

T

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

1895.

STATISTICAL RETURN, for the PRISONS of MALTA for 1895.

Name and nature of the Prison, (Here "Lock-ups" not inserted)	Total Number of Persons Committed in 1895	Number Committed for Debt, and Want of Food, and Punishment			Number of those Committed who have been Previously Convicted			Number of Persons Committed to Penal Imprisonment including "Hard-Labour"				The Daily average Number in Prison	The Number of Admissions to Hospital during the year 1895	The Daily Average on the Sick List	The Number of deaths during 1895
		For Debt	For the sake of Custody in trial, or for want of Security	For purpose of Penal Imprisonment	Once	Twice	Three or more	For Five years or more	For one year or more, but less than five Years	For more than three Months, and less than One Year	For Three Months or less				
Corradino Prison (common Gaol)	1,556	6	14	1,536	652	412	492	19	28	86	1,423	201	7	3	1
Valletta Prison (Prison attached to the Police)	3,980	—	322	3,658	1,388	866	326	16	29	41	3,572	17	9	—	—
Gozo Prison (common Gaol)	1,267	—	47	1,220	224	312	619	—	2	2	1,216	9	1	—	—
Total	6,803	6	383	6,414	2,264	1,590	1,437	35	59	129	6,211	227	17	3	1
Men	4,628	6	279	4,343	1,573	1,070	1,072	34	46	96	4,185	196	12	2	1
Women	700	—	34	666	125	126	212	1	10	15	642	17	4	1	—
Juveniles.															
{ Boys	1,458	—	69	1,389	564	390	152	—	3	18	1,368	14	1	—	—
{ Girls	17	—	1	16	2	4	1	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
	6,803	6	383	6,414	2,264	1,590	1,437	35	59	129	6,211	227	17	3	1

Corradino Prison.*

Questions.

Answers.

- I. If the Prison is on a separate system, is the separation complete? And if not, what is the separation enforced by day and night respectively?
- This prison is on the mixed cellular system as regards the criminal wards. The separation is complete as regards two of the five Sections under which the prisoners are classed, viz., A and B. In Section C association is allowed for 3 hours daily in the yards, but with *strict silence*, separation being enforced during the remaining hours. In Section D conversation for one hour per day is also allowed with another prisoner designated by the Superintendent. In Section E association and conversation are allowed during the day. By night the separation is complete for all prisoners.
- II. If not on the separate system, what provision is there for the supervision of the prisoners while in association?
- The prisoners, while in association, are supervised by Warders in the Male Divisions, and by Sisters of Charity in the Female Ward.
- III. How many cells are there and how many wards?
- There are 254 separate cells, and six wards.
- IV. Taking the *average* number of prisoners in gaol, how many cubic feet of space are there for each prisoner during the hours of sleep?
- In the Criminal wards there are 1,120 cubic feet of space for each prisoner in 72 cells, and 1,260 cubic feet in the other 182 cells.
- V. How are the prisoners classified?
- In five Sections from A to E inclusive, six months good conduct being required before passing from one system to another of less severity.

* On the 18th March 1895, the Female Prisoners were removed from the Asylum for Aged and Incurables to the Corradino Prison, where a Ward has been specially built for them.

Corradino Prison.

Questions.

Answers.

VI. Is penal labour—that is labour by tread-mill, crank or shot drill—in force?

No.

VII. If so, during what periods of imprisonment in respect of what classes of prisoners and during how many hours, is such penal labour enforced? In stating hours of tread wheel labour, give, first, the total time on and off at the wheel, &c., secondly, the length of spells and interval of rest.

See Answer No. VI.

VIII. What kind of labour, other than penal labour is in use?

Building; Stone-cutting; Carpentering; Glazing; Mining; Painting; Staining; Whitewashing; Tailoring; Shoemaking; Furniture and Toy-making; Basket, Mat and Broom-making; Gardening, Field labour and Stone-breaking.

IX. If the prisoners are employed beyond the walls of the gaol, state:

1. On what kind of work are they so employed?
2. How are they supervised?
3. How many escapes of prisoners, while being employed beyond the goal, have taken place during each of the last three years?
4. How are the profits of their labour accounted for.

The prisoners are not employed outside the prison as a rule; but well conducted men, supervised by one or more warders, are sent out to cultivate the lands when necessary.

