

T

GAOLS AND PRISONERS

1903-1904.

STATISTICAL RETURN of the PRISONERS of MALTA, for 1903-4.

Name and nature of the Prison (More "Lock-ups" not inserted)	Total Number of Persons Committed in 1904	Number Committed for Debt Want of Bail 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 above period	The Daily average on the Sick List	The Number of deaths during the above period
		For Debt	For only Custody in trial, and admission 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)	4405	639	88	411	1134	1018	2253	10	51	181	4163	239	7	14	1
Valletta Prison * ... (Prison attached to the Police)	46	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gozo Prison ... (common Gaol)	471	—	11	460	85	73	313	—	1	2	462	4	—	—	—
Totals ...	4922	640	45	871	1219	1091	2566	10	52	183	4625	243	7	14	1
Men ...	3999	632	99	703	1029	810	2125	10	49	158	3741	231	7	14	1
Women ...	278	—	249	29	29	54	194	—	1	18	259	8	—	—	—
Juveniles ...	642	—	505	137	158	227	247	—	2	7	622	4	—	—	—
{ Boys	3	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
{ Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4922	640	45	871	1219	1091	2566	10	52	183	4625	243	7	14	1

* Exclusive of persons committed for temporary detention, until their removal to the Corradino Prison in the afternoon. See answer to Question I.

RETURN OF GAOLS &c.—(continued).

Corradino Prison *

Question.

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 sections C and D association is allowed for three hours daily in the yards, but with *strict silence*, separation being enforced during the remaining hours. In Section E conversation is allowed with another prisoner designated by the Superintendent. 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 258 separate cells, and seven 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 186 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 Poor House to the Corradino Prison, where a Ward had been specially built for them.

† A separate Ward containing four large cells was built for Lepers in 1903.

Corradino Prison—(continued).

Questions.

Answers.

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

No.

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

See Answers 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; Mat and Broom-making; Gardening; Field labour and Stone-breaking; Washing; Sewing; Knitting; Patching, &c.

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 gaol, 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 a warder, are sent out to cultivate the lands when necessary.

None.

X. What was the total annual cost of the Prison during the financial year 1903-4?

Lodged in the Colonial Treasury.

£ 3,337 4 8.				
Personal Emoluments...	...	...	...	£ 1,520 17 0
Other Charges (Div. A).				
Uniforms	...	...	...	58 2 6
Bookbinding	...	...	...	7 13 8
Stationery	...	...	...	9 19 6
Provisions	...	...	...	1,808 1 6
Bedding	...	...	...	359 1 11
Gratuities	...	...	...	86 9 11
Materials	...	...	...	80 12 0
Drugs	...	...	...	3 8 9
Transport	...	...	...	55 17 3
Water Supply	...	...	...	41 10 4
Cultivation	...	...	...	25 19 11
House Rent Clerk	...	...	...	12 0 0
Other Charges (Div. B).				
Provisions	...	...	...	101 2 6
Clothing	...	...	...	22 18 9
				£ 4,193 15 6

Less

Amount received in reimbursement of subsistence of Consular and Naval convicts (£598. 1. 0); proceeds of work of Prisoners (£100. 8. 0); proceeds from sale of produce (£158. 1. 10); and other receipts (£5. 19. 5)

856 10 10

£ 3,337 4 8

RETURN OF GAOLS &c.—(continued).

Corradino Prison—(continued).

Questions.

XI. What was the annual amount of the Prisoners' earnings during the year 1903-4?

Answers.

Brooms, Mats and Matting	...	...	...	...	£ 105
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	60
Joiner's Work	...	...	...	...	60
Mason's Work	...	...	...	...	60
Painter's Work	...	...	...	...	60
Plasterer's Work	...	...	...	...	30
Shoemaker's Work	...	...	...	...	30
Stainer's Work	...	...	...	...	30
Tinman's Work	...	...	...	...	30
Plumber's Work	...	...	...	...	30
Reclaiming waste land	...	...	...	...	250
Produce of Prison lands	...	...	...	...	158
Cooking for the Prisoners	...	...	...	...	72
Pumping Water	...	...	...	...	97
Cleaning and Jobbing	...	...	...	...	108
Patching and knitting	...	...	...	...	20
Attending sick Prisoners	...	...	...	...	20
Washing	...	...	...	...	20
					<u>£ 1,270</u>

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?

