

General regulations for inspection and controul of all the prisons : together with the rules, orders, and bye laws, for the government of the gaol and penitentiary house, for the county of Glocester [sic] / made, published, and declared at a general or quarter sessions of the peace, holden by adjournment on the 15th of July, 1790 ; and confirmed by the judges of assize, at the assizes held for the said county, on the 6th day of August, 1790.

Contributors

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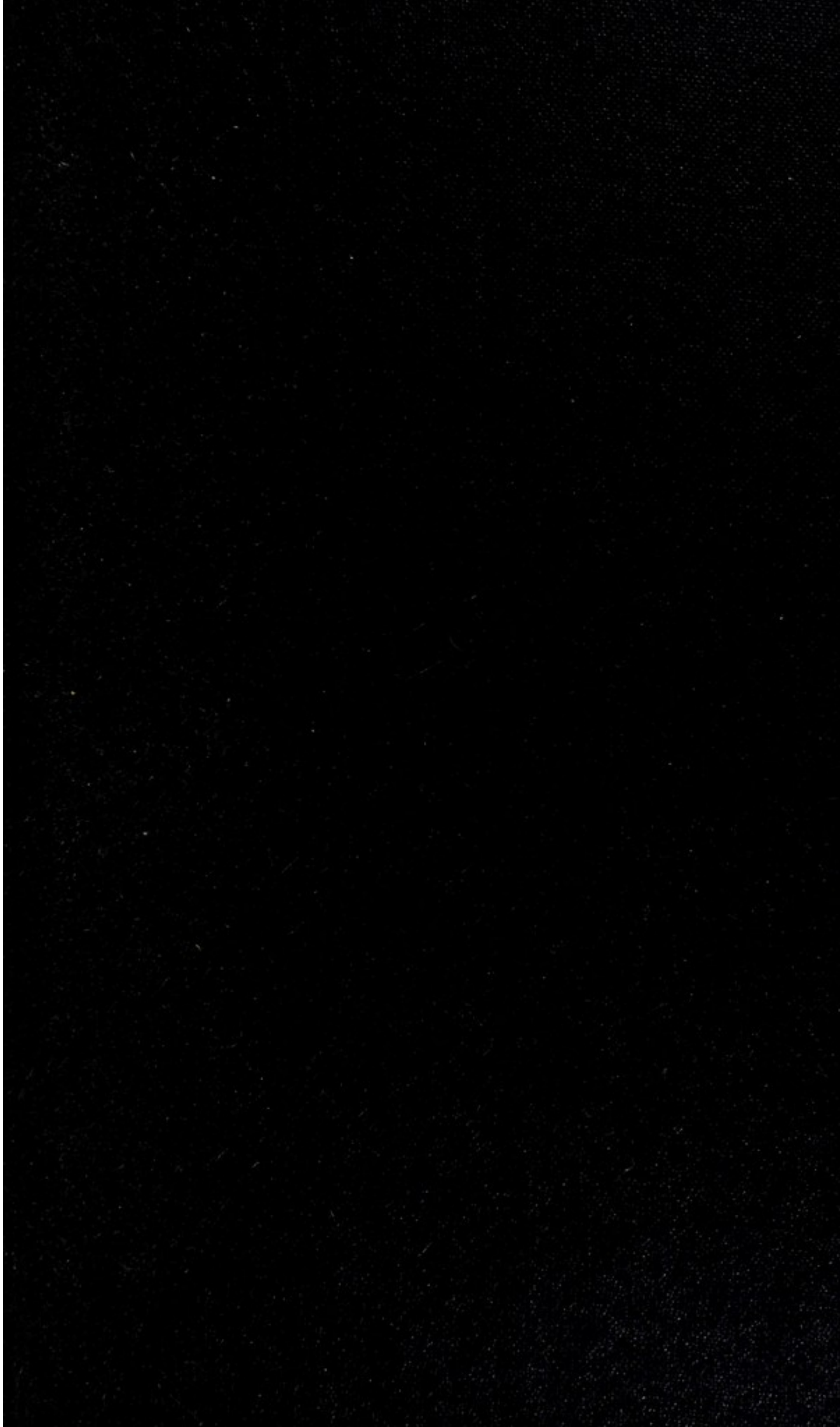
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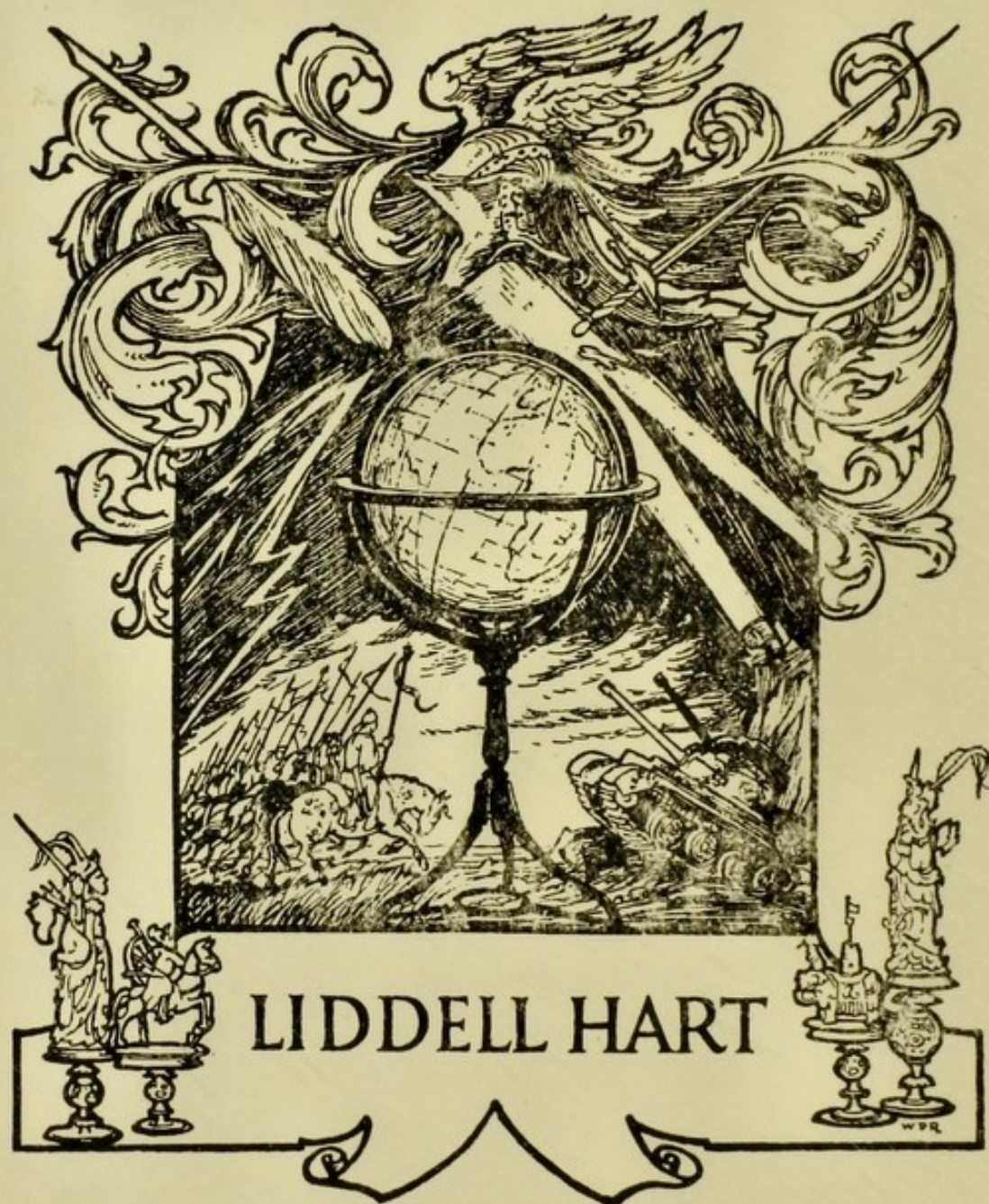