None.

Lodged in the Colonial Treasury.

X. What was the total annual cost of the prison during the year 1895?

£ 3,659 4 3.

<i>Personal Emoluments</i>	£ 1,519 0 11
<i>Other Charges.</i>	
Uniforms	84 17 10
Bookbinding	8 4 10
Stationery	13 3 5
Provisions	1,387 12 1
Bedding	414 16 4
Gratuities	72 6 10
Materials for work	88 15 11
Drugs	11 0 10
Transport	36 15 0
Water supply	22 2 9

£ 3,659 4 3

RETURN of the GAOLS, &c.—(cont.)

Corradino Prison.

Questions.

XI. What was the annual amount of the prisoners' earnings during 1895?

				Answers.
Brooms and Matting	...	...	...	£ 140 0 0
Tailoring	...	...	...	60 0 0
Joiner's Work	...	...	...	80 0 0
Mason's	...	...	...	60 0 0
Painter's	...	...	...	60 0 0
Plasterer's	...	...	...	60 0 0
Shoemakers	...	...	...	60 0 0
Stainer's	...	...	...	30 0 0
Tinman's	...	...	...	60 0 0
Plumber's	...	...	...	30 0 0
Reclaiming waste land	...	...	...	100 0 0
Produce of Prison lands	...	...	...	120 0 0
Sale of animals	...	...	...	10 0 0
Stone-breaking	...	...	...	40 0 0
				£ 970 0 0

XII. What are the number of the hours allotted for sleep? And, if sleep is in association, are the dormitories lighted; and how often are they patrolled during the night?

According to the Section. From one hour after sunset to day light. Light is allowed after sunset from 20 minutes to one hour according to the Section of the prisoners. All the wards are patrolled every hour during the night.

XIII. What were the number and nature of the punishments inflicted for offences committed by prisoners undergoing imprisonment?

The number of punishments inflicted were 200, viz:

Solitary confinement on bread and water	...	...	130
Dark Cell on bread and water	...	...	17
Reduction from Class	...	...	20
Admonished	...	...	60
			200

XIV. Is there, or are there, any Chaplain or Chaplains of any, and what religious persuasion?

One resident Roman Catholic Chaplain; and three visiting Chaplains, one Church of England, one Presbyterian, and one Wesleyan.

XV. Are religious services regularly, or otherwise, performed for the benefit of the prisoners of any, and if any, what religious persuasion?

There are two Chapels, viz: Catholic and Protestant in which Divine Service is regularly performed by the Chaplains of above persuasions.

XVI. Are Roman Catholic Priests and dissenting Ministers allowed free access to prisoners of their own persuasion? and are they apprized when prisoners of their respective persuasion enter the prison?

Yes.

XVII. What provision is made for the education of prisoners?

The resident Chaplain is also Schoolmaster, and the prisoners are taught by him in their cells as regards religious instruction; also reading, writing &c. if they wish it. The visiting Protestant Chaplain is assisted in his work by a Scripture-reader.

Corradino Prison.

Question.

XVIII. On what conditions are remissions of imprisonment granted?

XIX. Have Coroners's Inquests been held on every occasion of a death in prison during the past year and what were the verdicts?

XX.

(1.) What was the sanitary state of the Prison during the year 1895?

(2.) What were the prevailing diseases?

XXI. What are shortly the rules as to diet?

Answers.

Every prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for over two years is entitled, if of good behaviour, to a remission of part of the remainder of his sentence, at the rate of one day for each week during the third year, and three days for each week during the subsequent years.

One death occurred in 1895, from remittent fever (Prisoner was sick when admitted.)
No Inquest was held.

Very good.

Venereal disease and Gastric disorders.

Simple Imprisonment.

First three Weeks—

Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 24 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint soup.

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays
27 oz. bread and 1 ration cheese, salt-fish or olives.

Remaining time—

28 oz. bread 1 pint soup on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

31 oz. bread, and 1 ration cheese, olives or salt-fish on the other four days.

The rations of cheese, olives or salt-fish consist of $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 oz. respectively.

Hard Labour.

An addition of one pint coffee, nine oz. bread or [$\frac{1}{2}$ pint soup] and $\frac{1}{2}$ ration of cheese, olives or salt-fish; and on Sunday four oz. meat.

