1823 cornerstone

AR1, Jan 1830: 1 July 1829. Bldg commissioners surrender building to inspectors.

VxB,86: 25 Oct 1829. recd first prisoner.

G.W.S., A View of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, (Phila., 1830), for PSAMPP. 8pp pamphlet with perspective, plan. Plan shows corridor from main gate to hub, 38 cells in ea of 7 wings, but 36 yards. mentions presently 3 corridors [presumably **114** cells]. claims 266 cells (38 x 7=266),

VxB,51; AoA,10: 28 Mar 1831. Act for enlarging SP, erect building to contain at least 400 cells,

MMBI, 6 Apr 1831:

ref to act of 28 March 1831 to enlarge to 400 cells; want loan of 120k from Phila County Commrs [agreed 8 Apr];

MMBI, 11 Apr 1831: arrangements for advertising for lime and stone, proposals to be recd 10 May; "Resolved, That proposals be issued for plans for the erection of 400 cells in the EP, \$100 will be paid for the plan that shall be adopted;

VxB,60-64: 1835 descr to legislature by Thomas McElwee

311 cells completed Jan 1835; rest nearly ready. edifice calculated to contain about 650.

AR6, Jan 1835: **311** cells now completed; [would mean all of B1-4, 20 cells of B5]AR7, Jan 1836, B5,B6 now completed; [would mean **366** capacity/ 450 rooms]AR8, Feb 1837: B7 now complete, 136 cells; [would mean 468/586-4 kitchens in B7, =**464**/582]Demetz, 1837, report capacity of 464 prisoners in **582** cells.

Pa. Senate Committee, report [ESP: 2 March 1839], Journal of the Senate ... Pa. session of 1838-39, v.2 (Harrisburg, 1838-39), pp. 757-68, read in Senate 22 June 1839. **562** cells

AR13, 1842. 200 unoccupied cells. (335 inmates reported 31 Dec 1841).

AR21, 1850. exercise yards not much used; damp walls, no sun; should be converted to workshops or superior, gymnastic exercise yards should be built further away;

AR32, 1861. we'll soon need more space; number is largest since 435 in Jan 1840; cells very nearly all occupied; gratification about slating appropriation for B4-7; [total c. **480** cells: B4,B6:50+25; B5,B7:68+34; B1=50,B2=38,B3=38, =480]; roofs over reservoir and engine house very bad; coping and yard walls need masonry repairs; wareroom and stable need slate roofs; shed roofs of lower ranges, w/ skylights, need repairs; coping of ext wall needed; roofing of B4-7, corridors of B1,B2,B3 completed.

WDJ, 12 April 1861: "began building" ??

AR37, Feb 1866: appropriation for covering cell yard walls not yet expended; will soon be no more room, currently **500** cells, will need a year to build new corridor;

AR38, March 1867: "It is proper to state that there were on the first of January, 1867, 569 prisoners in the Penitentiary. The number of cells is **540**." a temporary necessity of putting more than one in some cells; now more than 30 yrs since last cells completed, woodwork decayed, repairs needed; by adapting our resources for temporary accommodation we can fit 535, but now have 570; need 2d story on B1, increase its length like B7, add 8 cells to B2,B3, create 104 new cells total; in 17 mos. would house 630 convicts, cost \$167,000.

AR42, 1871: need timely money for repairs, increased accommodations; "It is not possible now to give each convict separate rooms, and no option is believed to exist by the Inspectors to refuse to receive those sentenced and delivered at the prison"; (at end of 1870 were 671 prisoners)

First Annual report of Board of public Charities, 1 March 1871 visit to ESP 18 Dec 1869; p.xxiii: presently **560** cells;

VxB 1872 descr. B1=50 cells; 368' long, corridor 10' wide, 21' tall. old cells 7'6"x12'd, 14' high; 20 new cells, blt 1869-70, 8'x16 d, 11' high.

B2=38 cells; 268' incl corr to central bldg; block = 180',10' wide, 21' tall

B3=20 cells; 18 double cells 17x12', 12' high, used as shops. B4=136 cells [sic, should be 100]; 2 stys; 268' long; 50 cells on ground, 50 on 2nd; ground cells 7'6"x15, 11 high; 2d = same, but 12' high.

B5=136 cells; 362' long, 10' wide, 33' high; cells same as B4. B6=100 cells, 268'x10'x33'h corridor, cells as B4.

B7=136 cells; cells 7'6"x16,11' high. corridor =365', 10' on ground floor, 15' wide on 2d, 38' tall; all 2 story blocks have 1st floor yards only, some 2d story cells are double (cells in one) for "special use." =580

Second Annual report of Board of public Charities, 4 Jan 1872 now **562** cells, 340 on ground, 222 in gallery;

AR46, Feb 1876: now 795 in **585** cells;

BPC7, Feb 1877. pp25, 106. visited 31 Oct 1976, 911 prisoners, **580** cells.

BPC8, Jan 1878. pp15, 132. cell block w/ addtl 50 cells blt during present season, @ less than \$650 per cell. want \$29,675 to build 45 more this coming season. but will still need more room. 580 old cells. 50 new ones blt, =**630**.

newsp, c. 1878, Westcott 2:246: new wing at ESP opened yesterday, 200 convicts in 100 new cells. total now **680** cells. during coming summer 50 more cells will be erected.

AR49, March 1879: when warm weather comes there will be **730** cells;

AR50, 1880. Mr Michael Cassidy was the architect, designed and superintended the new blocks in 1877- 78, ventilation originated by Richard Vaux, 'taking advantage of electrical [?] current in corridors where there is a large amount of iron; a new era in prison architecture; no odor; alterations in and about the center make the penitentiary of 1829 appear like a new prison; 1% mortality vs Phila.'s 4%; well to Spring Garden water, dry heat to steam, fish oil lamps to gas, good ventilation, flannel underwear.

AR52, Jan 1882: "there are now 295 prisoners more than there are separate accommodations for" [1025 prisoners in **730** cells], leaving only 435 in separate confinement;

BPC15, Jan 1885. no of cells **732**, 997 prisners on day of visit.

BPC16, Jan 1886. 20 Feb. 1885: **732** cells. 1091 inmates.

BPC18, Jan 1888 p xxiv almost 1200 in **725** cells. 4v5 reservoir 41' dia, 25' deep. enumeration: B1: 50c; B2: 30c; B3: 35c {20 12' deep; 12 20' deep; 3 double; =123c
B4, B6: 50+50 ea; B5, B7: 68+68 ea =472c
B8, B9 50+50; B10=30, 18' deep =130c
2 in cell in many cases; 3 in some cases.

BPC20, Jan 1890: **732** cells, just under 1067 pop. not doubled up where sep is desirable. 399 in sep cells; 314 doubled; 8 cells w/ 3 men; 4 cells with 4 men.

BPC21, Jan 1891. **732** cells. 1045 pop, incl 21 women.

Newspaper account, 7 Jan 1892, now **731** cells; each cell has incandescent light; 30 arc lights, 4 in tower, 3 in each yard; 6" flue in each cell leading to roof- -sweet air; each yard has board path down center & sides; plants are brought into cells in winter; 1/2 hr exercise daily; new blocks larger cells but no yards; paintings in cells;

BPC23, Jan 189[3?]. **720** cells

AR63, March 1893: 5 million cubic feet of space; p106 objections to two-story arrangements, should be 1 story only; no underground parts except for storing coal; **730** rooms, ten corridors, steam, incand. light, rooms plastered, cost 1830-92 \$988,184; B1=50 (42 are 16' deep, 8 are double, 14'deep; 50y 14.5'd), B2=38 (12' deep; 38y 18'd), B3=40 (20 12' deep, 12 20' deep, 8 double, 20' deep; 18y 18'd), B4=100 (50 15' deep, 50 12' deep; 46y 15'd), B5=136 (68 15' deep, 68 12' deep; 64y 15'd), B6=100 (50 15' deep, 50 12' deep; 46y 15'd), B7=136 (68 16' deep, 68 14' deep; 65y 15'd), B8=50 (18' deep; no yds), B9=50 (18' deep; no yds), B10=50 (18' deep; no yds) ==730 cells;

BPC25, Jan 1895. at present **725** cells. new block of 35 cells nearly finished, will make total **760**. 1333 prisoners, will still be overcrowded.

AR66, Mar 1896: should be no more than 1432 in the **765** cells;

AoA,109: 1903. \$10,000 appropriated for covering yard walls and improving ground outside wall; \$1,650 for alteration to blocks.

BPC34, Jan 1905. pp6, 60, 103. p60. ESP undergoing many changes. "We regret to notice the increasing tendency to the removing of cells from the use of the prisoners. Within three years at least sixty cells, formerly occupied by prisoners, have been appropriated to other purposes."

AR76, 1906. roadway pavement relaid; repainting of center tower, engine rm, hospital;

AR77, 1907. painted roofs and woodwork throughout; whitewash, fumigate cells and halls; screens on windows, locks on library doors;

AR78 (1908) for 1907: another year of great improvement in fabric; improvements-overall fumigation; driveway from Fairmount Ave laid in concrete and Belgian block; areas paved, grassed; new bldgs erected for: machine shop, carpenters shop, blacksmith shop, plumbers shop, tin shop, stocking press room, apparatus; boxmakers shop; paint shop;phys: new isolation ward for contagious in course of construction;

HEB,203-04: capacity reaches **885** cells (1406 prisoners 1/1/11);

AR83 (1913) for 1912: "school facilities have been furnished, by building up yards, not needed in the rear of the cells; new sanitary plumbing system now completed throughout institution; m.i.: "continual development in the improvement along the lines that have been inaugurated by the Board, so that we have virtually a new Institution, on the basis of the separate system as it was originally devised, so that the life and methods of today have practically but little similarity or relationship to those of years past.";

AR84 (1914) for 1913: we have utilized several of the cell yards to construct home for our printing and binding equipment, to employ 15 men; "new methods, together with new ideas and standards which have come into vogue in the last few years, have transformed the old life of our Institution";

AR86 (1916) for 1915: p6: converting cell yards not in use, into convenient rooms for mechanical or other uses as they may be needed;

ESP pamphlet, 1916. now **844** cells.

AR87 (1917), for 1916 Inspectors: "we have pursued the plan of utilizing the cellyards for the construction of additional buildings to accommodate the increasing demand for shop room, rendered necessary by the plans of the Labor Commission"; the reorganized shoe shop now employed on orders from the commission;

AR88 (1918) for 1917: "to meet the increasing needs caused by the development of the wants of our people, we have extended the conversion of cellyards into rooms available for much-needed uses"; cooperation with Labor commission;

AR89 (1919) for 1918 "space afforded by the cell yards is being utilized for the construction of rooms to be used in the various services of labor and education training.";

AR90, (1920). 1625 in **830** cells,

AR91 (1921) for 1920: "improvements are being made wherever suitable, notably in the alteration of the present cell yards to workshops to be used for manufacturing for the Prison Labor Commission";

AR1924. Penitentiary antiquated; "general improvements and additions to the physical plant have progressed to such a point that their continuance can no longer hope to benefit the institution to any appreciable extent."; bldgs disadvantageously situated, plant should be replaced, inadequate in size, design, equipment; nonetheless in splendid condition; want large new prison when legislature reconvenes in 1925; w/i 35 mi. of city, but in country, 2000 acres, w/ employment in farming, reforestation, healthful outdoor activities; 1 June 1923 1674 prisoners in **812** cells; over 50 had to be segregated individually, therefore 762 cells held 2 or 3; new shops added in rag sewing (44 prisoners employed), chamois sewing (51), caneing (70);

AR1926. presently 1487 in **841** cells, 805 are single cells, but 735 have 2 each; [math?];

[Dec. 1927] Paul W. Garrett and Austin H. MacCormick, eds., Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1929), pp836- 43: visited 12-13 Dec 1927; site = 12 acres; the exercising yards have been torn out and used for other purposes; 800 oldtype cells; skylight operable to adjust ventilation; most cells have two men; staff, salaries described: 177 guards, incl 59 used at Graterford;

AR1929, for year ending 31 May 1929: new warden finds ESP "in the best physical condition it has been in in modern times"; clean, no odors, freshly painted; "in walking through the entire plant, no one would imagine that our penitentiary was over 100 years old;

Dept of Welfare, 5th Biennial Report, 1929-30. 1 Sept 1930. "There is no present evidence to show that the Phila inst should be abandoned when Graterford is completed. . . . still a distinct service to be rendered." recc increase to 1600 capacity. at ESP 1929-30 most profitable biennium ever.

AR1930 [proof], 31 May 1930, proofs, never printed?, annual & special reports, box 7, 1920-30, 6-1726, RG15, PSA

p. 21, typescript, "Recommendations:"

Warden Smith: "It is recommended that the New Prison be completed as soon as possible and that the entire populatooon at the Old Institution in Philadelphia be transferred. . . . If the Old Prison is continued, a large sum of money will have to be expended to place it in condition for longer use as a place of confinement." abandonment of ESP will give officials opp "to proceed with a most modern classification and individual group treatment."

Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1933), pp823- 40: visited 9-11 March 1931--1819 prisoners; bldgs now occupy so much of land that little is available for recreational purposes; **827** old type cells; most have 2, but some 3 occupants; although nearly deprived of natural light, some cells without artificial light because electric plant cannot furnish enough electricity to operate industries and at same time light cells; **195** cells set apart for medical, recg, isolation, degenerates; punishments--**10** dark, poorly ventilated solitary cells in sep bldg w/ bath at one end;

Biennial Report, 1930 to 31 May 1932. pop 1 June 1930: ESP 1199 w, 399 b =1598; Graterford 826 w, 507 b = 1333; officials feel inadvisable "to spend any great sum of money on improvements at Philadelphia until" final decision made;

PI nq, 19 Dec 1933. G. has more tractable inmates generally, but ESP has more opportunity for paying work. morning exercise at G but not ESP, due to truck deliveries at ESP; aftn ex there only, means 22/24 hrs in cells at ESP. comm believes necessary for some yrs to retain ESP as max security, but reduce pop, demolish some bldgs to provide yard space, remodel others for rehab programs. keep ESP as max, G as med sec; 2 types of discipline cannot be maintained at same inst. spend money to transform ESP to "reasonably modern small prison of maximum security as was originally intended by its founders.

Department of Welfare, Prison Report, 1931-34. 4 Boards of Trustees; 1 for ESP & Graterford; 1 for WSP & Rockview; 1 for Pa Industrial School, Huntingdon; 1 for State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy; G. planned for 3200, revised for max of 2000; WSP completed 1885, 2 cell blocks; G and R are prison farm branches; Muncy has 8 cottages on 535 acre farm, no wall, for girls & women over 16 yrs sentenced for more than 1 year; Huntingdon for male delinquents 15-25 from any part of PA; recently young prisoners transferred from ESP, WSP; built as penitentiary, but name and purpose changed before completion, has shops for vocational training, farm; Rockview construction began 1913, planned as central Institution, therefore partly Bastille-type max security, rest farm, 7000 acres, all Pa executions here. Bof T at ea institution appoints warden subj to Gov's approval, makes rules subj to approv of Sec of Welfare; D of W controls industries, approv B of T's actions, determines capacities; Pa spec session of 1932 put much of construction money to relief of unemployed; only projects under actual contract continued; plans for needed improvements at ESP

dismissed; also construction of Cumberland Valley Institution for Male Defective Delinquents must wait for appropriation later; no new construction money in 1933-35 budget, any construction financed with funds from earlier grant; classification: ESP=max security, for chronic recidivists, others for whom rehab seems least hopeful; ESP also recvg prison, like WSP, for study & classification; WSP & G.=medium sec; Huntington and Muncy have all three security levels; 30 days in recvg wing for classfctn, begun 1934; Soc Service staff: psychiatrist, social worker; p31: progress at ESP; supervisor of rehab added, pych dept sep from education; research projects encouraged; CWA does research & construction projects--classification at ESP, 10 yr study of ESP & Moyamensing, 1923-33; 965/3263 are given training and rehab work; p45 CWA & Pa Dept of Welfare conducted a survey and prepared plans showing the construction, floor layout, steam and water piping and electrical lines for practically all state institutions, including prisons and reformatories; these plans will be available for future development; these left incomplete when fed. funding ended; some work completed by inmates; prison riots, 1933-34 at ESP investigated by apptd committee, also grand jury, result in 2 comprehensive reports; lists many causes, including overcrowding, unequal sentences, denial of privileges, access to newspaper reports of other riots; reccs incl raze certain cellblocks to provide more recreation; improve mess halls, ventilation, light, equipment; recc raze at least 1 and possibly 2 of the most antiquated cell blocks to provide adequate yard space for recreation; enlarge staff etc, get deficiency approp; most reccs put into partial effect, but no cell blocks razed;

EvLgr, 1 Sept 1938. investigation that ESP had "roasters" to punish prisoners, as at Holmesburg, rebutted by warden smith. investigators find no evidence of heat punishment. cells will be given orifices, thermostats to regulate heat. Holmesburg Klondike made into ovens thru 5 lbs pressure of steam. ESP never more than 2 lbs.

[19 Dec 1943 visit, stats] "Report by HEBarnes, NK Teeters, and AG Fraser. Under Dept of Welfare, state prisons have not fared as well as hospitals and charitable insts. B of Correction is "stepson" in D of W. now **1125** cells, some of older abandoned, so now **945** usable, including quarantine or reception block and 28 hospital cells. ESP is "hopelessly antiquated." coats of whitewash cannot conceal "the flavor of antiquity and obsolescence which pervades the institution. virtually no space for exercise or recreation. there are cells with 2 men in them. discipline hard to maintain. dining halls dismal, badly located. shops cold and dark in winter and hot and dark in summer. "Architecturally, the Eastern Penitentiary is one of worst prisons in any civilized state." "Part of the present Eastern Penitentiary, especially a couple of the best preserved of the original wings or cell blocks, could well be retained as a national penological museum. In penological history, the Eastern Penitentiary is as important as Independence Hall in our political history. But it is high time to recognize that its value and virtues are, today, exclusively historic." Admin staff now 164. 1083 inmates.

PhRec, 28 March 1945. ESP & G hold 2600 men, cost taxpayers over 1 million per year. prisoners in huge crowds at each of 3 meals. not so long ago 300 cells double occupied at Cherry Hill, another entirely unused because of guard shortage.

PIrq, 4 Apr 1945. present prison pop 964.

EBull, 6 Mar 1946. letter from Fiske Kimball, "while most people don't think of the Pen in relation to beauty, the exterior of this building is one of the most notable works of architecture in the United States. ... It would be a great pity if these walls could not be preserved--even restored by the removal of the wretched barbican added to the entrance under WPA.