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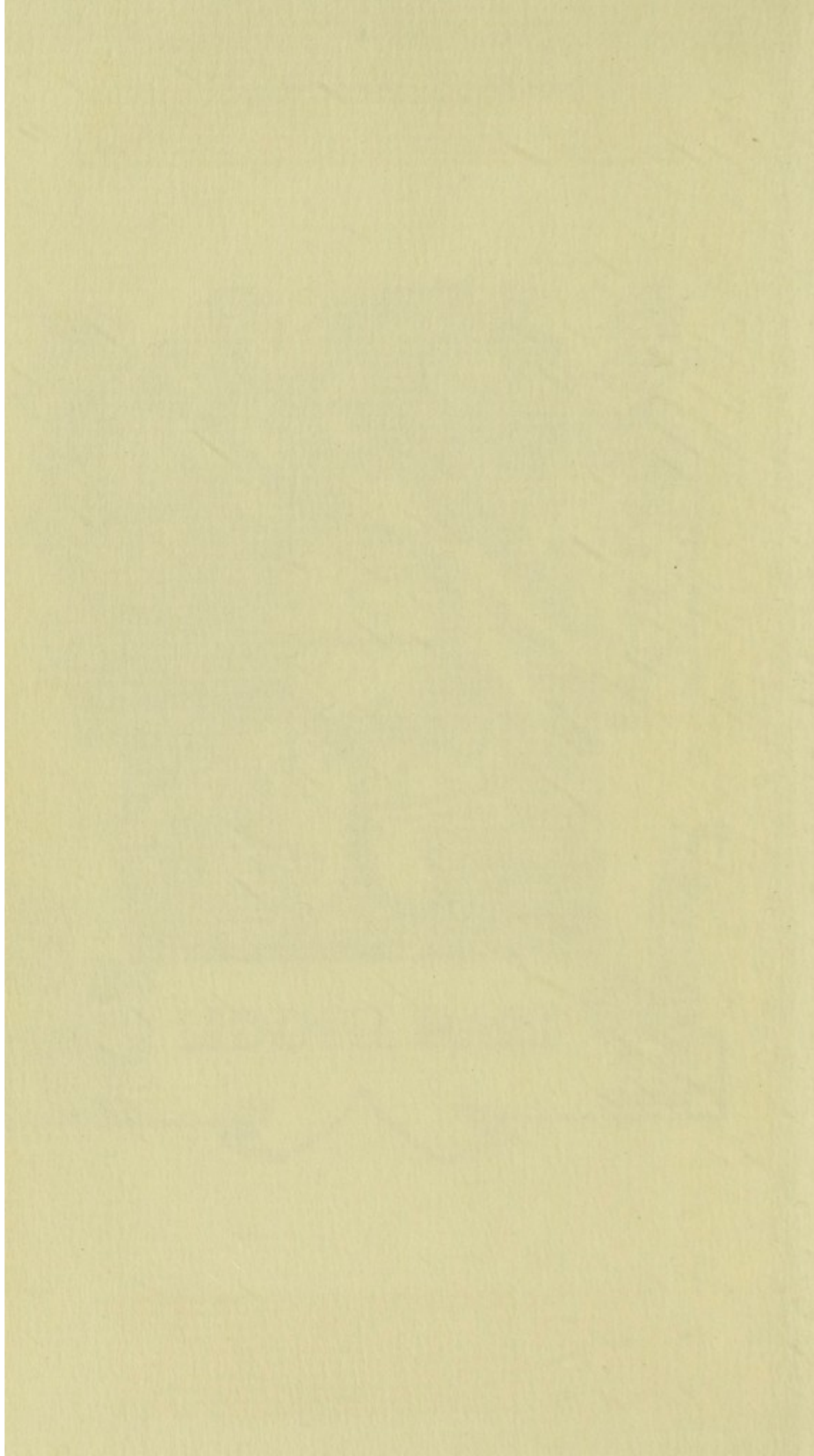
Great Britain. Court of Quarter Sessions of
the Peace (Gloucestershire)