The soup is made of paste and vegetables, with lard or oil. Prisoners with "Good Conduct Stripes" have also an allowance of wine per diem, and fruit and extra meat on Sundays according to the number of Stripes.

Valletta Prison. (*In the Palace of the Courts of Justice.*)*Questions.**Answers.*

I. If the Prison is on a separate system, is the separation complete? And if not, what is the separation enforced by day and night respectively?

It is not on a separate system, and no effectual separation can, as a rule, be enforced either by night or by day in consequence of the premises being so defective and ill suited for the object for which they are intended, viz:

1st. The detention of persons sentenced to imprisonment for periods not exceeding three days;

2nd. The temporary detention of persons apprehended, until taken before the Magistrates;

3rd. The detention of offenders undergoing Examination by the Magistrates;

4th. The detention of offenders committed for trial before H. M.'s Criminal Court.

II. If not on the separate system, what provision is there for the supervision of the prisoners while in association?

They are occasionally supervised by the Keeper of the Prison and by his Assistant.

III. How many cells are there and how many wards?

There are 16 cells, only 12 of which can be used, the remaining four being very damp, dark and unsanitary.

IV. Taking the *average* number of prisoners in gaol, how many cubic feet of space are there for each prisoner during the hours of sleep?

Considering that in the front wall of each cell there is a large opening looking into the adjoining yard, and the consequent continued admittance of pure air, besides the ventilators leading to the roof of the prison, no possible doubt can be entertained of the prisoners breathing foul air, or being in any way too closely confined.

V. How are the prisoners classified?

Endeavours are made to classify them as per Answer to Question I, but very often this is found to be impracticable. On many occasions the separation of boys from grown up criminals and even of the latter from female prisoners is as much as can be effected.

Valletta Prison.

*Questions.**Answers.*

VI. Is penal labour—that is labour by treadmill, crank or shot drill—in force?

No hard labour is in force.

VII. If so, during what periods of imprisonment in respect of what classes of prisoners and during how many hours, is such penal labour enforced? In stating hours of tread wheel labour, give, first, the total time on and off at the wheel, &c., secondly, the length of spells and interval of rest.

See Answer No. VI.

VIII. What kind of labour, other than penal labour is in use?

None.

IX. If the prisoners are employed beyond the walls of the gaol, state:

1. On what kind of work are they so employed?
2. How are they supervised?
3. How many escapes of prisoners, while being employed beyond the goal, have taken place during each of the last three years?
4. How are the profits of their labour accounted for.

See Answer No. VI.

X. What was the total annual cost of the prison during the year 1895?

The total annual cost in 1895 was:—

Salary to Keeper	£	60	0	0	
Provisions		88	4	3	
Bedding, Furniture, &c.		23	12	4	
						£	171	16	7

Valletta Prison.

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						£	171	16	7

RETURN of the GAOLS, &c.—(cont.)

Valletta Prison.

*Questions.**Answers.*

XI. What was the annual amount of the prisoners' earnings during 1895?

See Answer No. VI.

XII. What is the number of the hours allotted for sleep? And, if sleep is in association, are the dormitories lighted; and how often are they patrolled during the night?

There is no limited time for sleep.

There are no dormitories, but cells only, which are visited by the Prison Keeper or his Assistant occasionally during the night.

XIII. What were the number and nature of the punishments inflicted for offences committed by prisoners undergoing imprisonment?

None.

XIV. Is there, or are there, any Chaplain or Chaplains of any, and what religious persuasion?

There is a Roman Catholic Priest who performs Divine Service on Sundays and other holidays.

XV. Are religious services regularly, or otherwise, performed for the benefit of the prisoners of any, and if any, what religious persuasion?

Regularly for Catholics only.

XVI. Are Roman Catholic Priests and dissenting Ministers allowed free access to prisoners of their own persuasion? and are they apprized when prisoners of their respective persuasion enter the prison?

Clergymen of every religious persuasion have free access to the prisoners, when the latter require their assistance.

XVII. What provision is made for the education of prisoners?

None.

RETURN of the GAOLS, &c.—(cont.)

Gozo Prison.

*Questions.**Answers.*

I. If the Prison is on a separate system, is the separation complete? And if not, what is the separation enforced by day and night respectively?