PDN, 11 Mar 1947. Gov Duff plans replacement of ESP by new max sec at Graterford. classification center to be blt at White Hill, nr Harrisburg. all other aspects of 8 million \$ prison program planned by prev admin abandoned. most will go to mental facilities.

EB, 23 Mar 1947: cell described; walls two-toned: light gray base, upper walls and ceiling cream; steam heating, 2 ventilators; will remain here 5 weeks, then be transferred to permanent cell; arrival: outer door electrically controlled from tower w/i; van pulls in, outer door shuts; grated middle door, manually operated, opens, van advances, middle door shut; 3rd door opened electrically; went to id bldg, given number, fingerprinted; photographs; personal effects taken for storage in safe, money deposited in account, clothes to be sent home; goes to rcvg, or quarantine block; given rules, toilet articles, stationery; one letter/wk, 2 visits/month allowed; interviews, exams for 5 weeks; histories written, "inmate version" and "official version"; "original classification summary" prepared; chooses craft in wood, metals, plastics, or plexiglass; "he can send outside for sale anything that he makes with his own hands"; warden C.J. Burke, a former navy man, with a sailor's yen for cleanliness; all cells and corridors scrubbed daily, messroom 3 times/day; diet detailed;

EB, 8 June 1952: ESP home to about 1100 convicts serving from 1 year to life; \$300,000 renovation job begun; max security; plans for face lift began more than a year ago; there was talk of abandoning ESP; dim, poorly located electric lights, antiquated makeshift wiring; aged, steam driven power plant; inadequate and outmoded boilers for hot water; paint covered chipped, battered corridor walls; a cell at the end of each block served as shower room, but rough cement floors unsanitary; long, low tunnels under each cell block cluttered w/ a confusion of water lines, heating lines, bare electric wires; open piping in cell blocks, easily ripped down, was a security menace, made a good cudgel; wooden central watch tower was in dangerous condition; four secondary towers needed extensive alterations; inadequate lighting system in yard; Nov 1951 roof over hospital ward caved in under snow load; one end now on temporary beam set on brick pillars; budget adequate because of inmate labor, including architects, draftsmen, all kinds of craftsmen at 35 or 50 cents/day; inmates willing because something to do a real prize; new electric lines now almost complete; prison powerhouse junked, system now supplied from outside; new main switch panel, 12x40', in special room w/ barred, secured windows, doubled locked doors, now in operation; dual panel, w/ 4 hr batteries for failure of both; account of inmate electrician, Joe; cluttered tunnels under cell blocks cleaned up; floors lowered and cemented; new lights run in; 24 miles of conduit 3/4 to 4", run in orderly tiers in tunnels; 45 miles of new wire to new scientific lighting fixtures to all parts, including cells; offices done over; sanitary tile in showers; two new 3400 gallon hot water tanks; water softener for prison laundry; an inmate provided plans; new hospital walk- in refrigerator, new hosp roof planned; huge powerful floodlights for yard, light standards like those on Chestnut St now encircle yard; a new metal watchtower replaces former wooden firetrap; has four floodlights, swiveling spotlight operated from inside;

Pa. Dept of Justice, Bureau of Correction, Eastern Correctional Diagnostic and Classification Center, 1954: w/i ESP will set up new maximum security prison for 500; alterations and demolition being carried out; also here, the Eastern Diagnostic and Classification Center (est by law in 1953, to become functional 1 Jan 1954), for study, classification and assignment of new prisoners to system; other one at WSP; Impending additions: new ball fields; new auditorium seating 400, 16x12' screen, in near future--presently using 2nd floor of laundry building for worship, movies, shows; will also construct chapel for 175, w/ 2 smaller wings w/ room for 42 in each; now completing a dental laboratory--will train dental technicians, make dentures for prison system; will build a two-story bldg for machinery and tools for construction and maintenance; also, planning an Administration building and a garage outside the walls, a more comfortable visiting room inside, with connected waiting room outside; hot water lines to cells will be installed; and new modern 2-tier cell block for 32 inmates for segregation; ECDCC has 3 tier cell house has been used as recvg unit for ESP since 1934, has 107 cells, constructed in 1927 [B14?]; well suited for comparative isolation; nearby yard easily sequestered from rest of population; ECDCC offices in main admin bldg; staff offices in clinic bldg next to unit; ECD enter rest of prison only for meals, med attn, religious services, visits; fraternization between 2 population not permitted; ECD prisoners seated separately at chapel services; take approx 8 wks to process; testing, interviewing, indoctrination.

PI, 10 Jan 1961. [ESP officially ESCI on 24 Nov 1959]. [?EDCC and SCIPHA?]

PI, 3 Mar 1963. original 266 cells. now 15 blocks, total **960** cells, current pop just under 1100.

Progress Report, ECDCC and SCIPHA, 1 Oct 1968,

Pa Gen Assembly 1965, act no. 472 mandated new inst to replace SCI at P and ECDCC, 5 parts: recptn center for c.300; med center w/ 70 beds for med/surg, 150 psychiatric beds; correctional treatment center for 350 + maintenance unit of minimal custodial type for 150; correctional personnel training inst; correctional research institute. "SCIPHA & "EDCC housed together since 1954 when latter set up, but operated as sep units w/ sep staffs; new has 3 program activities: diagnosis and classification; treatment and training; and custody. staffing levels, hours in phases of treatment detailed; SCIPHA and ECDCC as correctional treatment center being phased in; next few weeks correctional industries (dental and printing), will be transferred out; death row inmates will be transferred; hard core transferred to SCIPHA out; inmates not interested or amenable to treatment out; B15, maximum security and punitive segregation, will be closed; maintenance etc inmates retained; in short, w/i a few months only 250-300 will remain at SCIPHA instead of nearly 600;

PI, 11 Sept 1969. will close 15 Sept 1970, presently 806 inmates, 371 of them there only for diagnosis and classification. (435 inmates of inst, most will go to Graterford). prison staff of 235, will be offered chance to transfer.

PDN, 10 Sept 1969. states 829 inmates, 235 employees. pop has been declining for several years, were more than 1000 in early 60s.

EB, 15 Apr 1971. **952** cells,

EB, 20 Oct 1974, 1[8]53 , 560 cells; 1877, 3 new wings added, =730; +B11,B12=886 cells in 1911; **900** when closed.

--ADMIN E and OVERALL

RBC c. 12 Jan 1824. spring 1823, instead of continuing on walls, work on principal front and south wall, front building, towers, and walls faced w/ cut stone to belting course; basement of front bldg, w/ kitchens, bake, bread, scullery, washroom, store room, other offices, w/ brick fireproof ceilings; second floor offices raised up four feet; south wall now 17' high above fndtn.

MBC, 13 Aug 1824: The whole of Mr. Norris's stone-cutters are employed in cutting the stones for the front building, and the octagon and straigh belting course for one half of the front.

RBC c. 14 Jan 1825, front bldg progress, iron gratings for eastern half fixed; se tower 9' short of completion, sw almost same;

"Birds Eye View of the New Penitentiary, Now Erecting Near Philadelphia," litho, c. 1825. HSP. shows corridor from front, round front tower, round center tower. links with just three openings. 19 cells/18 yards per side ea block, 1st cells w/o yards.

RBC, 6 Feb 1827

yard walls for infirmary and keeper, each 200' long, 20' high; coping of terrace, rear eaves of front bldg, inside facing of towers; chisel-dressed masonry: brackets, moulded cornice, battlements, coping, external features of front bldg towers and eastern tower; 2 groins in infirmary 24' sq, chimneys, and arches over openings;

G.W.S., A View of the Eastern Sate Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, (Phila., 1830), for PSAMPP. 8pp pamphlet with perspective, plan.

front tower has alarm bell and clock. lower story W of front bldg has kitchens and offices under, 3 keepers apt and corner inspectors apt on main, hospital rooms and 2 hospital rooms at corner on upper. over the tower base is the apothecary's office. the E half is for the warden's apts.

MMBI, 5 Mar 1831

mention of the dye house; need a new dye house where 3 or 4 may work separately;

MMBI, 6 Aug 1831:

is moving dying establ from the passage to a place descr as "the old house."

revised Childs plan, c. 1831?, w front yard=keeper's apt, inspectors' apt at corner, domestics garden; E front =warden's apt & garden.

Report of William Crawford, Esq., on the Penitentiaries of the United States (London, 1835). visit completed by opening letter, Aug 1834, [Teeters & Shearer place visits in 1833.] the plan of the admin bldg shows 3 apts for warden apt and corner inspectors rm at E, 3 deputy keepers' apts and corner clerk's rm at W; 3 recpt rms in near corner of superintendent's yard at W, privies in far corners of each yard. apothecary's office over gateway; 2d flr W=infirmary, with sep entr. rooms in supts yard are for 1. undressing, haircut; 2. bathing; 3. uniform.

Report of a Joint Committee of the Legislature of [Pa], relative to the [ESP], at Philadelphia, read in Senate Pa, 26 Mar 1835 (Hbg, 1835). 65pp. Mr Penrose, chairman. res of underkeepers arranged within the walls. Wood wanted to exclude families. apts w/i front bldg. Blundins boarded some underkeepers, workers. Mrs Blundin employed to cook for prisoners.

Demetz, 1837, [BFGk], warden's apartment and garden [BF]; jutting to east is dye workshop [G]; [k] pump at left of approach pathway.

AR43, 1872. since 1829 no repairs or improvements to warden's apts or inspectors rooms, or front buildings generally; now done, room built for reception of convicts (formerly kept in room of gatekeeper with only one guard; new room now ready for use;

VxB,64-: description 1872

esd front bldgs for warden's family, Inspectors' room. west= resident Physcn, clerk.

PSA, RG15, slot 5-0737, folder 4/10: cuttings, 1884-86, w/ index, p8, Cincinnati Enquirer, 7 Dec 1884: Cassidy's res at right side of entrance: parlor, dining room, drawing room, sleeping apts. 2d wife; childless; devout RCs. pretty walled yard w/ flowers and fruit trees. p39 acct of ESP, Sunday Transcript, 17 July 1881: front lancets blank;

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897). east side labeled warden's house.

BPC22, Jan 1892. warden, doctor, and matron live w/i, operate own households. keepers live w/ families in neighborhood;

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/4, broadside description of ESP, ca. 1893, with refernce to "model" keyed with letters A-N: cost to Dec 1892; esd front warden's apts, room for inspectors; wsd for res phys, matron;

AR63, March 1893: 26 rooms in admin bldg; warden, room for inspectors, on E, matron & phys on W; 30' path flanked by grass and flowers;

Cassidy, 1897, shows small rect compartment along wall immed E of admin bldg.

Hsp, plans c. 1900, enclosure for dogs immed E of old warden's quarters, shows 1st, 2d sty E as warden's rms. corner rm to E as inspectors' rm. enclosure to E is kennels.

WDJ, 1 May 1900: A large number of inmates in various trades were employed in renovations to the warden's quarters, completed in 1900.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/5: 5 pp. George M. Snyder, comp., typescript of excerpts from overseers log, 1900-10:

25 June 1900: 60' flagpole raised over front gate; 27 June, flag raised on tower for 1st time at inst.

MMBI, 2 Mar 1905: 2 great danes purchased, kennel for them to be constructed,

AR76, 1906. old dog kennels removed, new ones erected in different part of yard--7 great danes for patrol;

AR1924. bldg used formerly by Warden as residence entirely repainted, now administration building; incl: Board room for Board of Trustees, warden's office, and for secretary, deputy warden's office; parole officer, head bookkeeper, both with their assistants and clerks; all were formerly in a few small rooms on the ground floor of the main building and "were accessible and under the observation of all prisoners passing through he building"; old custom, done away with, of visitors walking through the building and the yards to cells on each block that had been set up as visiting rooms where the visits were supervised by a guard; now a large room in the basement of the administration building, just inside the 1st gate, provided for visitors; this rm divided w/ 4' wooden partition with wire screen to eliminate passing of contraband; completely eliminates drugs and alcohol within; telephone switchboard formerly operated by prisoner, in bookkeepers office in main building, now moved to basement of warden's hse w/ paid civilian operator;

MMBT, 3 Dec 1924: authority granted to erect iron gates betw front and rear gate of inst, to replace wooden ones there, cost \$199, and electric light outside.

AR1927. March 1927 new sentry box built over main entrance to prison bldg; [here or s of hub?]

EvBull, 16 Feb 1931. each convict may have one regular and 1 special visit per month. reg= permanent card used month after month, usually for parents, sister or sweetheart; special cards used once. pink cards. to visiting room; 75-150 per day; number called, comes to wire partition; 10 prisoners at a time at the wire windows; kiss kids but not adults, danger of dope passing. visits 20 mins. more than 1800 prisoners. 5 windows, 2 prisoners to a window.

EvLgr, 24 Mar 1933. warden smith occupies his "tower office."

WPA plan, June 1936 ("Plan showing city survey measurements adjusted to agree with United States standard." details heights, street lines. shows admin W yard as "warden's garden," w/ bertl'n in it; E yard as "exercise yard."

MMBT, 14 Jan 1937: \$25,000 for new gates at ESP

MMBT, 11 Feb 1937: permission to demo old emergency hospital, use material for construction of new gates

EB, 1 Apr 1937, at TUA, photo, workmen replacing old door.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

EB, 21 Jan 1938: old wooden gates will be repl by electric gates devised at G.;

Brierly interview, ESPTF: Warden Smith was last warden to live at prison, he left in 1945. orig in 1829 warden lived at right. later, dep warden at left. when warden Smith took over he took the left, dep warden had quarters above him. entire right side "was turned over to the bookkeeping and treatment side of prison work." warden had 3 very large rooms that were living rooms, and a 40x40 sitting room with a huge fireplace. dep warden's quarters right above. recalled 1954 riot of B1 inmates. were exercised in old warden's walled garden area.

Sanborn Atlas, 1917 corrected to 1947: in w yard, rect Bertillion center w/ 2 skylights is only structure. no structures in warden's yard.

EB, 8 June 1952. offices done over;

Drawings at PHC, 18 Jan 1962, of new visiting rm by Keast & Hemphill, Archts. present datestone says 1964. proj P-3969. public walks past arsenal, then next 2 vaulted rms joined as waiting rms of public. bigger vaulted corner room = guards' day room. waiting rooms lead to public visiting rm, w/ 2x stools on other side of fence, attny visiting and secure visiting at room ends. on N are rms labeled ECDC transfer and receiving.

--ADMIN W

revised Childs plan, c. 1831?, w front yard=keeper's apt, inspectors' apt at corner, domestics garden; E front =warden's apt & garden.

MMBI, 3 Sept 1831: physician requests several contiguous cells for sick, with corrs opening onto corridor; better light and heating; yards dispensible; better than use of infirmary, as that is remote and doesn't allow proper separation. when prison is complete, thinks infirmary in front not a good idea. thinks some cells in ea new block should be for sick.

Demetz, 1837, [CDEH] orig offices constructed as infirmary and officer lodging, subbasement was orig bakery [C]; in garden is small building for reception, bathing, personal goods [D]; jutting to W is 6-stall stable and coach house [H].

WDJ, 2 March 1861: escape of 4335 of Geo L. Black, opened yard door, thence to dye house, used yarn there for scaling front bldg, successfully.

VxB,64-: description 1872

gatekeeper at western side of entrance. double gates never opened at once. west sd of front = resident Physcn, clerk. Receiving rm for convicts at west side of main entrance. escape proof. examined, bathed, clothed. wear cap when taken to cell.

Sunday Transcript, 17 July 1881: recvg room at west end of main entrance.

2 yrs in ESP, Phila Press, 27 Sept 1885, w/ ills. "Two Years in Prison," by an ex-convict. at ESP 1883-85. recd in little room just inside the gate. took hat, put bag over head, brought to portly man, weighed etc, described; bagged again, to bathhouse; clothes given w/o stripes; bagged; to upstairs cell, bag removed; books given; wanted work;

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897). west side front building is labeled "resident physician."

Hsp, plans c. 1900, shows 1st sty as physician, principal overseer; 2d sty rooms from center as principal overseer, then matron, then matron. offset end not id'ed. rect in garden is for receiving.

AR75, 1905. in Sept intro Bertillon ID system, fingerprinting--erected 1 story bldg for it next to recvg rm; includes photo gallery, darkroom, vault;

AR76, 1906. alts in Bertillon dept;

WPA plan, June 1936 ("Plan showing city survey measurements adjusted to agree with United States standard." details heights, street lines. shows admin W yard as "warden's garden," w/ bertl'n in it; E yard as "exercise yard."

WDJ, 30 Nov 41: work on corridors, painting. sink taken from darkroom of old bertillon rm, moved to new bldg.

Sanborn Atlas, 1917 corrected to 1947: in w yard, rect Bertillion center w/ 2 skylights is only structure. no structures in warden's yard.

[1952-ca. 1965] Venturi Scott Brown Associates, Historic Recordation of the Administration Building, Eastern State Penitentiary, and the Feasibility Study and Design for its Rehabilitation, Volume I: Report, June 27, 1994, pt. 2, "Building History." Power house between blocks 3 and 4 abandoned in 1952, when the prison began to purchase electricity from Philadelphia Electric Co. A new substation was placed on the site of the old Bertillon building, possibly rebuilt; that building's function had been relocated a decade earlier into the wedge-shaped structure between blocks 8 and 9 built in 1940-41. A new building was added here along the western yard wall in 1956, this to accommodate the officers' mess. And finally, a half-sunken emergency generator room was added after 1964.

--WALL and OUTSIDE

RBC c. 12 Jan 1824. at close of 1822, four cardinal walls, 1950', blt as high as belting course, except for 75' on e, 50' on w, which were 4' below this point; se tower 25' high, sw 13'.

RBC c. 14 Jan 1825, commenced early, but began masonry on 17 May, continued to 11 Dec; temporarily roofed; n, e and w walls completed, covered w/ coping projecting two feet from internal face, coping attached w/ strong iron ties; s wall near admin bldg lacks about 12'; ne and nw bastions nearly finished;

MBC, 13 Aug 1824: After manner and materials of coping is finally determined, Haviland wants to draw attention to height and finish of N wall and its connection to bastions; made drawing a few weeks ago of appropriate termination, for their approval. The whole of Mr. Norris's stone-cutters are employed in cutting the stones for the front building, and the octagon and straight belting course for one half of the front.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80 [ca. 1830s]
unid, 23 Aug 1941: City Hospital (Bush Hill) was at 20th & Fairmount 1810-53, burying ground adjoining named Cherry Hill by Board of health.