According to the Section. From one hour after sunset to daylight. 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 301 viz :

Admonished	...	...	...	...	133
Solitary Confinement on Prison Diet	...	...	...	...	104
Solitary Confinement on Bread and Water	...	...	...	...	49
Reduction in Class	...	...	...	...	11
Loss of Good Conduct Stripes	...	...	...	...	4
					<u>301</u>

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.

XVI. Are Roman Catholic Priests and dissenting Ministers allowed free access to prisoners of their own persuasion? and are they informed 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.

Corradino Prison—(continued).

Questions.

Answers.

XVIII. On what conditions are remissions of imprisonment granted?

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 two days for each week during the subsequent years.

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

One death occurred during the year, of valvular lesion of the heart. An inquest was held at the Central Hospital.

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

Very good.

(2). What were the prevailing diseases?

Gastric and Intestinal disorders, Rheumatism, Debility, &c.

XXI. What are shortly the rules as to diet?

Simple Imprisonment.

First month:—

Coffee, 24 oz. Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Soup and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Cheese, Olives or Salt-fish.

Remaining time:—

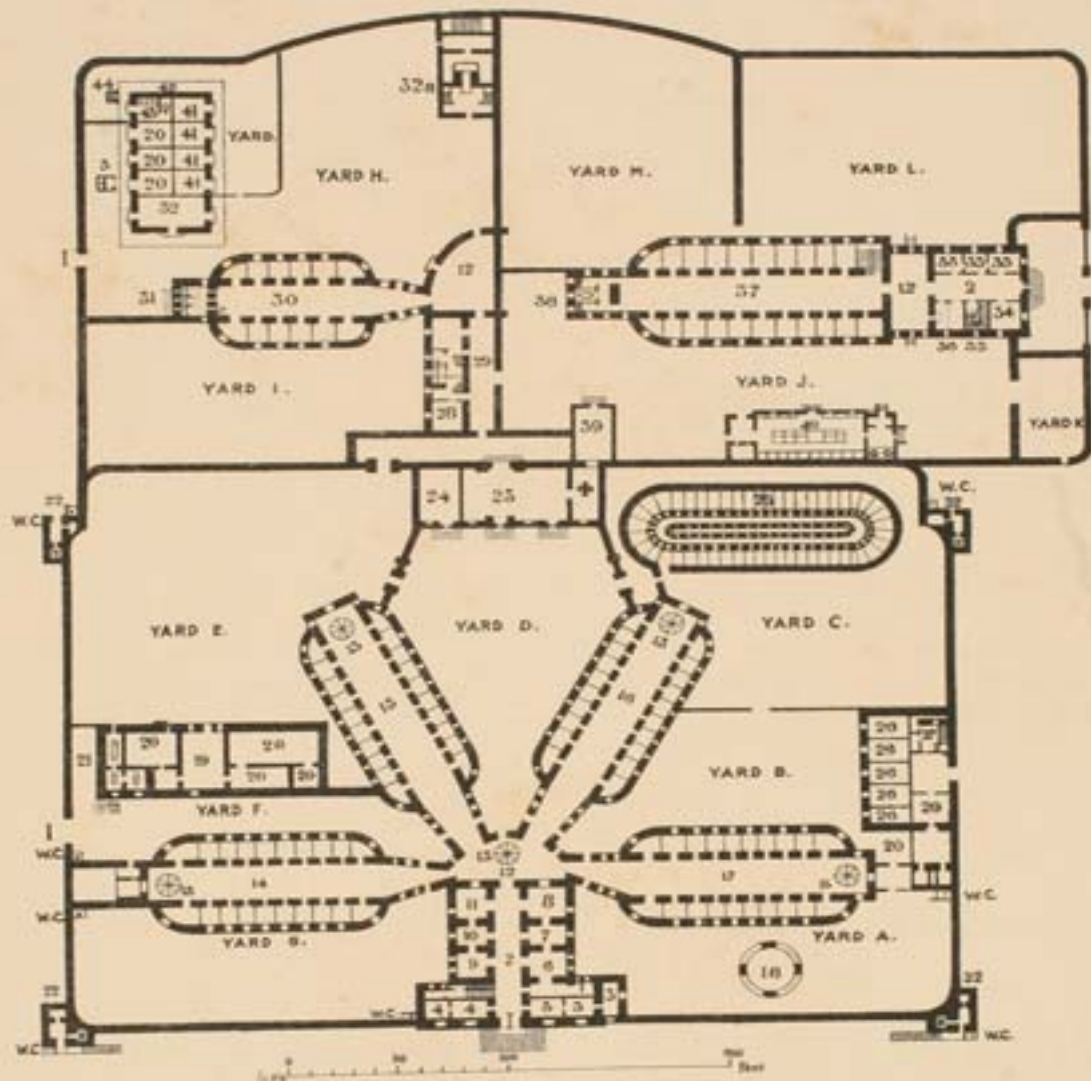
Coffee, 24 oz. Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Soup, and 2 oz. of Cheese, Olives or Salt-fish.