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GENERAL REGULATIONS

FOR

Inspection and Controul of all the Prisons,

TOGETHER WITH THE

RULES, ORDERS,

AND

B Y E L A W S,

FOR THE

Government of the Gaol and Penitentiary House,

FOR THE

COUNTY OF GLOCESTER,

MADE, PUBLISHED, AND DECLARED

A T A

*General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden by
Adjournment on the 15th of July, 1790;*

AND CONFIRMED

*By the Judges of Assize, at the Assizes held for the saia
County, on the 6th day of August, 1790.*

SECOND EDITION.

G L O C E S T E R:

PRINTED BY R. RAIKES.

SOLD BY T. CADEL, IN THE STRAND; AND J. EVANS, PA-
TER-NOSTER-RW, LONDON; J. WASHBOURN, AND J.
HOUGH, GLOCESTER; AND S. JENNER, STROUD,
AND BY ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS]

GENERAL REGULATIONS

FOR

INSPECTION AND CONTROUL.

R U L E I.

BY Gloucestersh. Goal Act—25th G. 3.—sect.
48—“ The Justices of the Peace, for the
“ county of Gloucester, shall, at every Michaelmas
“ General or Quarter Sessions,—respectively ap-
“ point two or more Justices, visitors of the new
“ Gaol and Penitentiary House, and Houses of
“ Correction, contiguous thereto,—and also two
“ or more other Justices, visitors for each of the
“ said four other Houses of Correction;—and
“ such visiting Justices so respectively appointed,
“ shall, either together or singly, personally visit
“ and inspect each such prison, at least three times
“ in each quarter of a year, and oftener if occasion
“ shall require, and shall examine into the state of
“ the buildings,—the cleanliness and neatness of
“ rooms,—the behaviour and conduct of the
“ respective officers,—and the treatment and con-
“ dition of the prisoners,—the amount of their
“ earnings,—and the expences attending each
“ prison respectively,—and in matters of pressing
“ necessity

“ necessity, and within the powers of their com-
 “ mission as Justices, shall take cognizance there-
 “ in, and proceed to regulate and redress the
 “ same; and at every General or Quarter Ses-
 “ sions of the Peace, the said visiting Justices,
 “ respectively, shall make a report in writing, of
 “ the state and condition of the said new Goal,—
 “ Penitentiary House, and Houses of Correction,
 “ and of all abuses, which may occur in their ob-
 “ servation therein, and the Chairman of the said
 “ Session is required to call upon the said visitors
 “ for such report;—and further it is declared law-
 “ ful, for every Justice of the Peace for the said
 “ county, of his own accord, *and without being*
 “ *appointed a visitor*, to enter into the said new
 “ Gaol,—Penitentiary House, and Houses of
 “ Correction, respectively, and examine the same,
 “ at such time and times, and as often as he shall
 “ think fit;—and if he shall discover any abuses
 “ therein, he is required to report them in writing,
 “ at the next General or Quarter Sessions, which
 “ shall be holden for the said county,—and as of-
 “ ten as report of any abuses shall be so made, by
 “ the visiting or other Justices,—they shall be ta-
 “ ken into immediate consideration by the Justices,
 “ at the said Quarter Sessions, who are required
 “ to take the most effectual measures for enquir-
 “ ing into and rectifying such abuses—as soon as
 “ the nature of the case will allow.”

II.

Resolved, That the visiting Justices appointed
 for the goal, be constituted a Committee to super-
 intend the Penitentiary House, with power and au-
 thority

thority, as given by 19th G. 2. to the Committee to superintend the national Penitentiary Houses,—
 “ So far as may be consistent with the more limited
 “ design of the Penitentiary House for the county
 “ of Gloucester. *”

III.