MMBI, 6 Aug 1831:

water: now proved that Fairmount supply can't be depended upon; when F. reservoir is low it will not run into our reservoir under the center bldg, then we have to use the horse pumps. use a corner tower and horse as a reservoir, w/ bottom higher than highest cell.

MMBI, 31 dec 1834,

list of still unfinished: paving internal yard, bldg terrace wall req by regulation of fronting street; BC still Bacon & Hood.

WDJ, 9 June 1866: fire on coping of wall from burning in yard; shingles mentioned there re earlier such fire.

BPC17, Jan 1887. p196- \$1250 for covering walls.

AoA,109: 1903. \$10,000 appropriated for covering yard walls and improving ground outside wall;

AR76, 1906. Corinthian Ave side repointed;

AR77, 1907. concrete roofs on all towers, door on B3 tower walled up;

AR91, 1921. a new overhang was put on the wall along 22nd St, work by inmates;

EB, 6 Sept 1923, photo at TUA. wooden guardhouses blt on 4 towers, searchlights, rifles added

AR1924. sentry boxes at 4 corners of yard moved from ground to top of 45' walls, w/ strong searchlights, Krag repeating rifles, Thompson submachine guns; guards were formerly unarmed;

PI, 16 Sept 1927, photo showing new guard hses atop corner towers.

MMBT, 8 July 1937: approved building storehouse outside wall of ESP

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

EB, 21 Jan 1938: storehouse to be blt at 22d & Brown "where incoming and outgoing goods will be carefully inspected, and a new power house will prevent power breakdowns.

PI, 16 March 1938. perspective of new store building by Henry D. Dagit published.

EB, 2 Nov 1938, photo at TUA, "New Entrance for an old landmark."

WPA, proj 4692 cont., drawing of extramural storehouse basement. 4 Jan 1939, all storage, incl freezing rm, cold rm, dry storage, root and tuber. 60 x 110'.

HB interview [at ESP Feb 1945-Oct 1952]. B1 tower was morgue, "chiller box,"

1 June 1950 drawings showing reconstruction of stairs in 4 corner towers.PHC

EB, 8 June 1952. four secondary towers needed extensive alterations;

--B123

RBC c. 12 Jan 1824. spring 1823, foundations on 3 eastern ranges of cells; by Jan, 3/7 blocks commenced with their adj yards, average 6' high; walls leveled off to receive pipes of privies, sills of doors, masonry of floors of cells.

"Birds Eye View of the New Penitentiary, Now Erecting Near Philadelphia," litho, c. 1825. HSP. shows corridor from front, round front tower, round center tower. links with just three openings. 19 cells/18 yards per side ea block, 1st cells w/o yards.

RBC, c. 3 Jan 1826 one block nearly finished, foundations of two laid.

RBC, 6 Feb 1827

floors and abutments of 76 cells, 2' thick and grouted, walls and lining of 2 privies, arched ceilings of 76 cells, of 2 passages 180' long, wood roofs over 3 covered ways 250' long, shingles over; shingle covering oct obs & reserv, 150' circum, w/ projecting eave ready for plastering; joists of the balcony, flooring joists of watchhouse;

MMBI, 6 Aug 1831:

now only 10 cells less than prisoners in the two blocks fitted up; if we get as many as last month, some will have to go into incomplete B3, as yet w/o locks;

MMBI, 8 Oct 31: now 73 prisoners, leaving just three empty cells in 1st 2 blocks. need furnace at E end of B2; for few in B3, thought of using small stoves and putting in old men & invalids (in B3, not stoves).

MMBI, 3 Dec 1831: need more cells; few sentenced during summer; prospect of females means we need a matron. furnace being placed at E end of middle block; B1 and 2 warmed as well as can be; having stove placed in B3 for few prisoners there. 2 prisoners making locks for these cells. BI approves matron for females coming.

MMBI, 10 Jan 1832: annual report of wa, ph, bc. bc, still Bacon & Hood; late start; had hoped to get one of new blocks under roof; lots of bldg in city that season took up demand for materials, esp stone for breakwater. then sudden cold caused early close. laid fndtns 3 blocks in June, digging started; masonry begun 11 July; walls of w and nw blocks above ground;

revised Childs plan, c. 1831?, shows longer wings, diagonals with 32 cells per side (instead of 19), but just last 29 w/ yards. cardinal wings have 24 cells per side, 21 w/ yards. $=4 \times 64 + 3 \times 48 = 256 + 144 = 400$. w front yard=keeper's apt, inspectors' apt at corner, domestics garden; E front =warden's apt & garden.

MMBI, 30 July 1832:

resolved that passage of new block be paved with Flagstones; that 1st story of cells to be erected be similar to those in North range; skylight ventilators good, should be introduced to all the cells.

MBC, 27 Dec 1833: report to legislature: "The building so far as they were concerned has been completed, & possession delivered to the Inspectors of the [EP] in pursuance of an act" 23 Apr 1829. from bldg, walls, 3 ranges of cells, centre all completed, \$352K. balance to inspectors in pursuance of act of 28 Mar 1831. prev entries sparse: prev mtg 20 Sept 1832, before that 19 Aug 1831, 8 Dec 1830,

Demetz, 1837, [de], at wing end, frame "hangars" [d] of various forms, heaters at corr ends [e]. paved in brick, no doors to corrs, vaulted in stone?, except for linking corridors.

Report of the Select Committee, relative to the employment of a teacher or moral instructor, in the Eastern Penitentiary. Mr. Hook, chairman, read in HR26 Feb 1838. p8. "It is true, the three blocks of cells that were first made, have no doors opening into the corridors from each cell, as the others more recently erected have. This fact is here brought to notice, as the inspectors and warden think, the alteration ought to be made in the old blocks, so as to conform to the more approved and more convenient plan of the new ones. The expense is estimated at about ten thousand dollars." not recd at present, but alt will be made.

AR16, 1845. B1,B2,B3 far inferior in temperature, ventilation and light, to any others; improvements urged in them, make more suitable infirmary, put females on ground floors with yards.

AR17, 1846. need to repair cell floors in first blocks erected, great inconvenience of their construction; need dry, pure air, this technology not well understood when erected, conseq. heating, ventilation "extremely defective" at ESP; now science knows how to fix this, as at Pentonville, "utmost perfection," 30 to 45 cubic feet of pure air can be thrown into each cell per minute, at a trifling cost;

AR22, 1851. failure of slate roofs of B1,2,3, boards defective, walls unfit; 2 wings partially abandoned, 3rd partially used; repair or improve;

AR23, 1852: B1,2,3 covered with Pa slate, inferior. old blocks now abandoned except for some turbulent insane (warden Halloway moved others to 5th block gallery); old blocks had largest yards, now used by female prisoners for exercise, they never before enjoyed such a privilege;

AR24, 1853. \$10k appropriation used for used in part for new roofing B1,2, altering and improving B1; reminder about roofing danger B4-7, could use fireproof paint or wash but prefer to slate them;

HEB, 201. 1853 B1,B2,B3 cells remodeled, enlarged.

AR25, 1854: B1,2,3 corridors remodeled; new slate roofs installed; cells enlarged, made suitable for any use; additional light, improved ventilation; repairs soon to be completed in B2,B3;

AR26, 1855: B1,B3 done, 2d in progress;

WDJ, 17 March 1856: article in yesterday's Sun Dispatch by TAR: 2 men together at work in varnishing shop at end of B2 or B3, 1 sound 1 unsound. strict sep in B7,6,5,4,1, and in workshops, except where unsound w/ sound.

Hexamer & Locher, atlas, v. 7 1860 updated to 1871, shows frame structures still at ends of B123.

AR32, 1861. corridors of B1,B2,B3 completed.

AR37, 1866. "the decaying, unsightly frames, which pertain to the first and second blocks have also been removed, and good, plain, substantial, brick edifices now occupy their former site." (\$1,059 spent on new building, block 2 :p107);

Warden Cassidy on Prisons and Convicts, (Phila., 1894), [at UP, early version?] has photos of int B2+10, 68 rooms; int B3, 20 rms + 12 deeper singles + 8 doubles; B9, 50 rms.

AR75, 1905. new doors and frames in B1 completed, similar work almost finished in B3;

AR1924. new concrete floors in corners of B1 and B3;

EvLgr, 24 Mar 1933. ventilation in B1 cut off by print shop on one side, shoe shop on other.

--B1-12

PSA, RG15, slot 5-0737, folder 4/10: cuttings, 1884-86, w/ index, p8, Cincinnati Enquirer, 7 Dec 1884: Some inmates "fond of embellishments and anxious to give their surroundings as much of a homelike appearance as possible." outer wooden doors open a slight amount, inner grate locked. shoemakers coridor, inmate has large 21-stop cabinet organ, cornet; chromolithographs; lots of musical priosners; going full balst until gas lights out at 9:30pm. prioners try to talk through drainpipe, but unhealthy; when heard by overseers they are stopped;

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/4, broadside description of ESP, ca. 1893, 10 corridors, 730 cells; warmed by steam; incandescent light for corridors; water from city water supply; rms have wooden beds; rms have "such ornamentation as the convicts desire and are able to procure."

AR76, 1906. yard walls repointed, coped, roadway pavement relaid; galvanized iron air vents at end of each block replaced with wood ones;

AR78 (1908) for 1907: old sheds at ends of B1,B4,B6, B9, torn down, areas paved, grassed; new sanitary apparatus being installed in B2,B3,B9;

BPC38, Jan 1908. state appropos for 2 yrs beginning 1 June 1907: \$7k for addns to workshops

BPC40 for 1909 (1910). state grant for 1909 includes funds to repair slate roofs of 4 blocks.

BPC42, for 1911 (1912). expenditures by act of 13 May 1909: \$11628 for new wing; 3595 for slate repairs, 4 block roofs.

BPC44 (1914), for 1913. p108, 1913-14 approps. \$1789 for covering 21 yards for schools.

BPC45 (1915) for 1914. approp to reimb for genl repairs in excess of 1911 approp; \$1789 for amount expended in converting 21 cell yards for school for illiterates and trades school.

AR86 (1916) for 1915: p6: converting cell yards not in use, into convenient rooms for mechanical or other uses as they may be needed;

AR87 (1917), for 1916 Inspectors: "we have pursued the plan of utilizing the cellyards for the construction of additional buildings to accommodate the increasing demand for shop room, rendered necessary by the plans of the Labor Commission"

AR1924. iron gates installed at head of each of 12 corridors, so that prisoners cannot rush the guards at center; all outside walls painted for 8' from ground, many cells replastered, refloored, repaired; prev impossible to lock iron grille doors w/o closing solid wood ones [?], now wooden doors left open during warm weather, iron door alone closed;

MMBT, July 1926: concrete floors for all cells

AR1927. escape tunnel in June 1926 under 2 cells of B11 (from cells still w/ wooden floors); summer 1926 398 cells w/ wooden floors got concrete ones;

AR1929. during the year, "all the cells were equipped with a new type of skylight, giving them more light and air"; corridors are washed and whitewashed twice a year;

WPA proj 4692, blueprints at MTA of linens at PHC:

B2

B5 + g

B6

B7 + g

B10 + B13

B11

B12 +2nd + 3rd

B14

greenhouse

storehouse, kitchen + bakery

c. June 1950 evidence, proj 879, under Gov John S Fine, Jack Steele Co., archts, reconstruction of shower rms all blocks; also same for proj no 878, electric work B3, inder Gov Fine. PHC

EB, 27 May 1952, photo at TUA, #4: photo of newly installed shower rm.

EB, 8 June 1952: a cell at the end of each block served as shower room, but rough cement floors unsanitary;

--B1

Demetz, 1837, 38 cells

AR24, 1853. 10k appropriation, used in part to alter and improve the cells of this block to house "infirm prisoners who require the relaxation of separate confinement." They would be sent here "upon the first symptoms of mental derangement."

HEB, 201. 11 Apr 1868 state legis approps for 20 new cells, completed 1871 (but were thinking about new middle pen'ty). memorial of 11 Mar 1873, inspectors urge adds to ESP rather than new middle pen'ty.

AR40, 1869. 24k expended adding 20 new cells, yards, pipes, to B1, finished, roofed in, plastered, doors and yard walls, paving of corridor, not yet; these new cells no doubt most complete and perfect yet erected at any penitentiary; "had the services of Mr. Cassidy, one of the overseers, who superintended the work, and made all the working plans, thus saving the expense of an architect; well done; addtn to B1 approaching completion, 20 cells 8x16', 11' high; wanted to use prison labor, but want of archtl knowledge; flagstone floors on wood sleepers; will be ready this summer;

VxB,69-70: 1872 [1869-70] 20 new cells in B1, blt 1869-70, 8'x16 d, 12' high. skylight 5'x12". yards 8x14', wall 11' high. better heat and ventilation; steam heat from boiler at end of block, serves B1 and B2. drinking water tap. privy flooded daily. gas between certain hrs. doors slide in grooves, designed by Cassidy. model cell design.

Second Annual report of Board of public Charities, 4 Jan 1872 (Hbg, 1872), pp25, 129. Act of 11 Apr 1868 approp for addtl cells B1.

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897). L-shaped boiler house on inner end, Nsd B1. [49 cells by count in B1].

BPC23, Jan 189[3?]. the quarantine for consumptives is at the lower end of B1.

Warden Cassidy on Prisons and Convicts..., (Phila., 1897), hosiery knitting rm in B8; shoemaking in B9; photo of caning chairs in B1 [1894 ed.].

Newspaper account, 7 Jan 1892. extension to B1, 20 cells, in 1869, is where prisoners are detained for 2 weeks after admission.

Cassidy, 1897, 49 cells, incl 8 double ones at end, photo caning chairs in B1.

Hsp, plans c. 1900, deeper cells beyond 8 double cells. boiler off ne sd of end; B1s: 25 cells, 11-14 are double, 16-25 deeper, writers' cells and off at start, latter at offset. B1n: 4 short cells, no yards, 25 cells, 11-14 double. total 53 spaces of 7 types.

BPC34, Jan 1905. B1; \$225 for new doors and locks,

BPC36, Jan 1906, for 1905. 1904 recpts: incl \$1200 for B1 cell doors;

AR91, 1921. cell yards of B1-right have been made into a schoolroom and furnishes very good quarters;

WDJ, 1 Oct 1939. 1 May 1940. all prisoners had outdoor exercise, except for B1, galleries 4 &5, and those confined for other causes.

PI, 22 Mar 1942. mattresses ignited simultaneously in punishment block, 9 rioters all in B1, the punishment wing.

PI, 22 Oct 1945. men part of April 3 escape attempt, kept in "confinement" in B1. 75 malcontents segregated in B5, mostly sex offenders.

HB interview [at ESP Feb 1945-Oct 1952]. B1 mixed, punishment block.

PI, EB, 27 Aug 1953; PI, 30 Aug 1953. DA Richardson Dilworth urged to abolish "hot box" cells (Sam Dash, ADA, one of urgers). underground hot cells because located near steam pipes. close punishment cell block B1 (segregation); 25 degrees hotter here than in other parts. inner lattice doors open. heavy wooden outer doors now left ajar, closed in case of violence. men there 22 hrs w/o labor. prisoners in underwear. inhumane, violation of law. temperature about 90 degrees. some naked. "basement" cells. normal population here 6-8.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

Oven cells barred Aug 1953, PI; hot box cells closed, underground, disc by Sam dash; little light, bad ventilatn, hot; pop normally 6-8; visit by Ag, confirms findings of governors' "Devers report,"; criticism of solitary block (B13); plans for change;

PI, 29 Dec 1953. B1 segregation section for violation of prison rules. B1 prisoners eat in cells, allowed only spoons.

EB, 17 May 1955: convict Lester W. Smith, armed robber, turns to R.C. church and art; as Paul Martin, paints crucifixion scene; also paints waiting rm for office of chaplain at ESP, other walls as well. [B1?]

Brierly interview, ESPTF: B1 was assigned as a restricted unit, med sec; B1 administrative segregation. recalls Botchie Van Sant, always on B1, admin segregation. he wrote book "the leaking pen,"

Richard Parcell interview, [guard 1947-1969]. if gays found in act, sent to punitive segregation and then admin segregation, kept there for their own good if homosexuals.

WDJ, 1 Oct 1959, 1961: capital cases being held on B1 and B15.

--B2

Demetz, 1837, 38 cells.

AR23, 1852. old blocks had largest yards, now used by female prisoners for exercise, they never before enjoyed such a privilege; [B2?]

WDJ, 18 Sept 56: 3436, Luther Cobb, noisy, prevented others near him from sleeping, removed to B2;

WDJ, 20 Oct 56: removed prisoner from B5 to B2 for talking.

WDJ, 4 Nov. 56: 3404 so excited, had to move her from women's dept to B2.

WDJ, 15 Dec. 56: removed 3350 to B2 for impertinence and idleness;

WDJ, 19 Dec 56: 3427 to B2 for refusing to work and breaking up furniture.

WDJ, 7 Feb 1857: 3428 to B2 for assaulting his keeper.

WDJ, 29 Jan 1858: 3738 to dark cell in B2 for communicating and highly improper language to overseer;

WDJ, 19 Feb 1858: removed 3546 from B4 to B2, having become insane from masturbation.

WDJ, 19 March 1858: man from B7 to dark cell in B2 for idleness and impudence to keeper; another to dark cell in B5 for furnishing a file to 3117 with which to make his saw.

WDJ, 5 Dec 1859: removed 4039 from B2 where she had been 1 wk for disturbing the block.

WDJ, 27 July 61: attack by prisoner in B2, "where there are no inside doors." overpowered and removed to "one of the Old Cells in same block."

WDJ, 25 Oct 63: 4557 to one of old cells in B2 as he threatened to make trouble.

WDJ, 29 Oct. 1867: disciplinary cells still in B2

VxB, 1872, photo, shows major oct smokestack near inner end of northern range. added rooms on S sd of corridor (usually 4 windows with double doors at center) from mid corridor door to start of cells.

[recollection from warden's journal of Townsend, 20 Nov 1875, Richard Vaux gives order to have most of the cells in the second block reconstructed so as to enter from the corridor. work begun that day. dark cells discontinued since.] from BPC24, Jan 1894.

PSA, RG15, slot 5-0737, folder 4/10: cuttings, 1884-86, w/ index, p8, Cincinnati Enquirer, 7 Dec 1884:

31 women prisoners, who work at mending and making garments and undergarments for men. in sep corridor.