Hard Labour.

An addition of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Coffee, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Soup, 6 oz. Bread and 4 oz. Cooked Meat on Sundays, Christmas Day and the King's Birthday.

A pint of coffee contains 1 oz. of raw Coffee and 1 oz. of Sugar. A ration of Vegetables contains 12 oz. of raw vegetables. Each basin of Soup contains beans, 4 oz. paste, 12 oz. Vegetables and lard or oil.

CORRADINO PRISON



MALE DIVISION.

1. Entrances.
2. Corridors.
3. Chief Warden's Quarters.
4. Infirmary.
5. Water Closet.
6. Superintendent's Office.
7. Chief Warden's Office.
8. Clerk's Office.
9. Clothes Stores.
10. Library.
11. Visiting Box.
12. Central Halls.
13. Iron Staircase.
14. Division No. 1 (40 cells).
15. Do. No. 2 (60 do.).
16. Do. No. 3 (60 do.).
17. Division No. 4 (40 cells).
18. Capstan Pump.

19. Kitchen.
20. Stores.
21. Bath-Rooms.
22. Towers, Warders' Quarters.
23. Catholic Chapel.
24. Protestant do.
25. Silent System Exercising Yards.
26. Workshops.
27. Debtors' Prison.
- Over 1 to 11 Superintendent's Quarters.

JUVENILE DIVISION.

28. Warden's Quarters.
29. Open Passage.
30. Division No. 5 (12 cells).
31. Lavatories, Water Closets and Dark Cell.
32. Dead House.
- 32a. Gallows.

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. Chapel.
 40. Wash House.
- ## DIVISION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.
41. Division No. 7 (4 cells).
 42. Bath Room.
 43. Lavatory.
 44. Water Closet.

Valletta Lock-up. * (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:

1. The temporary detention of prisoners, sentenced during the day, until their removal to the Corradino Prison in the afternoon;
2. The temporary detention of persons apprehended in the evening or by night, until the next conveyance to the Corradino Prison;
3. The temporary detention of prisoners escorted from the Corradino Prison early in the morning to undergo trial before the Magistrates, or 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, day and night, by the Keeper of the Prison and by the Inspector and Sergeants of Police on duty at the Main Station.

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

There are 6 cells now in use, all the others are damp, dark and insanitary.

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?

See Answer No. I.

V. How are the prisoners classified?

A classification is not practicable.