————That it appears to this Court, that in the commitment of prisoners, the Magistrates should in *general* be governed by the following appropriation of district.

To the common Gaol, or Sberiff's Prison.

1. Felons of every description, and all persons for trial by Jury, either at the Assizes or Quarter Sessions ;—as also all accomplices in felonies, admitted as evidence on the part of the Crown.

2. The class of prisoners called Fines,—or those who are debtors to the King for penalties unsatisfied, and persons committed (in default of sureties) to appear at the Assizes or Quarter Sessions.

To the most neighbouring House of Correction.

All other persons ;—but it should be observed by Magistrates, when so situated, as to be equidistant from two prisons,—that, in the case of Bridewell prisoners, who must of necessity be brought up to Quarter Sessions to be discharged,—the commitment in the *first instance* should be made to the prison the nearer to Gloucester.

* Gloucestershire Act—sect. 44.

General Appropriation of District.
TO GLOCESTER BRIDEWELL.

Total Commitments from the Hundreds of

Deerhurst,
Tewkesbury,
Dudstone, and
King's-Barton.

Commitments for Sessions from the Hundreds of

Tibbleston,
Cleeve,
Cheltenham,
Rapsgate,
Bisley,
Whitstone,
Botloe,
Dutchy.

DEAN BRIDEWELL.

Total Commitments from the Hundreds of

St. Briavell's,
Bledeslow,
Westbury.

*Commitments in Cases not to be brought to Sessions,
from the Hundreds of*

Botloe,
Dutchy.

HORSELY

HORSLEY BRIDEWELL.

Total Commitments from the Hundreds of

Longtree,
Upper Berkeley.

*Commitments in Cases not to be sent to Sessions, from
the Hundreds of*

Whitstone,
Bisley.

Commitments for Sessions, from the Hundreds of

Thornbury,
Grumbald's Ash, and
Upper Thornbury.

NORTHLEACH BRIDEWELL.

Total Commitments from the Hundreds of

Kiftsgate Upper,
Ditto Lower,
Slaughter,
Westminster Upper,
Ditto Lower,
Cirencester,
Crawthorne, and
Minety,
Britwell's Barrow,
Bradley.

Commitments

Commitments not for Sessions, from the Hundreds of

Tibbleston,
Cleeve,
Cheltenham,
Rapsgate.

BRISTOL BRIDEWELL.

Total Commitments from the Hundreds of

Lower Berkeley,
Puckle Church,
Langley, and
Swineshead,
King's-Barton,
Henbury.

Commitments not for Sessions, from the Hundreds of

Thornbury, Upper and Lower,
Grumbald's Ash.*

III.

———That it is a duty incumbent on *every* acting Magistrate occasionally to visit any and every prison, to which he may commit offenders to punishment

* Magistrates will understand, that this appropriation of district is merely intended to give a general idea,---that the comparative expence of conveying the prisoner to one prison or another, should always be attended to;---It is not possible to form a rule to this purpose, that would be correctly applicable in all cases,---and in every part of the county.

V.

—That Periodical Petty Sessions be holden at the Committee Rooms of each House of Correction, which all Justices, acting within the district, to which such prison is appropriated, are requested to attend by a rotation; which rotation should be settled at a meeting of such Justices, to be held as soon as convenient after the opening of each prison respectively.

N. B. The business of the sessions for licensing alehouses, and appointing overseers of the poor, or surveyors of the highways, should not be done within the prisons, on account of the number of persons usually attending.

VI.

—That a book shall be kept at each prison, in which the visiting and other Justices are requested to write their observations at each visit; which book shall be returned into Court at every Quarter Sessions.

VII.