It is not on a separate system, but as the number of prisoners is comparatively small, the premises admit of the separation of persons sentenced to imprisonment from others who are under examination or remitted for trial.

II. If not on the separate system, what provision is there for the supervision of the prisoners while in association?

They are occasionally supervised by the Keeper of the Prison.

III. How many cells are there and how many wards?

There are four cells and three wards, two of which wards with airing-yards attached.

IV. Taking the *average* number of prisoners in gaol, how many cubic feet of space are there for each prisoner during the hours of sleep?

Both the cells and the yards being very spacious and considering the limited number of persons detained in the same, no possible doubt can be entertained of the prisoners being too closely confined.

V. How are the prisoners classified?

See Answer to question No. I.

Gozo Prison.

*Questions.**Answers.*

VI. Is penal labour—that is labour by tread-mill, crank or shot drill—in force?

No penal labour is in force.

VII. If so, during what periods of imprisonment in respect of what classes of prisoners and during how many hours, is such penal labour enforced? In stating hours of tread wheel labour, give, first, the total time on and off at the wheel, &c., secondly, the length of spells and interval of rest.

See Answer to Question No. VI.

VIII. What kind of labour, other than penal labour is in use?

Sweeping and cleansing the prison and conveying water to the same.

IX. If the prisoners are employed beyond the walls of the gaol, state:

1. On what kind of work are they so employed?
2. How are they supervised?
3. How many escapes of prisoners, while being employed beyond the goal, have taken place during each of the last three years?
4. How are the profits of their labour accounted for.

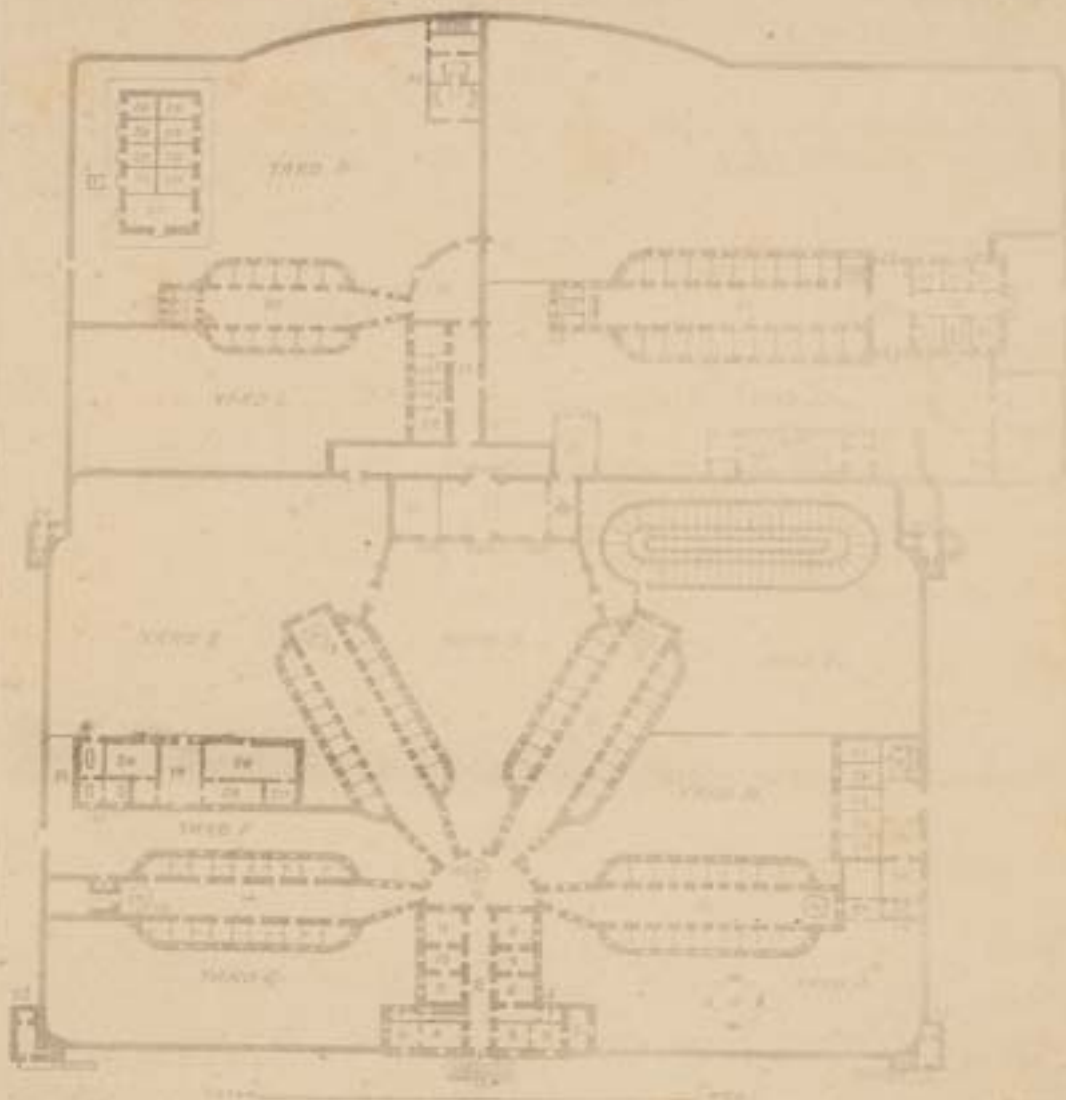
The prisoners are not employed beyond the walls of the Gaol.