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897). rect boiler hse on ssd, inner end B2 [35 cells by count].

PSA, RG15, slot 5-0737, folder 4/10: cuttings, 1884-86, w/ index, p150 Lancaster Intellegencer, 17 Apr 1886: women all in one block, 22 of them to 1122 men;

AR62, Mar 1892: 17/1059 wf, 15/1059 cf; part of B2 = females;

Cassidy, 1897, 35 cells, 2 offs?, rect room on ssd B2 corridor, 10v2, just w of link door.

Hsp, plans c. 1900, shows matron office at start of nsd B2, to N of cells is wash yard. store rm in initial triangle before matron. opp that is tobacco warehouse. total 38 spaces of 4 types.

AR75, 1905. tub baths out, showers in, w/ hot water generator, except in women's block;

AR76, 1906. remodelling of B2 completed during year--lower end had been partitioned for storage, but now that storage bldg complete, partition removed; right side of lower end fitted up as laundry w/ drying room, employing about 20 female prisoners;

WDJ, 12 July 1907: plumbing gang working in B2 cuts hole into tobacco storage rm here.

BPC48, (1918) for 1917. p30 appror \$2168 "for extraordinary repairs on the second block kitchen."

AR90, 1920. The kitchen in the women's block useful & satisfactory;

AR1924. until withdrawal of women, a second RC mass was held in women's dept;

MMBT, July 1928: new skylights, 50 cast iron door frames for B2

WPA plan, c. 1936 shows ssd as school, se end as laundry, store. nsd as shops. store, laundry, school on ssd yards, B2.

HB interview [at ESP Feb 1945-Oct 1952]. B2 was mixed, "old farts alley." certain cells on B2 you could pay and get better accommodations. That ended when warden Smith left. [prob Sept 1945].

Brierly interview, ESPTF: B2 housed old men. B2 was old man's block, run by Sheriff Anderson. B2 had tailor shop for guards' uniforms.

cost estimate, 7 Oct 1953, for chapel and auditorium, ESP, Phila [in box of papers found at ESP, PHC]; estimate by Jas A Nolen, archt, and W H Swinburne, associate; penciled on it, \$220,000 appropriated c. 27 Dec 1959.

Preliminary design, 28 Oct 1960, for new chapel and auditorium, by Dagit Associates (Albert F Dagit). 2 blueprints [in box of papers found at ESP at PHC]. revolving altar. was to go in place of east end of B2. faced E. coor regarding it acknowledges recpt of final drawings, 16 Aug 1961. cost for materials \$220,000 specs, 8 working architectural drawings mentioned. GSA proj #576-5. GSA =#576-4= specs fro installation of new hot water system for all cell blocks, by Kopf, Kerney engnrs, Phila.

--B3

Demetz, 1837, 38 cells

PSA, RG15, slot 6-1745, box 3, Prison admin recs, journals
3rd block journal, 1855-69, mentioned chairmaking work done, removals, weather, varnishing, overseers bk. visits; removed from B7 to learn chairmaking; (Cassidy the overseer); coal gas overcomes one.

AR37, 1866. fireproof building connected with that at the end of the third block, for storage of paints, other flammable substances (spent \$1,471);

VxB, descr., 1872. B3=20 cells; 18 double cells 17x12', 12' high, used as shops.

AR49, 1879. addn to B3, adds 20 cells, corridor 100' long, 19' high, 10' wide; cells 8x20', 14' high;

Sunday Transcript, 17 july 1881: B3: 20 cells, 18 of them double, used as shops;

BPC11, Jan 1881. "a hospital department, with ample accomodations, has been constructed at the end of [B3]." contains 20 diff apts. was a pressing want;

BPC13, Jan 1883. p8a the hospital department with ample accommodations has been constructed at the end of B3. contains several apts.

[1884] comments from Warden Cassidy on Prisons and Convicts..., (Phila., 1897), p66. no hospital, prisoners treated in cells,

BPC14, Jan 1884. p4. hosp much enlarged.

BPC18, Jan 1888. p(138) gymnasium opened during the year.

BPC19, Jan 1889. "A large room, in which the ordinary gymnastic apparatus is to be found, has for years been a feature of this institution..." weak lungs get exercise in gym daily;

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897). B3, inner end, Nsd, starts w/ L-shaped boiler rm . Nsd double cells used as workshops for cooper, furniture?? farther double single double cell nsd labeled "print shop." at end of nsd B3, larger rm is gymnasium. opposite, inner of two rooms is kitchen. 35 cells in B3 [37 rooms by count, but 8 have inscribed other use].

Cassidy, 1897, 21 cells, 16 larger spaces.

AR70, Feb 1900: during this year we commenced to alter + enlarge cells in B3 for better hospital accommodations for TB; separation, better light, ventilation, bigger yards, 9 cells complete; enlarged cells 20x17', 14' high, 18x18' yards, entrances entirely open, yard door can be opened too for ventilation;

AR71, 1901. in 1900 extensive and much needed improvements in drug store and hospital cells;

Hsp, plans c. 1900, innermost rms of B3 are rounded, nsd=boiler rm, ssd= drugs, then recvg. then about 5 nsd yards opened up as boiler rm. other version has nsd angle room as machine shop, ssd beyond drugs comes office, then cooper shop. From there both sides have many double cells till the offset. From there, the Nsd has the paint shop, then double cells and a bath. The ssd from the offset starts with the sick or diet kitchen, then cells and the hospital yard. total of 58 spaces of 8 types.

BPC33, Jan 1903. p124 \$750 for alt of present boiler hse to cells.

BPC34, Jan 1905. B3; \$500 for covering yards and improving grounds;

AR74, Jan 1904: by 1 July 1903, former site of steam & electric plant altered into a complete and modern hospital; 1902-03 approp. applied to heating plant and "Webster low- pressure exhaust" system, expended somewhat more than allowed; also lighting plant completed; during prev year got well- heated and lighted hospital with bacteriological and clinical lab;

BPC36, Jan 1906, for 1905: \$250 for new doors to B3; \$450 for B3 doors; spent \$460 for B3 doors.

BPC40 for 1909 (1910). approp \$500 for alts in operating rm

AR80 (1910) for 1909: enlarged operating room; hospital has been thoroughly overhauled, operating rm blt; TB cells plastered; new operating rm rapidly nearing completion;

BPC41 for 1910 (1911). new operating rm now completed.

AR81, 1911. new operating room finished this year; previously took place in extemporized cell;

AR, Jan 1913, photo int new operating rm. (also AR, Jan 1925).

BPC44 (1914), for 1913. p108, 1913-14 approps: \$1789 for covering 21 yards for schools. [?B3]

AR87, 1917. phys: hosp now has Xray apparatus;

AR1924. TB cases housed in solarium atop B3; during day access to large yard that is completely for their use; hosp totally renovated, new type of cot; plumbing changed to most modern type;

AR1924. hospital & operating room remodeled, repainted, new hosp beds, electric fans, window screens; dentist's office, new equip;

MMBT, 17 Nov 1924: authority granted to partition 6 double cells in B3 for solitary confinement of mentally sick prisoners.

AR1925. TB patients in solarium built atop B3 in 1922; 75 cases operated upon this year;

AR1927. dark room & waiting rm installed for oculist and optician; blood-sugar outfit for laboratory;

[Dec. 1927] Paul W. Garrett and Austin H. MacCormick, eds., Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1929), pp836- 43: visited 12-13 Dec 1927; hospital of 100 beds: 2 wards 28 beds each, + 44 single cell beds; an entire cell block converted to hospital; two cells combined into one make operating room, first aid room, X-ray room, laboratory; 10-bed isolation hospital in yard available when necessary;

MMBT, July 1928: the cells in block 2 received a new type of skylight providing more light and air, and 50 new cast iron door frames were installed.

Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1933), pp823- 40: visited 9-11 March 1931. admission, medical, degenerate, and misconduct cases in 195 cells in B4,B5,B6 galleries and B3; hosp: new dental equipment installed 1928; psychopathic ward in hosp cell block; Phila specialists take care of eye, ear, nose and throat; Biennial Report, 1930 to 31 May 1932; a 2nd floor structure blt over part of hospital block, B3, and originally used as a solarium; made into four classrooms and a corridor office, capacity 60; location makes it impractical for evening classes;

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80
undated clipping, "Dark Cells Taboo at Eastern Prison," ca. 1930-35. H M Goddard, vp Bd of Trustees. 36 bed hospital, sep TB pavilion;

WPA plan, c. 1936 shows as hospital block, with school over at beginning of offset. coal pen off nw sd B3, ne of offset.

HB interview [at ESP Feb 1945-Oct 1952]. B3 was hosp, mixed.

EB, 8 June 1952. Nov 1951 roof over hospital ward caved in under snow load; one end now on temporary beam set on brick pillars; new hospital walk-in refrigerator, new hosp roof planned;

EB, 4 June 1953. re resign of Frank Warner, ttee since 1947, chairman, mentions that roof over hospital ward had caved in during his term, central tower declared unsafe, but Warber and warden Connie Burke pushed through \$300,000 renov using prison labor.

EB, 27 May 1952, photo at TUA, #4: photo of roof collapse in hospital.

Brierly interview, ESPTF: B3 was hosp, with operating rm, pharmacy, cells for TB, with open backs to allow more fresh air. B3 also held mentally disturbed inmates. B14 held newly arrived.

--B456

MMBI, 1 June 1831: resolved that ground be leveled and lines of new cellblocks on N and w lines be laid out.

and that 2 man bldg committee appted to oversee new cells, Bacon & Hood appted;

MMBI, 4 June 1831: contracts w/ Hugh Scott & James Carty for building stone, Danl Davis for lime; bldg comm to erect fences to sep bldg part of site from finished; remove present blacksmith shop, erect new one.

MMBI, 7 June 31: plan & explanation recd from Haviland; "Resolved that the additional cells required by law to be erected within the outer walls of the Penitentiary be constructed on the plan now submitted by John Haviland on the radiating system, subject to such alterations from time to time as the Board may adopt." "Resolved that the Building Committee be directde to have such alterations made in two of the cells already erected, one on the north & the other on the south side, as shall be productive of a better degree of ventilation than now exists." get laborers, "commence the work as speedily as possible."

MMBI, 11 June 1831: BC should "have constructed a model cell cheap as practicable according to the plan of Mr. Haviland presented at last meeting, with any improvements he and they may suggest, in order that the Board may decide as to the best plan of a Cell."

AR3, Jan 1832: p7, Bldg Comm report. c. 1 June 1831 archt and supt laid out foundations for 3 more radiating arms; digging began about 15 June; masonry began 11 July; 4000 perches laid; B4: cast iron door frames fixed, sliding shields for warm air, skylight frames fitted, brackets for gallery; wing ready for arching, bricks, lime, lumber ready. B5, B6 walls above ground.

MMBI, 29 June 1831: resolved that ventilators nr floor of cells shall be of shape of double cone through the wall, and opening in center of wall not greater than 5.5" diameter, outer dias. not greater than 9"; light through parallelogram of cast iron in roof, no more than 3' x 5.5"; "that there shall be doors opening from the Cells into the corridor similar in the general outline to the model Cell erected in the yard."

MMBI, Bldg Comm report, 6 Aug. 1831: commenced 13 June w/ digging; services of JH and JS arranged on same basis, but from 1 May, "from about which time he had been employed in preparing plans and making designs and bestowing other personal attention in levelling and staking out the ground." new smith shop replaced old one in way of W cellblock. alts in model cell will "afford more ready access to the cell, more effectual ventilation, & much better light, beside reducing the cost and giving additional strength to some of its parts." best heating plan is hot air, BC agrees w/ archt and warden: divide passage under corridor, furnace at either end, then through openings under sills of cell doors;

MMBI, 20 Aug 1831: resolved that N range of cells to be 2 stys high on plan by JH. 5 members present: Richards, Bacon, Hood vote yes; Coxe & Bradford vote no. it passes.

MMBI, 10 Jan 1832: annual report of wa, ph, bc. bc, still Bacon & Hood; late start; had hoped to get one of new blocks under roof; lots of bldg in city that season took up demand for materials, esp stone for breakwater. then sudden cold caused early close. laid fndtns 3 blocks in June, digging started; masonry begun 11 July; walls of w and nw blocks above ground;

revised Childs plan, c. 1831?, shows longer wings, diagonals with 32 cells per side (instead of 19), but just last 29 w/ yards. cardinal wings have 24 cells per side, 21 w/ yards. $=4 \times 64 + 3 \times 48 = 256 + 144 = 400$. w front yard=keeper's apt, inspectors' apt at corner, domestics garden; E front =warden's apt & garden.

MMBI, 4 Apr 1832: BC: commenced 9 March taking off protection, new stonelaying 21 March; letter from JHaviland re alteration to 2d story in block about to be erected.

MMBI, 30 July 1832:

resolved that passage of new block be paved with Flagstones; that 1st story of cells to be erected be similar to those in North range; skylight ventilators good, should be introduced to all the cells.

MMBI, 28 Aug 1832: "the question of a second story was agitated, in consequence" of absence of Bradford, was postponed.

MMBI, 1 Sept 32: re 2nd story: will be dryer, better ventilated, thus healthier; plan of Judge Coxe: have a yard; or give him 2 cells, one for 23 hrs of day; mentions cells with covered yards; "Secondly, The size and construction of the present cells were fixed before it was decided that the prisoners should be employed; present cells OK for shoemaking, but constricted for weaving; no rms large enough to spin our wool; 2 cells of 2d thrown into 1 would work; could workshops in yard permit separation? if BI agrees, W and Nw blocks could be built w/ eye to accommodating cotton & woolen business--SRWood. resolved: finish N range as soon as possible, secure NW against weather, have them work on other ranges to fininsh them.

MMBI, 5 Jan 1833: BC: bldg resumed early in spring, but pestilent scourge visited in July & August, iron casting from NJ held up; dread of cholera; had hoped to have all 3 new blocks covered in; carried on this year and last w/o grog; average of 130 hands employed, only 1 death, that from cholera; enlarged cells of ground floor judicious, adopted; better skylights, w/ more efficient ventilation, was adopted in B1,2,3, with beneficial results. extra 3 feet in cells much better for looms. corridor doorway decided improvement. heating by hot air not yet completed, tested. water needs: well in yard, horse pump. can only get water to cleanse pipes from Fairmount. water in central reservoir contaminated by flushing, unfit for drinking; 1-2 hrs of horse daily supplies tanks on 2d story of center, sufficient for all prisoners, excellent water. want an early appropriation of 120k to complete all bldgs. B4 roofed, plastered, yard walls finished; B5,6 to square of 2d story, roofed w/ boards. ironwork in progress on B4. prisoners can enter when walls dry.

AR4, Jan 1833: alts adopted at suggestion of archt; skylight made larger, better ventilated--same principle adopted in B1,B2,B3; 3 feet more length in lower cells allows greater facilities for some mfg activities, esp looms; improvement in "the introduction of a doorway from the corridor to the

cell'; allows visits in inclement weather, etc.; does not affect privacy or security; warming to be by heated air, not yet tested; B4--roofed, plastered, yard walls completed, 100 cells; 150 iron lattice doors in hands of smith; prisoners can enter as soon as walls dry; B5,B6--walls to square of 2nd story, board roof;

AR75, 1905. new iron staircases in B4,B5,B6 completed during summer 1904--will allow better supervision of those on balconies;

AR80, 1910. sanitary plumbing installed in B4,B5,B6 and their galleries;

Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1933), pp823- 40: visited 9-11 March 1931. admission, medical, degenerate, and misconduct cases in 195 cells in B4,B5,B6 galleries and B3; 6 year old tables in mess halls with linoleum tops; tinned and aluminum dishes, white metal knives, forks, spoons; fire hazard of wooden floors on B4,B5,B6 should be reduced;

EvLgr, 24 Mar 1933. B4,B5,B6 cut off by kitchen, woodworking shops, blowing odors and sawdust. weaving mill opp block very noisy. heat becomes intolerable in shops after a few hours.

--B4567

MMBI, 1 Feb 1834:

annual report of BC: B4, unfinished last report, now finished and occupied in part; improvements introduced by architect answer very well, some hints for further blocks; B5 complete except for 4 yards, roofed; most cells plastered; all masonry B6 except yard walls complete, roofed; about 1/6 masonry done on 7th block; had hoped to close in, but couldn't; disappointed in recvg castings held up work; completed excavation and brickwork and masonry work for culvert around cells.

MMBI, 31 dec 1834, letter off resignation from JH. institution so near final completion that it no longer needs my further engagement. respectfully resign. sincere thanks; if you need further help, I'll give it free.

warden's annual report: now cells completed for 311.

BC: progress w/ little interruption this yr; near completion of B5, B6; permanent roof & 16 yrd walls of B7; report of archt appended.

list of still unfinished: B5, B6, B7; Archts report: B5 very nearly done. "A furnace Cellar room & shed was built & the furnace and other warming apparatus was prepared and fixed to each cell.

Demetz 1837, [b], rounded rooms closest to center are depositories, both sides at start of B7, on right in B456. in B456, left room is stair. double stairs in widened corridor in B7. [c] are round heating vents in floor near start and end of ea corridor. paved in silver gray stone, plaster on wood vaults.

AR22, 1851. B4-7 should be covered with slate instead of present shingles, make fireproof;

AR23, 1852. make shingled roof of B4-7 fireproof, use metal; fires in neighborhood on N sd of wall threaten bldgs within;

AR31, 1860: need repairs of roofs B4-7, contain 367/388 prisoners, make fireproof;

Hexamer & Locher, atlas, v. 7 1860 updated to 1871, shows frame structures still at ends of B4-5-6-7.

AR32, 1861. roofing of B4-7 completed.

Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1933), pp823- 40: visited 9-11
March 1931. fire danger on upper floors B4-7, wood floors;

--B4

Demetz, 1837, 100 or 75 cells (214 or 189 total); [efg], heater at corridor end [e], 2 small frame laundries [f]; 2 larger drying rooms [g]. sick are brought to special cells here.

The Evening Item on ESP, Aug-Sept 1885: in B4 from 1881-83, "sent to B4 gallery 1st 4 days, as are all other new arrivals;

AR32, 1861. B4 roof slated;

WDJ, 13 Nov 1861: got steam heat in lower floor of B4, answers well.

PSA, RG15, slot 5-0737, folder 4/10: cuttings, 1884-86, w/ index, p8, Cincinnati Enquirer, 7 Dec 1884: bathing: 9 out of cells at a time, no shirts, hooded; look like monks;

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897). at end of B4 is bathhse w/ multiple stalls [49 cells by count, innermost on w has stair].