—That all books hereafter directed to be kept by the Governor or Keeper, or other Officer of the Gaol, Penitentiary House,—or any other House of Correction,—respecting the oeconomy of any such prison, and the manufactures thereof, and all accounts of expences and earnings of each prison respectively, be laid before the Justices at each of the four General Quarter Sessions in the year—at the first opening of a court,—when a committee shall be immediately appointed to audit all such accounts,—to examine into the expences,

and state of the manufactures of the different prisons; and if the said committee shall perceive any waste or mismanagement, they shall report the same to the court, or shall proceed to correct or punish the same, as the case may require.

VIII.

—That it be referred to the said committee, to make contracts or agreements with any persons whomsoever, for the clothing, diet, and all other necessaries, for the maintenance and support of the offenders confined in the respective prisons, or for implements and materials for any kind of manufacture or trade, for employing the prisoners therein;—or they may direct the Governor or Taskmasters of the respective prisons, to make such agreements or contracts,—the terms of which have been first submitted to, and approved by them;—or they may refer the consideration of such contracts to the committee of visiting Justices, when (from local circumstances of the case) they may be supposed more competent to judge of any proposal.

[11]

SCALE OF SOLITARY,
AND OTHER
PUNISHMENTS,

TO BE APPLIED

In the Discipline of all the Prisons.

SOLITUDE.

FIRST, *and greatest Degree.*

IN DARK CELLS;—without communication with any person, except the chaplain—surgeon—or magistrates (when inspecting the state of the prison) and the keeper, who shall *himself* see every prisoner, so confined, once *at least* in every day,—direct the cell to be regularly cleaned,—serve the prison allowance daily at a stated hour—and shall further attend to and relieve all such other wants as may be conducive to the health of the prisoner.

SECOND DEGREE.

In the LIGHT CELLS—with a like seclusion from society, and the same attention of the keeper to the

health of the prisoners confined—as in the *First Degree*.

N. B. These two first degrees are directed merely as punishments for refractory prisoners, and to enforce the discipline of the prison; confinement in them must be regulated by the rules which respectively regulate the punishments of the classes.

THIRD DEGREE.

Being the most severe in the ordinary discipline of the houses of correction.

The prisoner confined to his own cell in this degree shall be taken into the airing ground for so many hours in every day as the divisions of the court will admit;—it being understood, that only one prisoner of a class shall be in any court at one and the same time.—It follows that the time allowed to each will be a share of the day bearing proportion to the number of prisoners of the same class in the prison.

On Sundays, and other occasions of religious exercise, the prisoner shall be removed *singly* to the chapel—and provided his or her behaviour be orderly and decent—he or she shall, on Sundays, be allowed to air in the courts in the society of his or her class.

FOURTH DEGREE.

The prisoner shall be confined to his or her cell at all times except during divine service—and the time allotted for meals,—when he or she may associate with others of the class in the day room or airing grounds.

N. B. In the two *latter*—as in the former degrees, the prisoners shall be daily served with the prison allowance, and the keeper shall pay a like attention to their health and cleanliness,

In addition to the means of punishment—by solitude,—fettors and hand-cuffs shall be provided at the county expence.—But they are not to be used in the ordinary custody of any *unconvicted* or *bridewell* prisoner—except such as shall be committed on any charge of capital offence, or old offenders ;—They shall be applied as punishment for contumacy or disobedience, or as a precaution in the case of riots or other attempts to escape—as directed by the rules before referred to.

FOURTH DEGREE.

The prisoner shall be confined to his cell at all times except during divine service—and the time allotted for meals—when he or they may associate with others of the class in the day room or sining grounds.

N. B. In the two laws—as in the former degrees—the prisoners shall be daily served with the prison allowance, and the keeper shall pay a like attention to their health and cleanliness.

In addition to the means of punishment—by flogging, fetters and handcuffs shall be provided in the county gaol. But they are not to be used in the ordinary custody of any unconvicted or convicted prisoner—except such as shall be committed on any charge of capital offence, or offenders. They shall be applied as punishment for contumacy or disobedience, or as a precaution in the case of riots or other attempts to escape—directed by the rules before referred to.