X. What was the total annual cost of the prison during the year 1895?

The total annual cost in 1895 was:—

Salary to Keeper	...	...	...	...	£	30	0	0
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...		7	8	6
Provisions	...	...	...	...		32	3	7
Bedding, Furniture, &c.	...	...	...	...		3	0	0
					£	72	12	3

CORRADINO PRISON.



MALE DIVISION.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Entrances. | 17. Division No. 4 (40 cells). |
| 2. Corridors. | 18. Capstan Pump. |
| 3. Chief Warden's Quarters. | 19. Kitchen. |
| 4. Infirmary, Warden's Quarters. | 20. Stores. |
| 5. Water Closet. | 21. Bath-Rooms. |
| 6. Superintendent's Office. | 22. Towers, Warders' Quarters. |
| 7. Chief Warden's Office. | 23. Catholic Chapel. |
| 8. Clerks' Office. | 24. Protestant do. |
| 9. Clothes Store. | 25. Silent System Exercising
Yards. |
| 10. Library. | 26. Workshops. |
| 11. Visiting Box. | 27. Debtors' Prison. |
| 12. Central Halls. | Over 1 to 11 Superintendent's
Quarters. |
| 13. Iron Staircase. | |
| 14. Division No. 1 (140 cells). | |
| 15. Do. No. 2 (60 do.). | |
| 16. Do. No. 3 (60 do.). | |

JUVENILE DIVISION.

- | |
|------------------------|
| 28. Warden's Quarters. |
| 29. Open Passage. |