BPC18, Jan 1888. heat from boilers at ends of corridors; refuse steam for convict baths at end of B4.

BPC19, Jan 1889. baths in end of B4 give privacy by stalls, doors; prisoners bathe every wk to ten days, wear cloth masks going there, and when leaving cells;

Newspaper account, 7 Jan 1892. all bathed once per week in 20 bath closets on ground floor; 20 minutes for each man, in tub; brought masked, in groups; 2 hrs ea day allows whole pop to bathe [ea week?]; [in B4?]

AR63, 1893. convicts bath hse at end of B4;

Cassidy, 1897, 49 grnd-sty cells, one stair

Hsp, plans c. 1900, bath tubs at end of block in paired rms. total 50 spaces.

BPC32, Feb 1902. \$1691 for B4 improvements;

BPC33, Jan 1903. \$3098 for B4 improvements;

AR75, 1905. tub baths out, showers in, w/ hot water generator, except in women's block;

AR1924. 100 year old custom of feeding prisoners in cells ended (excepting those in hospital); cell yards in B4,B5 turned into 2 large mess halls to seat 800 at one time; now all eat there; 2 kitchens for serving meals adjoining them;

PIrq, 29, 30 May 1924. "Klondike," row of damp, insanitary punishment cells, w/ bread & water, called barbarous. "Klondike" punishment cells located in the 4th gallery. walls and ceiling painted

black. no window, just slit. door kept closed. when ventilator closed, cell in complete darkness. when open, exposed to elements. no furniture except iron toilet. for those guilty of major infractions of the rules. no under or overclothing. no bed or mattress. just blanket. 1/2 loaf or 5 slices per day, head under spigot for water. floors wet, no socks. Klondike cells are filled. prisoners there for indefinite terms.

AR1925. 11 July 1924 work on converted old cell yards into additional mess hall completed, along with alts to install cafeteria, now in operation about 1 year, entire pop can be fed in two shifts of 700 in the 2 mess halls;

WDJ, 10 Oct 1926: 4 gallery used as punishment area along with B13.

AR1929. visit to every prisoner as soon as he arrives is on gallery, B4;

WPA plan, c. 1936? shows wsd yards as mess hall, esd as shops.

MMBT, 17 Oct 1939: tunnel under B4 dug during WPA project

PIInq, 4 Nov 1939. 20-yr old tunnel discovered. 18" square, from cellar under end of B4, 15' toward Brown St. found 1 Oct. dug by a miner during McKenty period. 50' short. "frequently since 1937, when the installation of the central heating system started, evidence of digging by convicts has been discovered.

WDJ, 1 Oct 1939, 1 May 1940. all prisoners had outdoor exercise, except for B1, galleries 4 & 5, and those confined for other causes.

HB interview [at ESP Feb 1945-Oct 1952] B4 was all negro. B4 was general work group, worked all over prison, those that wanted to. if didn't work, stayed locked up till aftnoon yard out, 1:30-3:30.

Brierly interview, ESPTF: B4gallery also held inmates who couldn't be mixed w/ rest of pop, also fed in cells.

--B567

AR, Jan 1835. B5,B6, nearly completed; B7 roofed, 16 yard walls built; still unfinished: B5 (136 cells), almost ready for prisoners; B6 (100 cells), B7 (136 cells), not yet. B7-lower skylights fixed in cut stone belting course as at WSP;

AR, Jan 1836. B5,B6 now completed; B7 covered and plastered, has 136 cells, yard walls erected, will be ready in June 1836;

Demetz, 1837, [be], heaters [e] at corridor ends, depositories [b]. stairs are of wood.

BPC34, Jan 1905. 1902 expenditures: \$417 for B7 roof; \$9,840 for heating system; \$2487 for B5 doors; \$2081 for B6 doors;

WDJ, 7 Dec 1906: sheds at ends of B5,B6,B7 torn down

--B5

Demetz, 1837, 136 or 102 cells (350 or 291 total).

AR23, 1852. old blocks now abandoned except for some turbulent insane (warden Halloway moved others to 5th block gallery).

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897).

Cassidy, 1897, 68 grnd-sty cells

Hsp, plans, c. 1900. total 68 spaces.

AR75, 1905. shoe dept concentrated on B5;

AR76, 1906. new shoe shop in B5 completed during 1905;

BPC48, (1918) for 1917. p30 appopr \$2168 "for extraordinary repairs on the fifth block corridor.

WDJ, 29 May 1923: B5 gallery used for punitive segregation for 18 "dope addicts"

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

unid, 8 Jan 1924, ESP chef sells drugs. "dopers row" on block 5

AR1924. 100 year old custom of feeding prisoners in cells ended (excepting those in hospital); cell yards in B4,B5 turned into 2 large mess halls to seat 800 at one time; now all eat there; 2 kitchens for serving meals adjoining them;

AR1925. 11 July 1924 work on converted old cell yards into additional mess hall completed, along with alts to install cafeteria, now in operation about 1 year, entire pop can be fed in two shifts of 700 in the 2 mess halls;

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WDJ, 1 Oct 1939, 1 May 1940. all prisoners had outdoor exercise, except for B1, galleries 4 &5, and those confined for other causes.

HB interview [at ESP Feb 1945-Oct 1952] B5 lower level was negro, B5g was mixed, a punishment gallery. prison was totally segregated except for punishment blocks on B5g and B1.

Brierly interview, ESPTF: B5gallery housed homosexuals who were fed in their cells.

--B6

Demetz, 1837, 100 or 75 cells (450 or 366 total).

WDJ, 11 Aug 57: preparing new pipe in B6.

WDJ, 4 June 1861: looms in B6 and B7 nearly all idle, contractor Selfridge having failed.

AR37, 1866. improvements, per Act of 22 March 1865, \$10,190: new boiler house & boiler for warming B6, last to be so provided for; steam system more certain and economical than old hot water system (spent \$4,230);

WDJ, 6 June 1868: 5680 & 5912, "who occupied the same cell on the Sixth Gallery (black men) got into an altercation . . ."

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897). boiler house at end of B6, inscribed as 50 cells [count=50].

Cassidy, 1897, 50 grnd-sty cells

Hsp, plans c. 1900, one version shows press room and lime shed at end of B6. total 50 spaces.

WPA plan, c. 1936 shows chaplain at mid point of south side, forming offset. dye house beyond. dye hse and chaplain off ssd B6 at offset.

--B7

MMBI, 4 May 1833: new model cell constructed for B7, w/ several advantages over those recently erected; adopted by BI.

MMBI, 1 Feb 1834:

annual report of BC: improvements B456 introduced by architect answer very well, some hints for further blocks; about 1/6 masonry done on 7th block; had hoped to close in, but couldn't; disappointed in recvg castings held up work; converted old cell yards into additional mess hall completed, along with alts to install cafeteria, now in operation about 1 year, entire pop can be fed in two shifts of 700 in the 2 mess halls;

WPA plan, c. 1936? shows need as mess hall, ssd as shops.

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AR, Feb 1837. B7 now complete, 136 cells;

Demetz 1837, 132 or 98 cells (582 or 464 total). [a] = 4 innermost cells in B7, beyond rounded depositories, are kitchens for all prisoners, those at right w/o yards, at left with. is most preferred cell block.

WDJ, 4 June 1861: looms in B6 and B7 nearly all idle, contractor Selfridge having failed.

VxB,64-: description 1872. At end of B7, Wash room 25x25', drying room 25x30', ea. 15' high; these flank boiler room 25x20', 11' high. washing machine w/ cranks turned by 4 men.

The Evening Item on ESP, Aug-Sept 1885: put on 7th gallery at stocking making when 1st there,

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897). boiler house at end of B7, store rm, illegible rm in curves at start [68 cells by count].

Cassidy, 1897, 68 grnd-sty cells, + round storerooms? at start.

AoA, 1900-01. \$1,000 for new roof to block 7.

Hsp, plans c. 1900, 1st 2 rms on either side combined as stores. at end is 7th block boiler; other version shows wing end as warehse on nw, beaming rm on se of end. total 68 ground-story spaces.

AR73, 1903. expenditure of 1k approp for new roof to B7;

AR76, 1906. new tailor shop completed and fitted up in B7; new rubber pads for B7 stairs;

AR81, 1911. sanitary plumbing installed on B7 and gallery;

AR83, 1913. 21 yards covered on B7, turned into 5 rooms, used since June 1912, 2 as school for illiterates, 3 as trades school;

AR1924. stone wall dividing yards in B7, L&R, torn down, roofed over; concrete floors & steam heating to create 9 excellent workshops;

AR1928. p43 two Jewish inmates reconstructed the interior of the synagogue at own expense, using plans prepared by Hoffman-Henon Co, color scheme by Mr Shilling, through kindness of Kayser and Allman- -begun fall 1927, will be dedicated in fall 1928;

WDJ, 25 Mar 1929. 49 inmates & 14 visitors attend Jewish services in synagogue.

HB interview [at ESP Feb 1945-Oct 1952]. B7 all white, B8-9 basically white--more or less the trustee areas.

--HUB

HEB, 141-46: [1824] "Description" given verbatim. center building covers reservoir, basement [ground] is watch hse, above=chamber for keepers.

MBC, 13 Aug 1824: The whole of Mr. Norris's stone-cutters are employed in cutting the stones for the front building, and the octagon and straigh belting course for one half of the front.

"Birds Eye View of the New Penitentiary, Now Erecting Near Philadelphia," litho, c. 1825. HSP. shows corridor from front, round front tower, round center tower. links with just three openings. 19 cells/18 yards per side ea block, 1st cells w/o yards.

RBC, 6 Feb 1827. common masonry--cells, yards, passages, 3 covered ways, oct observatory, watchhouse.

?RBC, 6 Feb 1827. digging fndn for reservoir; reservoir--whole 35' high, 138 circum; [hub]

MMBI, letter from S R Wood, 5 Feb 1831:

had 3" iron pipes laid from our gateway to the main, ready to attach in spring; have had "leadn pipes fixed to each cell, and from a temporary reservoir (which we fill by horse power), every prisoner has at his command as much water as he pleases." have spent considerable \$\$.

MMBI, 6 Aug 1831:

water: now proved that Fairmount supply can't be depended upon; when F. reservoir is low it will not run into our reservoir under the center bldg, then we have to use the horse pumps. use a corner tower and horse as a reservoir, w/ bottom higher than highest cell.

AR, Jan 1833. water well in yard, forcing pump powered by horse, 1-2 hrs work; tanks in 2d story of center building;

Report of William Crawford, Esq., on the Penitentiaries of the United States (London, 1835). visit completed by opening letter, Aug 1834, [Teeters & Shearer place visits in 1833.] over observatory are rms for turnkeys and storerooms.

MMBI, 31 dec 1834, new water measures accomplished: 30' well 25' deep walled & arched; 34 x40' building next to it; furnace and boilers in arched basement, 6 hp steam engine, nearly finished, over it; water will be drawn from large well, forced into substantial masonry reservoir, 40 dia, 10' high. 76,000 gallons, for all lower cells, privies; over reservoir apt w/ 9 large cedar tanks or cisterns, to be filled by engine, supply 2d story. even though well used by horse power, well not exhausted. use extra engine power for mfg. this water stuff will cost about 8k;

Demetz, 1837, [I], vaulted room with heater at center. above surveillance room w/ ext balcony on side of old blocks, belvedere above. ground and 2d floor planked in fir. at first reportedly meant for reservoir. now shocking mismatch of levels except for B7.

"The Eastern Penitentiary," colored litho by J C Wild, 1838, showing faceted, porched bldg in foreground, fence, small hse. central tower already has distinctive lantern, w/ cone, small cylinder, capping cone. [LCP]

Minutes of the Acting Committee, Pa. Prison Society, v.5, 1861-67, HSP, p. 59, 16 May 1861, "The library has been removed to the upper story of the Rotunda, handsome fixtures have been put up, and now there is room for about 3000 volumes."

BPC19, Jan 1889. library 2d floor of center w/7968 vols;

PPL, 7 Jan 1892. 2d story of central octagon has 8000 vol. library;
AR63, 1893. center bldg has apothecary shop, library on 2d, lantern & lookout above;

Warden Cassidy on Prisons and Convicts, (Phila., 1897), [at UP, early version?] has photos of library and printing; library (w/ model), center.

AR75, Jan 1905, photo of center; new floor laid at center;

AR1924. guard in central tower also has Krag repeating rifle; steel key box w/all keys replaced old one w/ glass doors at centre; steel box for electric switch for lights in yard;

EB, 9 Nov 1924, photo at TUA, close up of central tower, w/ warning siren, lights

AR, Jan 1925, photo library on 2nd.

Reconstruction plans for center tower, 1 June 1950, working drawings Jack S. Steele Co., architects and engineers, for Comm of Pa, Dept of Properties and Supplies, project no. 881, drawing A-3, revised 29 July 1952, shows section, south elevation, 2 details, photocopy at MTA. Approved by Phila Art Commission, 2 June 1950. also drawing A-1, plan of ground floor of center, 2d floor has writer's room, record vault, and toilet. many others at PHC, prelims dated 23 Feb 1950.

Fullmer xerox of 1951 photos of old and new center towers.
iron framework for construction of new, new one completed.

EB, 27 May 1952, photo at TUA, #4: state seal at entrance, painted by convicts. guard coming down new steel stair blt by convicts;

EB, 8 June 1952. wooden central watch tower was in dangerous condition; a new metal watchtower replaces former wooden firetrap; has four floodlights, swiveling spotlight operated from inside;

HB interview [at ESP Feb 1945-Oct 1952]. reconstruction of original center tower, judged fire hazard. extremely well built. described. no steel, nails, all mortised and tenoned, dovetailed, pegged of solid oak. Library was moved from center to B2 alley.

EB, 4 June 1953. re resign of Frank Warner, ttee since 1947, chairman, mentions that roof over hospital ward had caved in during his term, central tower declared unsafe, but Warber and warden Connie Burke pushed through \$300,000 renov using prison labor.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/6 Eastern Echo, vol. 1, no. 1, Jan 1967: mention of band room on B7; B7 handball court

--B8,9

BPC7, Feb 1877. pp25, 106. approp of 135K asked for two addtl wings, capacity of 100 each.

HEB, 201. approp \$55k 18 Apr 1877, \$29,250 18 May 1878, for bldg B8,B9,B10=130 new cells, plus 20 added to B3. occ 1879; makes 730 cells. middle pen'ty added by legis of 12 June 1878.

BPC8, Jan 1878. pp15, 132. cell block w/ addtl 50 cells blt during present season, @ less than \$650 per cell. want \$29,675 to build 45 more this coming season. but will still need more room. 580 old cells. 50 new ones blt, =630. no of prisoners =1040. ESP given 55k to construct cells.

AR48, March 1878: accommodation for only 580, overcrowding demonstrating evils of congregation; last session appropriation for 100 new cells, begun immediately, ready in a few weeks; of superior sort; work on 100 new cells began last May, with 1 master mechanic, but after foundation built, 6 more skilled mechanics needed; outside labor completed Dec 1877, 1 block of 50 now complete, other will be ready in spring; iron doors, gas fitting done by inmates; day labor pay;

AR49, March 1879: when warm weather comes there will be 730 cells; B8,B9 each 300 ft long, 15' high. 10' corridor, 25 cells on ea side, ea. 8x18', 12' high; cost \$52,000; each cell has special ventilation, 2 skylights 5.5 x 4'; pipes, 120 gas burners; 4" soil pipe, 600 supfcl ft of lighting surfaces in corridors; B8,B9 now fully occupied, 102 addtl cells, but 300 cells still have 2 or more; 1087 in;

newsp, c. 1878, Westcott 2:246: new wing at ESP opened yesterday, 200 convicts in 100 new cells. total now 680 cells. during coming summer 50 more cells will be erected. "when they are completed the inspectors will be enabled to carry out the separate and solitary system, except in cases where no serious results will follow the placing of two convicts in a single cell.

PSA, RG15, slot 5-0737, folder 4/10: cuttings, 1884-86, w/ index, p39 acct of ESP, Sunday Transcript, 17 July 1881: "you walk up an alleyway a short distance then the entrance is gained to the prison by passing along the wing recently built. You pass offices and cells until finally the centre is reached, and as you stand upon the iron heater the corridors shoot out from each side ...Two of the new corridors shoot off lower down, but a view of these is had by two-looking glasses arranged at the end."

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897). 51 cells in B8 [count=51]. says 51 cells in B9 [49 by count]. illegible inscriptions in triangular rooms at N at junctions of B8 and B9 with main corridor.

Cassidy, 1897, 27+24=51 cells in 8; 26+23=49, =100. photos hosiery knitting in B8, yarn hse in trapezoid off end; shoemaking in B9 in trapezoid off ssd end.

PSA, RG15, slot 5-0737, folder 4/10: cuttings, 1884-86, w/ index, p150 Lancaster Intellegencer, 17 Apr 1886: after second wicket, colorful garden; Vaux's invention the mirrors for B8.

Hsp, plans c. 1900, bath at right-hand end of B8. 1st angle cells = stores, office. total 50+49 of 6 types.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/5: 5 pp. George M. Snyder, comp., typescript of excerpts from overseers log, 1900-10:

22 Apr 1904: punishment in B8 (for epileptic fits)

HB interview [at ESP Feb 1945-Oct 1952]. B7 all white, B8-9 basically white--more or less the trustee areas.

Brierly interview, ESPTF: later on these for prerelease were housed in B8 and B9.

Richard Parcell interview, [guard 1947-1969]. B8 at ESP turned into a pre-release ctr. prob 6 months there. lessen his resistance to authority.

--B8-10

BPC, Jan 1879. p9 last two sessions of legis increased accoms; 152 cells added, raising no to 732, but now 1010 convicts. "inadequate for a rigid observance of the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline." more relief will come from a third pen, now authorized. p20 2 blocks w/ 100 cells blt last year. this year one w/ 32. and an extension with 20. one of these for females. almost all work done by inmates. their work was expected to be just stonework, but most done by them. more spacious, better lighted and ventilated.

BPC11, Jan 1881. pp9-12, 224, 254, 401. p2 no of cells at ESP rises from 580 to 732. p11. all 3 new corridors plus extension of B3 finished, = 152 addtl cells. enlarged cells, now 20' deep, 2 skylights.