GENERAL REGULATIONS
FOR THE
GLOUCESTER GAOL,
PENITENTIARY HOUSE
AND
HOUSE OF CORRECTION
ADJOINING.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GLOUCESTER GAOL

PRISONS

AND

HOUSE OF CORRECTION

ADJOINING

GENERAL REGULATIONS

GENERAL REGULATIONS

OF THE

Gaol and Prisons adjoining.

R U L E I.

Ordered, That the Justices shall appoint a Governor and Gaoler, governor of the Penitentiary House, and House of Correction adjoining, who shall *also* execute the duty of gaoler, or keeper of the common gaol, if thereto appointed by the Sheriff of the county;—and shall receive from the county stock a salary of 200l. per ann.;—in consideration of which he shall not take or receive to his own use any fee, gratuity, or emolument from any person whomsoever committed to his custody, or from the county at large, except only the taxed allowance for extra-bedding permitted by the rules, and such share of the profits of labour as may be allowed by the regulation of the Magistrates.

II.

—That the person so appointed governor of the penitentiary house, shall give a reasonable and satisfactory security to the sheriff, on being appointed by him to the office of keeper of the common gaol;—and, that he do enter into a bond to the county, in the penalty of 200l. the condition

* Gloucester Act,
sect. 50.

tion of which shall be, * " That he do regularly
" observe and keep the bye-laws, rules, and
" orders of the said gaol."

III.

—That the governor shall not be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in any other occupation or employment whatsoever, save only such as shall be concerning or connected with the labour of the prisoners.

IV.

—That the governor shall keep a journal, in which he is hereby directed to record the daily events of the prison.

V.

—That the governor shall execute his office (together with that of gaoler) in person;—that he shall see every prisoner in his custody at least twice in every twenty-four hours;—that he shall attend the prisoners when at chapel, and at the distribution of their bread;—that he shall not absent himself from the prison for a night, or twenty-four hours, without permission of a visiting Justice, signified in writing, unless in the execution of any part of his duty which may require such absence, or by reason of some unforeseen accident, which he shall state in his journal.

VI.

VI.

—That if the said governor shall disobey or evade the rules, orders, or bye-laws, made for the government of the Penitentiary House and House of Correction,—or, if, in his office of gaoler, he shall neglect or refuse to separate—regulate—and keep his prisoners in exact conformity to the rules recommended for that purpose,—or, if in either situation of governor of the penitentiary house,—or gaoler, he shall accept of, or any ways appropriate to himself, any other profit or emolument than such as shall be allowed by such rules, orders, or bye-laws, he shall forfeit the penalty of his bond (receiving his arrears of salary) and shall immediately be dismissed the service of the Magistrates.

N. R. The fees allowed to be taken in certain cases he shall place to account as hereafter directed.—The emolument allowed from prisoners' labour he shall not appropriate to himself; but shall wait until the Magistrates have audited and allowed the account thereof.

VII.

—That the governor or keeper shall have no interest whatsoever in any contract or agreement for feeding or cloathing the prisoners.—It is his duty to see that the persons supplying them do neither defraud the prisoners or the county.—That he shall pay all occasional bills left to his charge, and enter all accounts concerning the expences of the prison in a book to be kept for that purpose, specifying

cifying the date of payment, with reference to the vouchers, which he shall deliver with his accounts as hereafter directed.

VIII.

Task Master

—That a task-master, (or manufacturer) be appointed at a fixed salary of 50*l.* per ann.—that he shall act as an assistant to the governor in the safe keeping of the prison,—he must be approved by him, and shall give him a security if required.—It is the *duty* of this officer, and it will be made his *interest*, to *enforce* and superintend the labour of the *bridewell*, and other *convicted prisoners*, and also to encourage industry, amongst the prisoners of *every other* description, who may be inclined to work.

IX.

—That the task-master shall keep a list of the tools delivered to the prisoners employed; and on leaving work in the evening he shall call on every working prisoner to deliver his tools,—which shall be properly secured during the night.