* The use of the Valletta Prison has been discontinued since February 1899.

Valletta Lock-up—(continued).

Questions.

Answers.

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

No penal labour is in force.

VII. If so, during what period of imprisonment in respect of what classes of prisoners and during how many hours, is such penal labour enforced? In stating hours of treadmill 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?

See Answer No. VI.

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 gaol, 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 financial year 1903-4?

The total annual cost in 1903-4 was:—

Salary to Keeper...	...	...	...	...	£ 60 0 0
Provisions	...	...	...	...	90 19 6
Bedding, Furniture &c. ...	...	...	...	...	32 0 2
					<u>£ 182 19 8</u>

RETURN OF GAOLS &c.—(continued).

Valletta Lock-up—(continued).

*Questions.**Answers.*

XI. What was the annual amount of the Prisoners' earnings during the year 1903-4?

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, receiving light from the Prison Yards. The cells are visited as stated in Answer No. II.

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 holy-days.

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 informed 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?

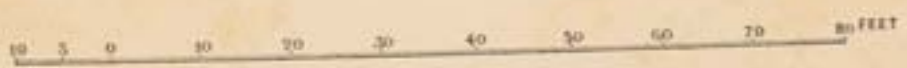
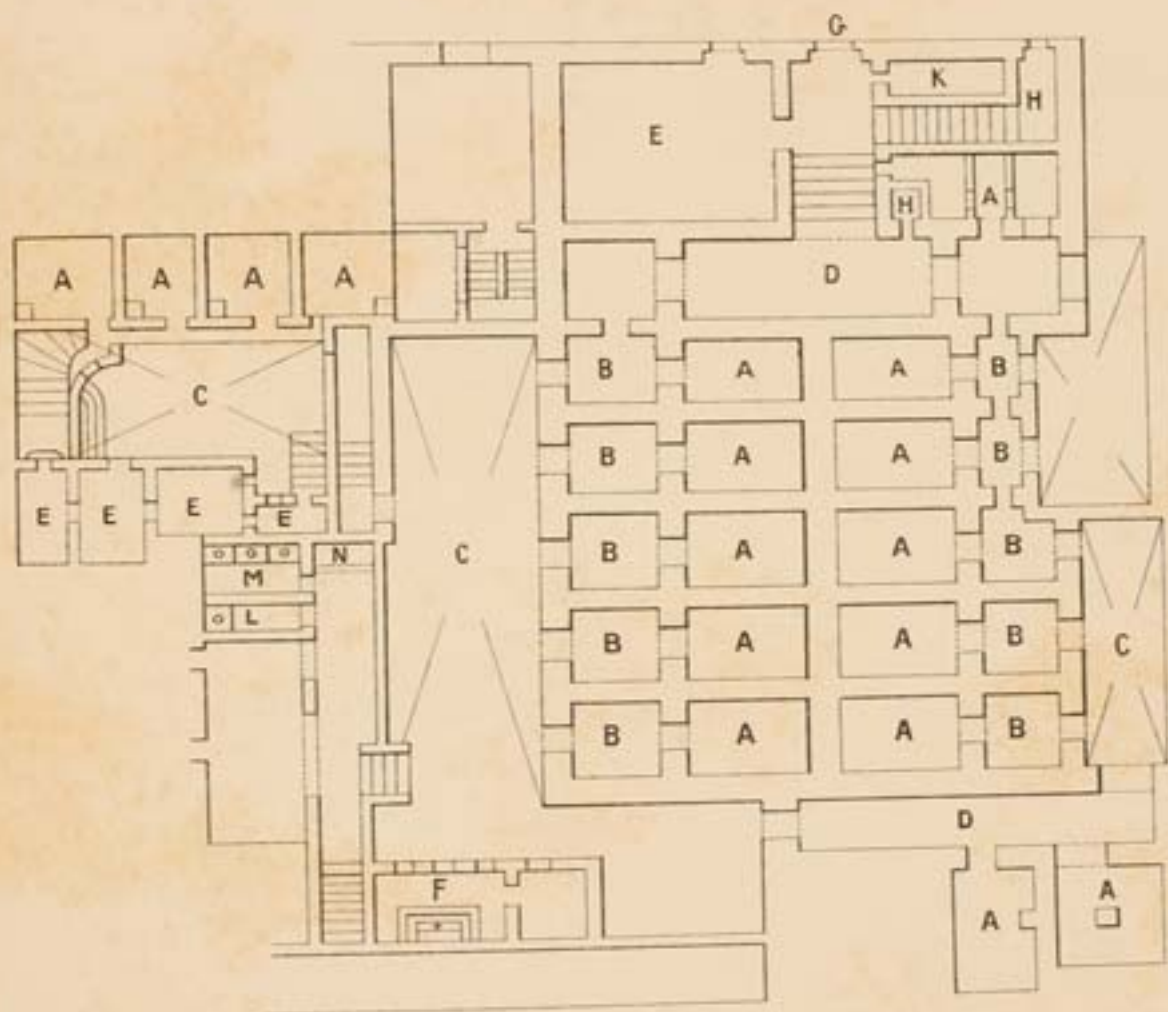
None.