Warden Cassidy on Prisons and Convicts, (Phila., 1894), [at UP, early version?] has photos of int B2+10, 68 rooms; B9, 50 rms;

AR82, 1912. sanitary plumbing installed on B8,B10,

MMBT, 14 March 1940: tunnels under B9, B10

Sanborn Atlas, 1917 corrected to 1947: shows triangular fill betw B8 and B9. shows shoe shop fill betw B1 and B10. odd triangular shop still at end of B8.

--B10

AR49, 1879. B10 250' long, 10' wide, 15' high, 31 cells. 8x18x12'; ventilated skylights 5.5 x 4'; 300 sq ft of lighting surface in corridor; now in course of constr, approv by Act of 18 May 1878; drawings, plans, designs, by Mr Cassidy; to be ready by 1 June 1879; prisoners employed on new bldgs, showing evils of congregate system;

AR50, Jan 1880: improvements, 3 new corridors completed, B8-10,, and extension of B3 completed on most improved model; cells larger, 8x20' x 14' high; 2 skylights; "intended to stimulate his moral character, by cleanliness and order, and to afford a freedom from many annoying and irritating causes which are injurious, when existing as incident to the treatment enforced on convicts"; stats on pipes;

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897). B10 listed as 30 cells [31 by count].

Cassidy, 1897, 16+15=31 cells

Hsp, plans, c. 1900, total 31 spaces of 4 types.

WPA plan, c. 1936? shows appendage on nesd, west of B13, as "rags."

Brierly interview, ESPTF: B10 and B11 were white before desegregation.

WDJ, 1 May 1961: discussion of possibility of using B10 for housing for EDCC.

--B11

AR65, Feb 1895: 1411 prisoners, too many, but can't decline to receive; p21 need to build a corridor of 35 rooms in order to moderate conditions; an emergency fund has been created by economies here, and invested, since state legislature now meeting only every other year; p22 May 1894 decision to build new block, B11, between B2 and B3; plan by Warden Cassidy and overseer Wm H Johnson, perfected 1 June, begun, work by prisoners; 1st: remove two small buildings--stable and blacksmith shop; reconstructed elsewhere; B11 completed Dec 1894; most expensive part boiler house for heating; 35 rooms, 8x16', 12' high, all work by prisoners; cost \$200 less per room than others; full itemized account given;

BPC25, Jan 1895. p10. new block of cells completed during year, blt entirely by residents. p143ff, stats, no major approp. at present 725 cells. new block of 35 cells nearly finished, will make total 760. 1333 prisoners, will still be overcrowded.

Hsp, plans c. 1900-08, shows B11, 34 spaces of 4 types.

Brierly interview, ESPTF: B10 and B11 were white before desegregation.

WDJ, 12 Apr 1958. B11 part of EDCC housing unit.

--B12

Hsp plans c. 1900-08 outline B12 in between B6 and B7.

HEB,203-04: 1908-11, B12 constructed, concrete and steel, built by prison labor; 120 rms, 3 stories, 40 per, no yards; except for Holmesburg, finest example of outside cell construction; capacity reaches 885 cells (1406 prisoners 1/1/11);

AR80, 1910. new corridor underway providing employment for the idle, [B12], more inmate accommodations;

BPC40 for 1909 (1910). new bldg in course of erection to relieve congestion. state grant for 1909 includes appropos: 120k for 120 new cells;

AR81 (1911) for 1910: additional bldg provided for by appropriation nearing completion; plumbing, steamfitting, & electric under experts, training the inmates; during 1910 good progress on new wing with 120 cells of reinforced concrete, to be completed by 1 Apr 1911;

BPC42, for 1911 (1912). new modern concrete of cells put up within last year. expenditures by act of 13 May 1909: \$11628 for new wing;

AR82 (1912) for 1911: during year new additional bldg, with 120 cells, authorized by legislature, now completed and occupied; only prison labor employed [?]; returned \$7302 unexpended for \$60,000 approp [!]; photos of ext of "new block," int.

HB interview [at ESP Feb 1945-Oct 1952]. B12 strictly white.

Brierly interview, ESPTF: after B was warden, inmates in B12 all worked for corrections industries.

--B13

WDJ, 1 May 1926, mention of solitary in B13.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80
undated clipping, "Dark Cells Taboo at Eastern Prison," ca. 1930-35. H M Goddard, vp Bd of Trustees. no more solitary confinement in dark dungeon, now light, airy sep bldg for misconduct.

Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1933), pp823- 40: visited 9-11 March 1931. 10 dark, poorly ventilated solitary cells in sep bldg w/ bath at one end;

WPA plan, c. 1936? shows as thin wing attached to ne sd of B10.

EvLgr, 1 Sept 1938. convicts tearing down steam pipes in gloomy stone solitary block. huge feed pipes in cellar being changed to take commercial steam vs. steam generated on site. plans made 3 mos earlier. charge, investigation that ESP had "roasters" to punish prisoners, as at Holmesburg,

rebutted by warden smith. investigators find no evidence of heat punishment. cells will be given orifices, thermostats to regulate heat. Holmesburg Klondike made into ovens thru 5 lbs pressure of steam. ESP never more than 2 lbs. only captain at ESP, not guards, can put men in solitary. prison dr must visit guys in solitary 3 times per day. guards must visit every hour. dr can remove man from solitary. ESP's solitary= low bldg, ten cells 4' x 8' x 8', + shower. iron bed, 1' dia ventilating hole, no lights. 2'x3' radiator. running water in ea cell. only 1 man in ESP solitary in Aug., 24 hrs, then into one of 2 segregation wards, no yard-out, no dining in hall, ind exercise instead. can last a year.

HB interview [at ESP Feb 1945-Oct 1952]. B13 was Klondike or isolation, no lights.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

Oven cells barred Aug 1953, PI; hot box cells closed, underground, disc by Sam dash; little light, bad ventilatn, hot; pop normally 6-8; visit by Ag, confirms findings of governors' "Devers report,"; criticism of solitary block (B13); plans for change;

PI, EB, 27 Aug 1953; PI, 30 Aug 1953. eliminate solitary confinement cells, says State Penal Investigating Committee;

WDJ, 17 June 1959: Prasse and Taylor visit B15, B13, dental labs; they order B13 closed immediately.

Brierly interview, ESPTF: B13 was the hole, ten cells for max sec. B15 built to take place of B13. B13 was hole, or Klondike--10 cells in darkness most of time. punishment there could be up to 30 days, never longer in his recollection.

MTA 1993 plans show as 11 cells and corridor.

--B14

[1925] Paul W. Garrett and Austin H. MacCormick, eds., Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1929), pp836- 43: in 1925 B14 built w/ 117 cells, 7x11' x 8.5' high, built to meet emergency shortage.

MMBT, 18 Feb 1926: separate gallery set aside for boys under 21

AR1926, 3 tiers, reinforced concrete, photo under construction. (int complete, AR1927, built in 11 mos, accommodating 240 persons.) during year construction of new 3 story cell blocks to house 240, designed & erected entirely by inmates; this block will permit segregation of those under 21, mostly 1st offenders; Apr 1926, B of Tites approves erection of 3 story cellblock w/ 112 double cells; foundation work in May 1926, should be ready on 1 Jan 1927; all work, including drawing plans, done by inmates. working under supervision of chief mechanic, John Gillespie;

HEB,203-04: 1926. B14, new three-story wing of Pa type opened for occupation, designed for 240 convicts.

PIng, 17 Aug 1926. about to set the pace floor humane treatment of 1st offenders. new wing nearing completion, meant for all under 21. 1 prisoner per cell, window, skylight. to be under care of Big Brothers. concrete and stone throughout. tunnel-proof. "Its architect and engineer is a Harvard graduate, who was convicted of passing forged checks." Every one in wing will get work.

AR1927. B14, new 3 story cell block for 240 men completed Apr 1927, cost \$56,324.41; allows segregation of younger prisoners; blt entirely by prison labor;

Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1933), pp823- 40: visited 9-11 March 1931. windows of B14 too small for proper ventilation;

HB interview [at ESP Feb 1945-Oct 1952]. B14 top level black, other 2 were basically white. whole thing went to pot when they started "this integration bit." B14 was quarantine. when entered walked into "batallion" office, then over to B14, 1st gallery. threw one of the "clunks" [gays] in with him, to see if you "going under" with him. gays were in gen'l population, not segregated. bottom of B14 has some old cells, doors had been welded shut. after a riot, early to mid 30s, a warden (Smith or predecessor) stuffed rioters in there, broke pipes, and steamed them to death.

MTA plan, 1993: shows 39 cells on 1st, 39 on 2nd; a third also.

Brierly interview, ESPTF: B14 held newly arrived.

--B15

WDJ, 22 Apr 1958: 3 men on loan from Engineering Dept, Pa Industrial School, to help on construction of B15. they will be lodged in administration building.

WDJ, 31 March 1959: GSA inspects B15 (opens 27 Apr 1959; used for segregation).

Brierly interview, ESPTF: men w/ death sentence kept in B15. one would be janitor for a month. two corridors, safety corridor and inmates corridor. B always took inmates corridor. B15 built to take place of B13.

Richard Parcell interview, [guard 1947-1969]. rioters put in new B15, new max sec. get things normal quickly. 1961

WDJ, 1 Oct 1959, 1 May 1961, capital cases being held on B1 and B15.

PI, 10 Jan 1961. B15: center section is max sec block, has 34 cells set off from others by cage. only 11/34 occupied.

Progress Report, ECDCC and SCIPHA, 1 Oct 1968,
B15, maximum security and punitive segregation, will be closed;

MTA plan, 1993, shows 17 cells ground floor.

--FRONT WEDGE

Demetz, 1837, [k] pump at left of approach pathway.

PSA, RG15, slot 5-0737, folder 4/10: cuttings, 1884-86, w/ index, p39 acct of ESP, Sunday Transcript, 17 July 1881: "you walk up an alleyway a short distance then the entrance is gained to the prison by passing along the wing recently built. You pass offices and cells until finally the centre is reached, and as you stand upon the iron heater the corridors shoot out from each side ...Two of the new corridors shoot off lower down, but a view of these is had by two-looking glasses arranged at the end."

PSA, RG15, slot 5-0737, folder 4/10: cuttings, 1884-86, w/ index, p150 Lancaster Intellegencer, 17 Apr 1886: after second wicket, colorful garden; Vaux's invention the mirrors for B8.

AR76, 1906. sidewalk from main gate relaid in cement;

WDJ, 26 Mar 1907: drive from Fairmount Ave through entrance paved w/ Belgian block.

PI, 15 Feb 1940, aerial view shows front V (8v9) empty.

WDJ, 31 Oct 1940: 12-19 Oct, lawns dug up; 14 Oct, plans approved by DoW, Hbg; 26 Oct, excavation begins.

WDJ, 30 Nov 1940: fndtns surveyed by maintenance engr Charles Day; concrete foundations poured; stone walls begun;

WDJ, 31 Dec 1940: foundations for steel cols along B8 and 9; center cols. all work by inmate labor under supervision of 4 officers, incl Day.

WDJ, 31 Jan 41: excavation for plumbing for p & b offices; b side has showers and dark rm; stones from old boiler rm site used; prisoners cut stones and work on walls;

WDJ, 31 March 41: tile recd for p & b offices, 4-5 March; absence of steel curtails work for month.

WDJ, 30 Apr 1941: summary of progress on new parole and Bertillon offices: 1 Apr, recd doors and windows; 1 side paole, 1 B.; 18 Apr walls of B. finished; roof awaits arrival of steel; steel recd from Graterford for corridor roof;

WDJ, 30 June 41: started pouring concrete roofs.

WDJ, 31 Oct 1941: plastering photo finish and photo rooms; marble slabs for corridor walls, steel parts recd from Graterford; main record rm in back of parole off;

WDJ, 30 Nov 41: work on corridors, painting. sink taken from darkroom of old bertillon rm, moved to new bldg.

WDJ, 31 Dec 1941: tel lines in, parole equip in, B. equip in, all complete 9 Dec.

Sanborn Atlas, 1917 corrected to 1947: shows triangular fill betw B8 and B9.

--GEN YARD

Report of William Crawford, Esq., on the Penitentiaries of the United States (London, 1835). visit completed by opening letter, Aug 1834, [Teeters & Shearer place visits in 1833.] deviations from cell confinement: blacksmiths, carpenters etc work locked up separately outside cells in small shops, or in association w/ outside artificer. each block is also described as containing 4 workshops.

AR1924. 4 handball courts provided in corners by laying concrete pavements; basketball cage provided; baseball, football; boxing,

PhRec. 8 Feb 1934. An engineering expert has submitted 3 plans that provide for additional yard space.

EB, 8 June 1952. huge powerful floodlights for yard, light standards like those on Chestnut St now encircle yard;

WDJ, 16 Sept 1959: new Macadamized road B1 tower to B3 tower just installed by Pa Highway Dept.

--1v2

--2v3

BPC25, Jan 1895. "a new stable and blacksmith shop have also been built during the year by convict labor; the ground of which the former buildings stood being now occupied by the new block." [B11]

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897). hothouse in 2v3, parallel to B3, also tripartite bldg N of end B2, S rm id'd as blacksmith shop, N end as stable.

Cassidy 1897, shows rect structure w/ 3 compartments "blacksmith shop," no label, then "stable" inscribed on spaces; this runs N from near end of B2. also one farther in, single rect, parallel and near B3. stable and blacksmith shop in 2v3 cited as moved for B11.

AR, Jan 1905, photo of consumptive yard, w four arched openings in place of yards, pre offset; new hospital w/ hipped skylight (also AR, Jan 1925). hospital yard drained and paved; windows enlarged; unprotected steam pipes covered;

HEB, 201. new hosp, boiler and engine hse erected 1901. storehse 1905; shop bldg 1907, emergency hosp 1908.

AR78, 1908. now erecting stone hospital for contagious diseases; new isolation ward for contagious in course of construction;

AR, Jan 1908, emergency hosp ext, 1908 cornerstone, 1 sty rect, approx 20x50'. [?]

AR79, 1909. contagious hospital completed;

BPC41 for 1910 (1911). the hosp building of stone a model of its kind. notes isolation infirmary for consumptives.

[Dec. 1927] Paul W. Garrett and Austin H. MacCormick, eds., Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1929), pp836- 43: visited 12-13 Dec 1927; 10-bed isolation hospital in yard available when necessary;

WPA plan, June 1936. emergency hospital betw B2 and B11, running E-W.

MMBT, 11 Feb 1937: permission to demo old emergency hospital, use material for construction of new gates

--3v4

Hexamer & Locher, atlas, v. 7 1860 updated to 1871, shows greenhouse running east from near end of B4.

VxB, 1872, photo, shows wooden building 6 upper windows wide, running east from about 50' east of end of B4.

VxB,64-: description 1872. Carpenter shop (and wood storage) betw B3&4, 50x25', 2 stys, can become hosp for contagious diseases in a few hrs. upper sty 12' high.

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897).

AR63, 1893. between B3 and B4 is carpenters' shop that can be turned into hosp for contagious disease in a few hours;

Warden Cassidy on Prisons and Convicts, (Phila., 1897), has photo of int electric light plant;

Cassidy, 1897, shows rect Carpenters' Shop?, e of end of B4.

Cassidy, 1897, photo of electric light plant. (by 1900 in 3v4)

Hsp, plans c. 1900, shows electric light plant deep in V, engine, boiler & dynamo rm, light and heat plant; =rectangle sited radially, w/ major stack to W. to E of end is blacksmith's shop, parallel to B3. running E of end of B4 is small rect Plumbers' shop, then carpenters' shop. footprint of projected e-w rect w/ large chimneys at ea end.

HEB, 201. new hosp, boiler and engine hse erected 1901. storehse 1905; shop bldg 1907, emergency hosp 1908.

MMBI, 5 Jan 1901: Morris & Vaux's 10-page report on renovating the tunnels under B3, B10, and others, building a new boiler house.

Philadelphia Real Estate Record & Builders' Guide, 20 Feb 1901 (via biographical files, Athenaeum of Phila): Morris & Vaux, architects, plans of stack chimney. [vol 16, no. 8, p. 117]

AR72, 1902. during 1901 new boiler house and engine room completed, new stack for it; new boilers and settings put on with pipes to center and corridors to connect with old heating system of cells, until we find funds to renew pipes in cells; new boiler betw B3 and B4, 74x75', nest of 5 boilers installed; providing heat and light for entire plant from here;

AR73, Jan 1903: 1900-01 appopr. of \$35,900 includes 5k for boilerhouse; before, they were located in various portions of the buildings.

BPC33, Jan 1903. \$750 for alt of present boiler hse to cells. \$2500 for new engine and boiler hse. expenditures 1901 incl: \$3949 for stack.

AR74, Jan 1904: by 1 July 1903, former site of steam & electric plant altered into a complete and modern hospital; 1902-03 appopr. applied to heating plant and "Webster low- pressure exhaust" system, expended somewhat more than allowed; also lighting plant completed; during prev year got well- heated and lighted hospital with bacteriological and clinical lab;

AR75. Jan 1905, photo int of engine rm;

BPC36, Jan 1906, for 1905. approps for 1905: \$3500 for carpenter, blacksmith, and pipe shop;

AR76, 1906. putting up a building for wood and iron work, stone, blt by convicts [here or 5v6?], and a laundry;

WDJ, 9 Sept 1907: new building opens for blacksmith, machine, plumbing, box, carpenters, and paint shops.

AR77, 1907. now erecting another stone building for iron and woodworking mechanics, better shop facilities; removing old and unsightly shops, grounds in better condition for policing, observation; new carpentry, blacksmith, and pipe shop being erected;

AR78 (1908) for 1907: another year of great improvement in fabric; new stone bldg for iron and woodworking, and for repair dept, blt entirely by prison labor; new bldgs erected for: machine shop, carpenters shop, blacksmith shop, plumbers shop, tin shop, stocking press room,

AR, Jan 1909, photo of new shop bldg, ext w great stack in background. (concave corbels)

AR79, 1909. shops for inside work, completed;

AR90, 1920. "Improvements being made ... in installation of new boiler in the engine room, which was much needed, and the general overhauling of the heating system.

AR1924. engine room & 3 engines repaired and repainted;

AR1926. \$5000 for power plant improvements during the year;

AR1929, for year ending 31 May 1929: boiler room revamped, more efficient;

WPA plan, 1936. power hse attached to rear of machine shop, situated radially.

PI, 15 Feb 1940, aerial view shows 3v4 full, front V (8v9) empty.

EB, 7 Feb 1942. blackout preparations. patriotic prisoners. w/ photo of 3v4.