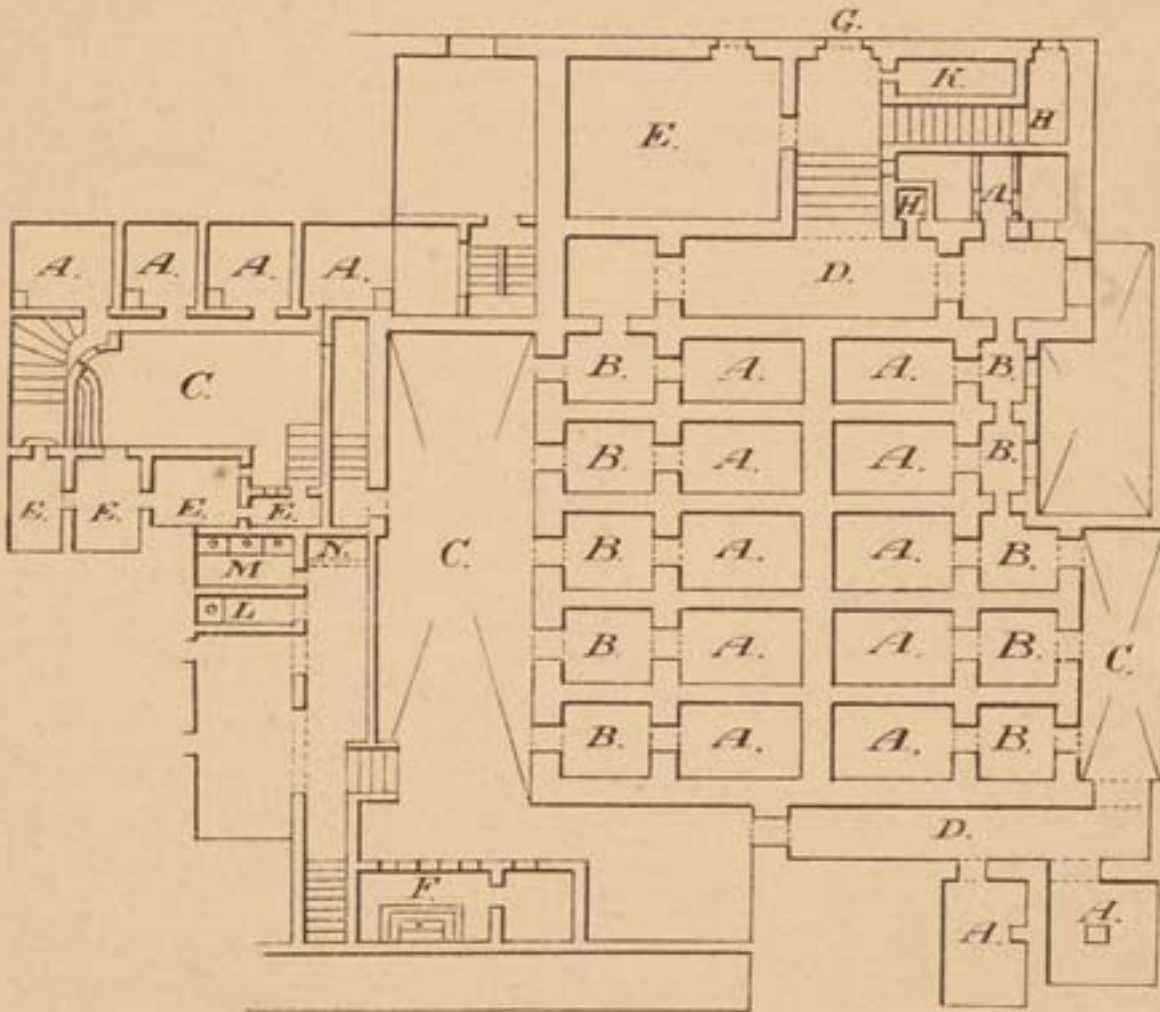
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| 30. Division No. 5 (12 cells). |
| 31. Lavatories, Water Closets
and Dark Cell. |
| 32. Dead House. |

FEMALE DIVISION.

- | |
|---|
| 33. Offices. |
| 34. Clothes Store. |
| 35. Staircases. |
| 36. Visiting Box. |
| 37. Division No. 6 (42 cells). |
| 38. Lavatories, Bath-Room and
Water Closets. |
| Over 2, 33, 34, 35, 36
Matron's Quarters |
| Over 12 Infirmary. |
| 39. Gallows. |