Valletta Lock-up—(continued).

*Questions.**Answers.*

- XVIII. On what conditions are remissions of imprisonment granted? Remissions of imprisonment are granted or withheld by His Excellency the Governor after enquiries into the circumstances connected with each case.
- XIX. Have Coroner's Inquests been held on every occasion of a death in prison during the year and what were the verdicts? No deaths occurred in 1903-4.
- XX. (1). What was the sanitary state of the Prison during the year 1903-4? Fair.
- (2). What were the prevailing diseases? None.
- XXI. What are shortly the rules as to diet Detention prisoners who have no means and all others who are undergoing punishment are fed at the public expense by rations supplied from the Orphan Asylum on requisition by the Superintendent of Police. A day's ration consists of
 26 oz. Bread;
 4 oz. *Pasta* made into soup with oil and vegetables; and
 2½ oz. of Cheese,
 or
 2½ oz. of Salt Fish,
 ⅓ of *Mondello* Olives.

GAOL FOR UNTRIED PRISONERS
 COURTS OF JUSTICE — VALLETTA



- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 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. | |



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, or by the Warder.

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—(continued).

Questions.

Answers.

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

No penal labour is in force.

VII. If so, during what period of imprisonment in respect of what classes of prisoners and during how many hours, is such penal labour enforced? In stating hours of treadmill 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 gaol, 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.

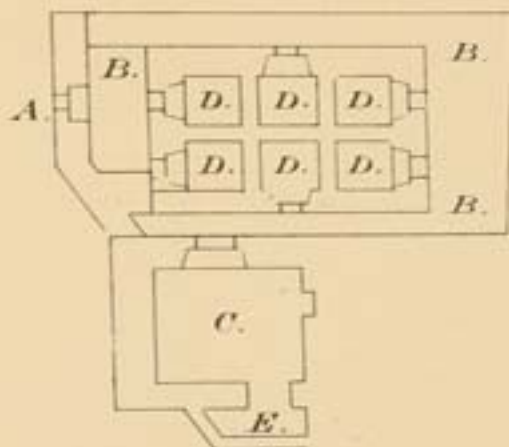
X. What was the total annual cost of the Prison during the financial year 1903-4?

The total annual cost in 1903-4 was:—

Salary to Keeper	£ 54 0 0
Salary to Warden	30 0 0
Salary to Fatigeman	12 4 0
Ecclesiastical	6 4 6
Provisions	13 6 3
Bedding, Furniture &c.	4 8 11
Rent	4 0 0

£ 124 3 8

GAOL FOR PRISONERS WAITING TRIAL
PRISON IN THE CASTLE VICTORIA — GOZO



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