EB, 8 June 1952, photo at TUA#5, shows roof of B3 from center, vg view of power hse in 3v4: sw face has round arched entry, narrower rect windows to ea side, pointed window in gable; hipped lantern astride radial ridge; caption: this and industrial bldg behind to be demo'd to make ball field.

1954 aerial view, shows projection from nwsd B3 near end.

[1952] Venturi Scott Brown Associates, Historic Recordation of the Administration Building, Eastern State Penitentiary, and the Feasibility Study and Design for its Rehabilitation, Volume I: Report, June 27, 1994, pt. 2, "Building History." Power house between blocks 3 and 4 abandoned in 1952, when the prison began to purchase electricity from Philadelphia Electric Co. A new substation was placed on the site of the old Bertillon building, which was possibly rebuilt.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

unid, 4 Dec 1952: inmates to build chapel, hall, using materials from 2 demo'd structures; original plans called for outside contractors; 2 structures to be demo'd: power house and maintenance shop; new structure to be on same site; will leave room for recr field;

aerial view c. 1958, PCoalition files, shows power hse gone, industrial bldg still there.

PI, 3 Mar 1961. photo shows 3v4 cleared.

--4v5

MMBI, 31 Dec 1834,

new water measures accomplished: 30' in pipe stops water in 3 old blocks, then water flows, can now turn on heat in them.

WDJ, 31 Oct 63: bricklayers completed their work on the reservoir this afternoon.

AR35, 1864: appropriations last year included \$3000 for securing supply of fresh water; then discovered that changes in the kitchen (demolished) and bakehouse (nearly demo) contiguous to the old reservoir required, build a new fireproof stone kitchen and bakehouse, and largest reservoir in any bldg in state, w/ 10 days supply of water; 41'8" dia, 24' deep, 250,000 gallons; conducted under a civil engineer of known ability who died suddenly; valuable improvements completed last year, new kitchen, bakery, engine and boiler room, reservoir for water from Spring Garden WW, does away with old decaying tanks and steam engine (still available when SG WW fails?);

VxB, 1872, photo, shows wooden cupola over round part of keyhole complex, chimney at left front corner, larger chimney in front of right corner.

VxB,64-: description 1872. Grist Mill over Cook house & boiler room; engine for mill 10hp, erected 1834, was for pumping water from large well into reservoir, still does so when needed.

Adjng reservoir is kitchen, bakehouse, flour mill, 14' dia. well between reservoir & kitchen, pumped by steam when city water too low. heat from steam boilers at end of corridors. extra steam used for prisoners' bathhouse, & to heat center bldg and library.

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897). 4v5 has round reservoir, grist mill, bakehse, and round cistern. boiler house at end of B5 [68 cells by count].

PSA, RG15, slot 5-0737, folder 4/10: cuttings, 1884-86, w/ index, p150 Lancaster Intellegencer, 17 Apr 1886: reservoir there--Vaux & Cassidy built it years ago for \$9k, while architects and engineers were deciding why it could be done for \$30k; never leaked; flour mill;

BPC18, Jan 1888 p xxiv 4v5 reservoir 41' dia, 25' deep.

Cassidy, 1897 ed. photos of bakery; bake ovens; grist mill int; ext grist mill and bake house w/x anchors;

Cassidy, 1897, shows keyhole bldg extended toward center, over smaller cistern, then narrower nub, annex from outer rect toward NE. photo of grist mill and bake hse, w/ cross braces.

Hsp, plans c. 1900, inboard from big circle (reservoir) come storerm, then engine rm (grist mill upstairs on another sheet), then bakehse w/ ovens (inner nub is oven). appendage to NE is cook hse, then boiler. stacks at E of inner nub and nw of boiler; wc space runs E to joint w/ B4. footprint of new squat T for outer end.

HEB, 201. new hosp, boiler and engine hse erected 1901. storehse 1905; shop bldg 1907, emergency hosp 1908.

AoA,109: 1903. \$10,000 appropriated for addition to cookhouse and mill;

AR74, 1904. now working on cookhouse & central storehouse to be completed this summer, on a further \$10k;

AR75, Jan 1905: new warehouse for protection of goods; completion of new storehouse in July; photos of ext "new store rm," int new kitchen. large meat refrig completed this summer, allows 10 days supply of meat rather than daily resupply. main kitchen remodeled, old flour mill abandoned, cheaper to buy it; convenient to storehouse and refrig;

BPC34, Jan 1905. 1903 approps: \$5000 for addn to cook house;

BPC36, Jan 1906, for 1905. 1904 recpts: incl \$1200 for B1 cell doors; \$450 for B3 doors; \$10,000 for addtns to cookhouse and mill. spent 6769 for same

AR77, 1907. new roof on cook house;

BPC41 for 1910 (1911).new bake oven and ice machine installed.

AR80 (1910) for 1909: legislation has met urgent need, new ovens for improved bread. bake house entirely remodeled with two new ovens;

AR1924. 2 large bake ovens, now useless torn down & rebuilt; new sanitary brick floor in main Kitchen, whole K painted; store room for perishables and bread built;

MMBI, 9 Sept. 1924: erection of a new roof spanning between blocks 4 and 5 and the southern end of the kitchen building, sheltering the kitchen counters and entrances into the two dining halls.

Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1933), pp823- 40: visited 9-11 March 1931. kitchen has 8 coal ranges, 6 steam kettles, inadequate refrigerator (new one blt by 1933), and vegetable peeler; equipment old & inadequate; no dishwashing facilities-inmates wash their own in their cells; hot water issued to cells 3 times per day for this; bakeshop w/ dough mixer and two ovens; green vegetables used infrequently;

Biennial Report, 1930 to 31 May 1932. pop 1 June 1930: construction of an ice-box now underway at ESP

PhRec. 8 Feb 1934. extensive improvements being made to mess hall and kitchen.

Department of Welfare, Prison Report, 1931-34. kitchen & cafeteria completely remodeled;

--5v6

MMBI, 4 June 1831: remove present blacksmith shop, erect new one.

MMBI, Bldg Comm report, 6 Aug. 1831: new smith shop replaced old one in way of W cellblock.

Demetz, 1837, [X] frame forge building.

WDJ, 6 Feb 1861: dryhouse fire [5v6?]; inadequate head of water for hose from movable engine; attached to steam pump at millhouse, better. engineer Mr Rodgers. \$300 damage.

AR33, 1862: new building erected summer 1861 "embracing a wash house, drying room, etc. to replaced those destroyed by fire in Jan 1861; [5v6?]

AR63, 1893. between B5 and B6 drying rm 25x30, boiler 25x30, and washroom 25x25;

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897). tripartite wash house N of end of B6 in 5v6.

BPC18, Jan 1888. [5v6] has washrm 25x25, drying rm 25x30, 15' high. boiler between 25x30x12, for clothing.

BPC19, Jan 1889. washhse described. washing done by a machine operated by 4 men turning cranks.

Cassidy, 1897, N-S, 3 compartment bldg, N of end of B6.

Hsp, plans c. 1900, long bldg running N of B6 end; rising center section identified as tin shop. grd sty=wash house. to N of that, parallel to ssd B5, is hot house or greenhouse. round fountain at inner part of V. footprint of L-shaped bldg immed N of B6.

AR76, 1906. putting up a building for wood and iron work, stone, blt by convicts [here or 3v4?], and a laundry; new industrial bldg now in course of erection; photo of Industrial building. (convex corbels, prom end chimneys); new industrial bldg nearing completion;

AR77, Jan 1907: added new stone Industrial Building [photo], blt by prisoners, to house goods and operate various portions of mfg departments; Industrial Bldg practically completed, enables better comfort, oversight at work; new stocking press in industrial bldg; plumbing shop there temporarily until new shop bldg completed;

HEB, 201. new hosp, boiler and engine hse erected 1901. storehse 1905; shop bldg 1907, emergency hosp 1908.

AR85, 1915. storage room of Industrial building fitted up, in service as chapel; 5 Apr 1914: "the prisoners were for the first time in the history of the Institution allowed outside their cells for the purpose of religious worship";

WDJ, 1 Oct 1916: A Catholic mass was celebrated in chapel [5v6] in October 1916, possibly a routine event.

AR87, 1917. the large store room of the Industrial Building has been fitted up as a Chapel and assembly room for various churches, entertainments, and lectures;

AR, Jan 1925, photo int of chapel.

AR1926. May 1926--concrete floors in laundry and modern machinery installed;

WDJ, 1 May 1927, Catholic services were held in the chapel at 9am on Sundays, followed by Episcopal services at 10am; non-sectarian services were held in the corridor, as much earlier, this at the intersection of blocks 2, 10, and 11.

PIng, 27 Nov 1927. movies held in space that served as chapel on Sunday, gymnasium during week.

Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1933), pp823- 40: visited 9-11 March 1931. fire escape for chapel needed;

--6v7

Demetz, 1837, [Y] = frame woodworking shop.

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897).

BPC25, Jan 1895. "a new stable and blacksmith shop have also been built during the year by convict labor; the ground of which the former buildings stood being now occupied by the new block."

Hsp, plans c. 1900, another rect hot hse parallel and near ssd end of B6. small double rect structure and another, scales, just sw of its end. stable and carriage hse close to end of B7, N of it and running perp to it.

BPC43, for 1912 (1914). A new concrete stable has been built by the inmates

BPC44 (1914), for 1913. p108, 1913-14 approps: \$2572 reimb treasurer for expense of new stable.

AR, Jan 1912, photo ext new garage or stable. new stable blt to replace old dilapidated one;

BPC44 (1914), for 1913. p108, 1913-14 approps: \$2572 reimb treasurer for expense of new stable.

BPC45 (1915) for 1914. approp to reimp for genl repairs in excess of 1911 approp; \$2572 for funds expended for erection of a new stable;

AR1924. addition to garage for auto mechanic workshop, also room for 3-ton truck;

AR1926. July 1925 wooden addn to garage to handle outside cars brought in for repair, painting;

WPA plan, c. 1936? shows small structure just N trapezoidal offset in nwsd B7, s of B12.

Sanborn Atlas, 1917 corrected to 1947: frame garage in from rect garage gone.

--9v1

Cassidy's plan, c. 1885?, in Warden Cassidy on Prisons (Phila., 1897). inscriptions identify bullet shaped office, adj vault in 9v1.

Warden Cassidy on Prisons and Convicts, (Phila., 1897), [at UP, early version?] has photos him in off;

Cassidy, 1897, shows bullet-shaped off w/ 3 rms and annex to S of curve.

Hsp, plans c. 1900, shows apsed rm as warden's office, rear rm as clerk, w/ vault between. room beyond, attached to B1, is "writer's cell." 1st block boiler is rect radiating from center, near periphery.

BPC38, Jan 1908. state appropos for 2 yrs beginning 1 June 1907: \$1k for "refitting main office."

AR1924. bldg used formerly by Warden as residence entirely repainted, now administration building; incl: Board room for Board of Trustees, warden's office, and for secretary, deputy warden's office; parole officer, head bookkeeper, both with their assistants and clerks; all were formerly in a few small rooms on the ground floor of the main building and "were accessible and under the observation of all prisoners passing through he building"; telephone switchboard formerly operated by prisoner, in bookkeepers office in main building, now moved to basement of warden's hse w/ paid civilian operator;

WPA plan, June 1936 ("Plan showing city survey measurements adjusted to agree with United States standard." trusties in warden's off bullet. store, laundry, school on ssd yards,

--10v2

WPA plan, c. 1936? shows sm greenhouse just s of end of B2.

--GEN SYSTEMS

PSA, RG15, slot 6-1702, RBC 3 June 1823,

The manner of heating the ranges of cells has claimed the serious consideration of the architect & committee for some time past: several methods have presented themselves ... beside the one suggested by the architect" most offer difficulties which render it improper hastily to adopt either of them; should combine comfort & economy, prevent sound communicating betw cells; 1: flue under floor, upper surface cast iron plate as part of floor, heat driven from coal grates in passage; other by means of steam thru cast iron pipes. want \$20 to experiment. connect grate w/ iron pipes, how much coal needed; \$50 given for this; want to know because could effect level of cell floors; grate and pipes will be loaned;

AR1, Jan 1830: extracts from Warden's Report, 5 Dec 1829 (also in JSPa 40 (1829-30):471-72

"As the furnaces for warming the cells on the original plan have not yet been built, and the weather is too cool to do without fire, I purchased six small coal stoves, and had them fixed in the cells as soon, after the prisoners arrived, as I possibly could. These stoves keep the prisoners warm; but I find this mode of heating the cells troublesome, expensive, and dirty; and as additional stoves will be required with the increase of prisoners, I thought it advisable to make arrangements for an air heater or furnace; that will be sufficient to warm twenty cells;

G.W.S., A View of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, (Phila., 1830), for PSAMPP. 8pp pamphlet with perspective, plan.

heating is by hot air through flues to the cells, these from large cockle stoves.

MBC, 8 Dec 1830: iron pipes, Graff

AR2, Jan 1831: Warden notes no furnaces yet for heat, presently small coal stoves; furnaces wanted within two weeks;

MMBI, letter from S R Wood, 5 Feb 1831:

had 3" iron pipes laid from our gateway to the main, ready to attach in spring; have had "leaden pipes fixed to each cell, and from a temporary reservoir (which we fill by horse power), every prisoner has at his command as much water as he pleases." have spent considerable \$\$. prisoners complained about cold, but they are healthy.

MMBI, Warden's report 7 May 1831:

7 May pipes attached to main from Fairmount and Schuylkill water let on; but water low as reservoir too high. complaint from Thos Dunlop about smell from our privy pipes; resolves to let it out only after midnight.

MMBI, 11 June 1831: get horse suitable for working the mill for pumps.

MMBI, 6 Aug 1831:

water: now proved that Fairmount supply can't be depended upon; when F. reservoir is low it will not run into our reservoir under the center bldg, then we have to use the horse pumps. use a corner tower and horse as a reservoir, w/ bottom higher than highest cell.

MMBI, Bldg Comm report, 6 Aug. 1831: new cell design will "afford more ready access to the cell, more effectual ventilation, & much better light, beside reducing the cost and giving additional strength to some of its parts." best heating plan is hot air, BC agrees w/ archt and warden: divide passage under corridor, furnace at either end, then through openings under sills of cell doors;

MMBI, 10 Jan 1832: annual report of wa, ph, bc. ph on inadequate heating for some cells, need at least 60 degrees; until it is better, allow stoves in some cells.

MMBI, 5 May 1832: letter from F Graff that main to be cut off for 2 months, main needs to be relaid on ssd RR.

MMBI, 30 July 1832:

resolved that passage of new block be paved with Flagstones; that 1st story of cells to be erected be similar to those in North range; skylight ventilators good, should be introduced to all the cells.

MMBI, 5 Jan 1833: BC: enlarged cells of ground floor judicious, adopted; better skylights, w/ more efficient ventilation, was adopted in B1,2,3, with beneficial results. extra 3 feet in cells much better for looms. corridor doorway decided improvement. heating by hot air not yet completed, tested. water needs: well in yard, horse pump. can only get water to cleanse pipes from Fairmount. water in central reservoir contaminated by flushing, unfit for drinking; 1-2 hrs of horse daily supplies tanks on 2d story of center, sufficient for all prisoners, excellent water.

AR4, Jan 1833: warming to be by heated air, not yet tested;

MMBI, 1 Feb 1834:

annual report of BC: completed excavation and brickwork and masonry work for culvert around cells.

MMBI, 31 dec 1834,

BC: new water measures accomplished: 30' well 25' deep walled & arched; 34 x40' building next to it; furnace and boilers in arched basement, 6 hp steam engine, nearly finished, over it; water will be drawn from large well, forced into substantial masonry reservoir, 40 dia, 10' high. 76,000 gallons, for all lower cells, privies; over reservoir apt w/ 9 large cedar tanks or cisterns, to be filled by engine, supply 2d story. even though well used by horse power, well not exhausted. use extra engine power for mfg. this water stuff will cost about 8k;

Archts report: "A furnace Cellar room & shed was built & the furnace and other warming apparatus was prepared and fixed to each cell.

Demetz, 1837, [h]=openings to cesspools in all interbock spaces (1v2, 2v3, 3v4, 4v5, 5v6, 6v7). At first, hot air system. semivaults ameliorated, but not good. accident. Then iron pipes from 4-prt furnace at center, still cold at far end. add new pipes with pores at ends, but clogged after 2 years. now English pipes. explosion 2 years ago.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/1 [1838-40]:

calculation for heating pipes [1840?], NW, SW blocks, compared to "first plan"; comparison to quantity of pipe in old blocks, feet in proposed alts to all 7: 18,962 feet.

pipe order 1838, detailed from Morris, Tasker, & Morris, for hot water heating?

letter from M M Robinson, atty, New Orleans, to M L Bevan, an inspector ESP, 6 March 1840 re Perkins & his mode of warming, payment to him

response 16 Apr 40, saying communicate w/ state's aud general.

letter of David H Jenkins to SR Wood, 11 Nov 1838, remarks on heating apparatus, remark on unnecessary height of air vessel; filling apparatus w/ water, mention of boiler; considers position of pipes in wall; placement of furnace and boiler; free consultation.

AR10, 1839. alteration in hot water pipes made in one block last summer; effective, agreeable temperature. no communicating, as formerly, through crevice by side of pipe. this change will be made in other blocks also.

AR15, 1844. Dr. reports: need for regular bathing of whole body. dampness in spring and fall, condensation on walls. other defects of construction--dark, bad ventilation.

AR16, 1845. since last year suitable bathing compartments have been completed, for weekly warm baths; uses escaped steam, at 90 degrees; 10 separate cells receive prisoners, 15 minutes each; 40 bathed per hour; officers in front of grated doors of bathing cells;

AR16, 1845. important alteration last winter in old furnaces, formerly trouble due to occasional inefficiency, temperature improved, gratifying success; so much that some prisoners opened skylights for ventilation; old wood plank floors, damp, decayed, replaced by raised, solid and waterproof floors, allows hot water pipes to traverse at lowest part of cell, in trough, communicating by means of old flue with air, covered with perforated iron plates, into cell--= best kind of heating, ventilating system;

HEB, p201 from beginning sanitary appliances deplorably inadequate; Dr. Given's criticisms 1849, improvement by 1851. before 1851 never enough water to flush pipes more than twice per week.