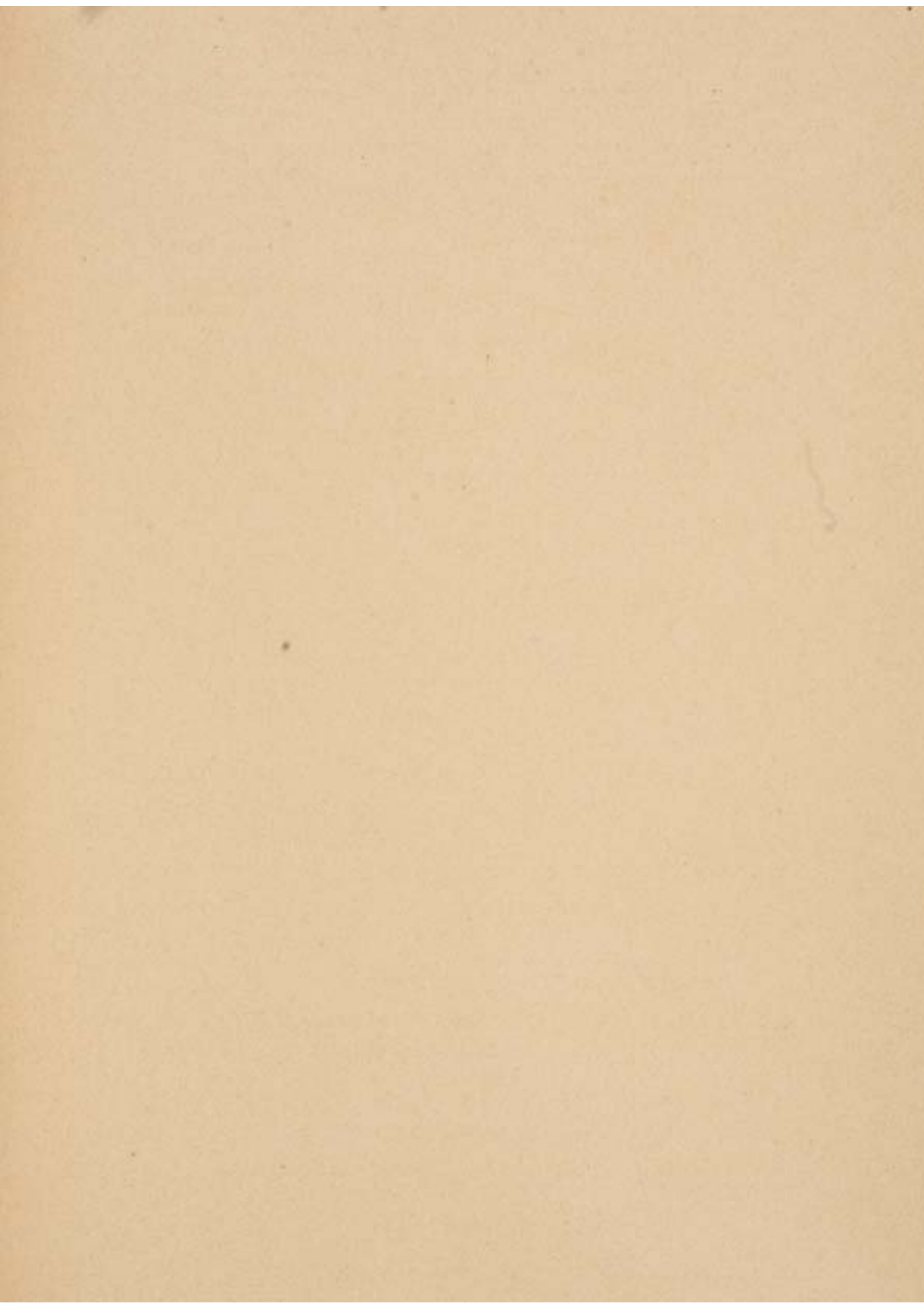


GAOL FOR UNTRIED PRISONERS
COURTS OF JUSTICE.
VALLETTA.



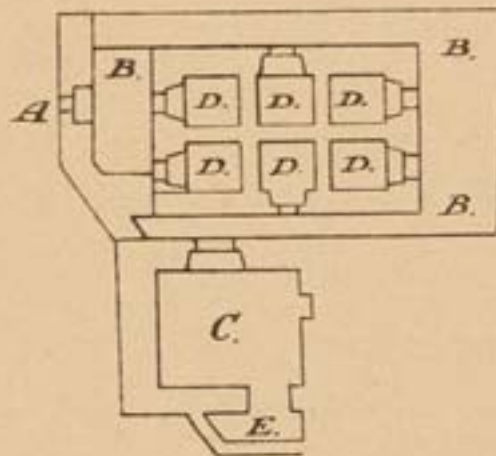
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|---|--|
| A. Cells. | H. Staircases leading to Court above. |
| B. Exercising Entrances. | J. Corridor leading to Courts, and Police Office. |
| C. Large Yards. | K. Lumber Room. |
| D. Corridors. | L. W. C. for Police Officers. |
| E. Gaolers' Apartments. | M. Latrine |
| F. Chapel. | N. Urinals. |
| G. Entrance from Strada Stretta. | |



GAOL FOR PRISONERS WAITING TRIAL

PRISON IN THE CASTLE VICTORIA — GOZO.



- A. Entrance.
- B. Courtyard.
- C. Room.
- D. Small cells.
- E. "Corile."