AR21, 1850. Phys: mode of heating defective, in cold, insufficient heat; prisoners + bedding wet from condensed moisture; flooding of floors once per week leads to consumption; ventilation defective; yard doors closed 22 hrs per day; privy odors intolerably offensive; lime chloride, tight covers help, but cess pipes need washing more than once per day;

AR22, 1851. water from Spring Garden WW now ample (Fairmount WW wasn't elevated enough, had depended on well and reservoir), with well, sufficient to cleanse all blocks at all times; changes in ventilation planned to allow fresh air without change in temperature;

AR23, 1852: attach house to present steam engine for cooking and pumping; hygienic errors at date of erection not unusual; defective; improved by bath houses for bathing every two weeks or oftener; drying house for damp clothes; flannel underwear; better ventilation-- ventilation skylight were frequently nailed shut to keep prisoners from communicating; more emphasis on ventilation now, skylights, both wooden doors often open; need "vacuum, or mixed system," as at Blockley; defective heating system, despite Halloway's efforts, Nov 1850; prev limited water meant toilet flushing only 2 or 3 times weekly; seat covers imperfect; now w/ unlimited water, flush daily, better seat covers.

AR24, 1853: \$1900 for culvert, paid to commrs of Spring Garden, to take away waste water; developing neighborhood around prison reduced natural outlet;

AR25, 1854: culvert finished;

AR26, 1855: inspectors about to put in gas, cheaper vs. oil and candles, will cost less than \$1500;

AR27, March 1856: 10k repairs nearly complete; gas from gas works now in use for lighting;

WDJ, 3,4 Dec 56: difficulty pumping water to galleries; lower valve worn; piston rod stuffing box worn;

WDJ, 17 Dec. 56: new valve works well

WDJ, 10 Aug 57: bottom of a large water tank gave way into hot water tank below; causing overflow; bathing suspended until repair.

WDJ, 11 Aug 57: preparing new pipe in B6.

AR29, 1858. repairs and new pipes, hot water tubes;

WDJ, 6 Feb 1861: dryhouse fire; inadequate head of water for hose from movable engine; attached to steam pump at millhouse, better. engineer Mr Rodgers. \$300 damage.

WDJ, 13 Nov 1861: got steam heat in lower floor of B4, answers well.

AR33, 1862: want appropriation to erect gasworks here; cost \$5000, save 50% per year; successful experiment of heating cells B1,B2,B4 by steam instead of hot water, now 60-68 degrees even on coldest days; more manageable, more certain, more economical; want \$5k to put it in B5-7; need buildings for boilers; [anyway], all heating pipes in B5 and B6 gallery need renewal;

AR34, 1863: want to manufacture gas on the grounds, cost about \$3000; two heating experiments with steam in pipes, less than a ton of coal per day to heat 136 cells and 2 corridors; now proposed to heat remaining 2 corridors; alterations required in the reservoir--still too high to be reached by city water; repairs needed, water- tight chambers instead of wooden tanks; arrangement to heat B7 (largest) by steam instead of hot water last year went well, B5 and B6 remain to undergo this desirable change.

WDJ, 28 Oct 63: eel from reservoir stuck in pipe stops water in 3 old blocks, then water flows, can now turn on heat in them.

WDJ, 31 Oct 63: bricklayers completed their work on the reservoir this afternoon.

AR35, 1864. old pipes for hot water heat in B5 had small diameter, became encrusted over time; need funds to replace them with steam pipes;

AR37, 1866. improvements, per Act of 22 March 1865, \$10,190: new boiler house & boiler for warming B6, last to be so provided for; steam system more certain and economical than old hot water system (spent \$4,230);

VxB,64-: description 1872. steam for heating replaced hot water. 650 gas burners for light in cells.

BPC3, Jan 1873. 1871 legis appropriated \$2210 for introduction of gas.

newspap, 11 May 1877 in Westcott 1:100. "Eastern Penitentiary": cells warmed by hot air [?], food cooked by steam.

AR49, 1879. perfect ventilation of new cells B8,B9,B10, add to B3; regulates moisture without eliminating heat.

AR51, Jan 1881: p42 admirable ventilation in new structures; theory-establish "the direct relation of local currents of ground electricity to the better circulation of introduced air" [convection?];

Sunday Transcript, 17 July 1881: cells heated from steam from boliers at end of ea block, refuse steam to baths, center, library; reservoir w/ slate roof and ventilator;

2 yrs in ESP, Phila Press, 27 Sept 1885, w/ ills. "Two Years in Prison," by an ex-convict. at ESP 1883-85. every morning drains washed out, form speaking tube for all on block; chalked means big X on door, bread and water for 10 days; but food corked through pipe to punished prioner, using vinegar bottle; also, walls conduct well; telegraphy through pipes; other methods; angled mirrors for viewing out. secret cooking in cell on gas flame;

BPC18, Jan 1888. heat from boilers at ends of corridors; refuse steam for convict baths at end of B4.

BPC21, Jan 1891.introduction of electric light from dyunamos

AR60, Mar 1890: electric light in use nearly a year, much satisfaction; good amount of light vs gas;
AR61, 1891. arc and incandescent lights introduced last year; 1000 incand., 30 arc; savings;

Newspaper account, 7 Jan 1892. 4 dynamos, put up by prisoners; boiler connects to electric plant; reservoir of 300,000 gallons; 10 hp engine for pump, flour mill; all bathed once per week in 20 bath closets on ground floor; 20 minutes for each man, in tub; brought masked, in groups; 2 hrs ea day allows whole pop to bathe [ea week?];

BPC22, Jan 1892 airing of rooms; 'natural ventilation; drainage system flushed twice a day; bath hse men brought in masked once per week, tub w/ hot and cold water;

AR62, 1892. during past year gas lighting dispensed with, electric light only, 1 yr now, more light for less cost; will pay interest for amount spent on electric plant;

AR63, 1893. heat boilers at end of corridors; electric plant w/i enclosure;

Warden Cassidy on Prisons and Convicts, (Phila., 1897), [at UP, early version?] has photo of int electric light plant;

AoA,108. appropriations for fiscal 1900 and 1901. up to \$3,000 for repairs (approved at \$2,000); "for tunnels under the corridors," \$3,000; for engine and boiler house for cell department, \$10,000 (approved at \$5,000); \$8,000 (\$6,000) for engines, dynamos, connections, etc.; \$7,000 (\$5,000) for boilers and engines; \$2,000 for extra foundations for boilers and engines; \$3,000 for piping; \$2,000 to repair drainage system; \$1,400 for "belt line water system"; \$3,000 for water service connections; \$5,000 for revision of electric lighting system; \$1,500 for alteration of present boiler house to cells;

AR70, 1900. sewage situation excellent--daily flushing of soil pipes;

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/5: 5 pp. George M. Snyder, comp., typescript of excerpts from overseers log, 1900-10:

8 July, 9 Dec 1900: commenced to serve pump water due to bad conditon of Schuylkill water;

MMBI, 5 Jan 1901: 10-page architect's report on renovating tunnels under B3, B10, others, boiler house, by Morris & Vaux, architects.

AR71, Jan 1901: ESP now in much greater need of repairs than for some time past; want approp for new boiler hse & accessories w/ new boiler, engines, and dynamos, repairs of drainage, renewal of larger and more thorough water supply system, revision of electrical system, employing prison labor where possible; drinking water from city mains except when muddy or unfit, then from pumps onsite, excellent; sewer system fine, but when flushed sewer gas arises in cells--but no germs in it; prisoners use pipes to communicate during flushing; TB constantly appearing;

BPC32, Feb 1902. state grant for penitentiaries in 1901, 146k. engine and boiler hse \$2500. tunnels under corridors, \$1500; 3 k engines dynamos; 2.5 k boilers and settings; \$750 present boiler hse to cells; 500 for new roof, 700 for belt water line; 1500 for revision of electrical lighting system; expenses incl \$612 for electric light plant; 901 for warden's hse; \$1691 for B4 improvements; \$11,354 for boiler extension expended before 31 Dec 1900.

AR72, 1902. during 1901 new boiler house and engine room completed, new stack for it; new boilers and settings put on with pipes to center and corridors to connect with old heating system of cells, until we find funds to renew pipes in cells; new tunnels connecting with center under all corridors; drainage repairs completed; new water belt line laid; begun repointing of inside of outer wall by convicts; licensed engineer will take charge of engines, dynamos, and boilers, w/ assistant for nighttime; warden: new boiler betw B3 and B4, 74x75', nest of 5 boilers installed; providing heat and light for entire plant from here; excav under all corridors, passageways to all buildings; heating changes, underdraining, connections to sewers; 6 inch belt line around perimeter for water supply, 3 connections to city water;

MMBI, 3 Jan 1903: architect's letter on Dec 1902 completion of wiring for lights in cells and corridors throughout;

AR73, Jan 1903: 1900-01 approp. of \$35,900 is first in 29 years, last one was \$5600 in 1872; itemized: 5k for boilerhouse; before, they were located in various portions of the buildings; 3k for tunnels for pipe access; 6k for electrical plant--engine, dynamos, switches, etc; 5k new boilers, 2k fondtns for them; 3k pipes, pumps, fittings; 2k for drainage system repair; \$1400 for belt water line; 3k connect blocks and engine house with water line; 3k electrical light revisions, and \$1500 alt boiler hse to cells, latter two not yet finished; wanted next: storehouse, cold storage plant, enlargement of cook and bakehouse, new carpenter and blacksmith shop;

BPC33, Jan 1903. p124 \$750 for alt of present boiler hse to cells.no more than 5% mfg brushes, brooms, hollow-ware; no more than 10% any other goods manufactured in PA except mats and matting; no more than 20% in mats and matting. \$2500 for new engine and boiler hse. expenditures 1901 incl: \$1514 for belt water line;

AoA,109: 1903. \$2,000 appropriated for revision of electric light; \$15,000 appropriated for heating; \$1,650 for alteration to blocks.

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/5: 5 pp. George M. Snyder, comp., typescript of excerpts from overseers log, 1900-10:

22 Oct 1904: toilet paper for 1st time;

BPC34, Jan 1905. 1903 approps: \$7500 for steam heat; \$5000 for addn to cook house; \$1000 for addtl wiring.

BPC36, Jan 1906, for 1905. \$2500 for new drainage system; \$2350 for new sidewalks; \$500 for new iron bedsteads.

BPC38, Jan 1908. state appropos for 2 yrs beginning 1 June 1907: \$12k for new plumbing sys;

AR80, 1910. new drainage system nearly finished;

BPC40 for 1909 (1910). \$2250 for cold storage plant and water supply. \$2500 plumbing;

BPC42, for 1911 (1912). approps: \$3375 to complete and equip cold storage ice plant, cold water supply; \$2500 for sanitary plumbing. expenditures by act of 13 June 1911, \$7550 for cold storage plant

AR90, 1920. "Improvements being made ... in installation of new boiler in the engine room, which was much needed, and the general overhauling of the heating system. The sewage system installed some years ago has proven satisfactory.

AR1924. lights now connected to Phila Electric, in case ESP power plant down;

William B. Cox, F. L. Bixby, W. T. Root, eds., Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1933), pp823- 40: visited 9-11 March 1931. although nearly deprived of natural light, some cells without artificial light because electric plant cannot furnish enough electricity to operate industries and at same time light cells;

PSA, RG15, 5-0736, folder 2/17 clippings 1923-80

EB, 21 Jan 1938: storehouse to be blt at 22d & Brown "where incoming and outgoing goods will be carefully inspected, and a new power house will prevent power breakdowns.

EvLgr, 1 Sept 1938. convicts tearing down steam pipes in gloomy stone solitary block. huge feed pipes in cellar being changed to take commercial steam vs. steam generated on site. plans made 3 mos earlier. charge, investigation that ESP had "roasters" to punish prisoners, as at Holmesburg, rebutted by warden smith. investigators find no evidence of heat punishment. cells will be given orifices, thermostats to regulate heat. Holmesburg Klondike made into ovens thru 5 lbs pressure of steam. ESP never more than 2 lbs.

HB interview [at ESP Feb 1945-Oct 1952]. whole place was direct current. sewers ran into Phila system. tunnels and pipes w/i described. no hot water in cells. spigot over toilet. place heated by PECO; two main feeders in B1 tunnel, 21" and 14-15". detailed description, p23. often too hot in cells, but most reg cells had control knob. summertime only vent, but if left open, rats might drop in.

EB, 8 June 1952: \$300,000 renovation job begun; plans for face lift began more than a year ago; there was talk of abandoning ESP; dim, poorly located electric lights, antiquated makeshift wiring; aged, steam driven power plant; inadequate and outmoded boilers for hot water; long, low tunnels under each cell block cluttered w/ a confusion of water lines, heating lines, bare electric wires; open piping in cell blocks, easily ripped down, was a security menace, made a good cudgel; inadequate lighting system in yard; budget adequate because of inmate labor, including architects, draftsmen, all kinds of craftsmen at 35 or 50 cents/day; inmates willing because something to do a real prize; new electric lines now almost complete; prison powerhouse junked, system now supplied from outside; new main switch panel, 12x40', in special room w/ barred, secured windows, doubled locked doors, now in operation; dual panel, w/ 4 hr batteries for failure of both; cluttered tunnels under cell blocks cleaned up; floors lowered and cemented; new lights run in; 24 miles of conduit 3/4 to 4", run in orderly tiers in tunnels; 45 miles of new wire to new scientific lighting fixtures to all parts, including

cells; sanitary tile in showers; two new 3400 gallon hot water tanks; water softener for prison laundry; an inmate provided plans;

WDJ, 20 Apr 1961: Detex watchclock system put in operation.

--UNLOCATED

AR16, 1845. should be 1 hr exercise out of cells per day, but females have no such provision, since they are on 2d floor in double cells; hopes they will soon be on ground floor;

AR57, Mar 1887: more than a year ago gymnasium established by J William White, phys, 6 convicts at a time, masked, 30 minutes exercise [!]; for consumptives.

BPC19, Jan 1889. a piggery; a greenhouse; flower garden; this work done by convicts selected as unlikely to be injured by association, or so mentally or physically weak as to be beyond danger of contamination.

AR1924. m.i. and his assoc. have offices for conference;

AR1924. new carpenter shops in old cell yards, where 28 men employed making boxes, tables, trays, etc on order from private individuals, 75 cents/day;

AR1926. July 1926, wooden storehouse for rag dept, and storehouses for shoe shop, printing dept; [rags, nesd B10 as in 1936 plan?]

Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1933), pp823- 40: visited 9-11 March 1931. laundry equip old, but new centrifugal dryer and 30 steam dryers; many wash their own clothing in their cells; laundries operated at price by individual prisoners;

Department of Welfare, Prison Report, 1931-34. construction: 1 cell block converted to recvg for new arrivals; 4 cells set aside for indiv examination; larger cell for group exam;

EB, 17 May 1955: convict Lester W. Smith, armed robber, turns to R.C. church and art; as Paul Martin, paints crucifixion scene; also paints waiting rm for office of chaplain at ESP, other walls as well.

PDN, 2 Jan 1971. city must pay off state's \$151,786 bond used for constructing new dining rm and dishwashing rms, including hot water system, expansion of school building. city plans \$700,000 exp on new sallyport; recvg area, central control center and communication systems.

--GRATERFORD

HEB,206: 14 May 1925. Act creating commission to erect new ESP, site chosen at Graterford, Montgomery Co, \$750,000 appropriated for it.

AR1925, for year ending 31 May 1925: passage of Pa legislation to build new ESP, commission to choose and acq site;

AR1927, for the year ending 31 May 1927: a momentous year; Graterford tract selected, 1715 acres from 42 indiv owners, 32 mi. from Phila, special track spur of Reading RR; 1927 approp of \$750,000 to start construction; will select competent architects; [Dec. 1927] Paul W. Garrett and Austin H. MacCormick, eds., Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1929), pp836- 43: visited 12-13 Dec 1927; Graterford begun by ESP prisoners in 1927 on 1700 acres near Norristown; designed for 3200 prisoners in 8 cell houses;

EvLgr, 15 Feb 1928. temporary barracks at Graterford; work soon to begin to house 30 guards, 300 prisoners. to be completed 1 Apr 1929.

AR1928, for year ending 31 May 1928: Graterford commenced; architects selected--Zimmerman, Saxe, & Zimmerman, Chicago; construction engineers, Day & Zimmermann Phila; work on wall footing began 5 May 1928, earliest permanent construction; 172 at temp quarters at Graterford;

Dept of Welfare, 4th Biennial Report, 1927-28. new ESP started on 1684 acres, 425 moved there.

Board of Trustees, ESP, The New ESP, Graterford, Pennsylvania, Zimmerman, Saxe & Zimmerman, Architects, Chicago; Day & Zimmermann Engineering & Construction Co., supervising and constructing engineers. annual & special reports, 6-1726, RG15, 1937-43, box 9, PSA

descr. \$750k by act of 4 May 1927. drawings: site plan dated 26 Dec 1928, group plan rev 2 Jan 1929; bldg plans of officer housing, waiting rm, and entrance; admin bldg; hosp, psych & recvg; laundry garage & merchandising; cell houses; kitchen, bakery, and cold storage; industrial bldg; school, library, recreation, & power hse; gym & assembly hall; squat T shaped structure w/ RC & protestant churches, much smaller synagogue between.

AR1929. almost 900 men at Graterford all summer; progress described; fold-out photo of G.-to have 8 two-tier cell blocks, ea w/400 ind cells;

Dept of Welfare, 5th Biennial Report, 1929-30. p113: combined pop 2393; when Graterford finished, ESP will still serve.

Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories (New York, 1933), pp823- 40: visited 9-11 March 1931. short-timers and tractable transferred to Graterford;

Biennial Report, 1930 to 31 May 1932. work continues at Graterford, cell blocks D and E, when completed will hold 2000.

VII. D. APPENDIX D: EXCERPTS

1. Excerpts from Anonymous, Testimony from Legislative Investigation Pertaining to the Management of and the Conditions and Treatment of Prisoners in the Eastern State Penitentiary (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania State Archives, 1897), Record Group 15, #1746 (2 boxes), p. 516.

2. Pages from Willie Sutton with Edward Linn, Where The Money Was (New York: Viking, 1976) and Willie Sutton, I, Willie Sutton (New York: Farrar, Strauss and Young, 1953).

1. Pages from Anonymous, Testimony from Legislative Investigation Pertaining to the Management of and the Conditions and Treatment of Prisoners in the Eastern State Penitentiary (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania State Archives, 1897), Record Group 15, #1746 (2 boxes). (LPS)

2. Pages from Willie Sutton with Edward Linn, Where The Money Was (New York, 1976) and Willie Sutton, I, Willie Sutton (New York, 1953). (LPS)