X.

Turnkey.

—That the governor be allowed 30*l.* per ann. for his first turnkey—and 25*l.* per ann. for his second (if wanting) provided the persons be approved by the Justices.—But no sum shall be allowed by the county for any assistant or turnkey but who is of good character, who can write legibly,

bly, and has such a competent knowledge of arithmetic, as to be able to keep the accounts of the prison if committed to his care. The salary of turnkeys shall be half a year in arrear as a security for the performance of their duty.

XI.

———That the governor shall not lodge or board in his house any other person except prisoners, and his family and servants, a list of whom he shall from time to time enter in his register.

XII.

By Gloucestershire Act,—Sect: 43—“ The governor and all other officers shall give security for the performance of their respective duties as the Justices from time to time, at any general or quarter sessions shall direct, and such governor and other officers, for any negligence or misbehaviour in their respective offices, may either be proceeded against on the security so to be given, or shall be fineable by the Justices of the Peace, at any general or quarter sessions, in the same manner as the governor of any house of correction is fineable by 7 James I, c. 4—or 17 George 2, c. 5.

XIII.

Ordered, That a sutler be employed within the prison, to supply such prisoners as are allowed to purchase extra food;—The most proper person for this employment will be an elderly woman of good character;—She shall be appointed

Sutler.

pointed by the Magistrates, and directed as to the proper food to prepare, which she shall sell in rations at a price per measure, or weight, which shall be taxed from time to time by the Justices at their quarter sessions.—The governor shall examine the provisions brought in, and see that the rations served out, are according to the regulation.

XIV.

—That the chaplain shall read prayers every Wednesday and Friday morning at regulated hours, and preach a Sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good Friday.—He shall keep a journal, in which he shall enter the times of his attendance, and such observations as may occur to him in the general execution of his duty;—in case of sickness, or necessary engagement, he shall appoint a substitute for the occasion, and shall specify in his journal the case, and the name of the clergyman so appointed.—The chaplain should consider it as his duty frequently to see all the prisoners, without the governor or other officer being present,—to enquire into their situation, and observe the state of the cells. He shall also attend any prisoner who may desire his spiritual advice and assistance;—provided such request be not made at improper times, or so as to interfere with the regular hours of labour. Books of moral and religious instruction shall be provided and left with the chaplain, to be distributed, at his discretion, amongst the prisoners confined in solitude, when he shall judge that any such prisoners may be in a state of mind, to be benefited by such instruction;—it will also be expected of the chaplain, that he do attend the visiting Justices, on notice of their visiting the prison

son, and lay his journal before them.—And that it be left to the discretion of the chaplain to administer the Sacrament at such times, and to such persons as he shall think proper.

XV.

—That the chaplain, (or his occasional substitute) be the only minister of the church of England, permitted to visit any prisoner;—but provided any prisoner shall declare himself of any religious persuasion, dissenting from the doctrines of the established church,—that a minister of such persuasion shall be permitted to visit such prisoner, —provided such minister do not attend any other prisoner, not of such faith or persuasion. The name of the minister so permitted to attend shall be entered by the governor in his journal.

XVI.

—That a Surgeon or Apothecary shall be appointed to attend the Gaol, Penitentiary-House, and House of Correction adjoining,—at a stated salary, to find medicines;—he shall visit the *patients in the sick ward* once every day, and twice a week shall see *every* prisoner, whether confined in solitude or otherwise;—he shall enquire into the state of his or her body and mind, and where he shall have reason to believe, that either the one or the other is materially affected by the discipline or diet, he shall inform the governor thereof, who shall suspend any punishment, or vary such prisoner's diet, as directed; he shall, at
every

14th G. 3.
c. 59.
SURGEON.

every visit, enter his observations and directions in a journal to be kept for that purpose; and his directions, so entered, shall be a full justification to the governor or keeper, for suspending any punishment, or varying the diet, until the next meeting of the visiting Justices, who shall enquire into the case, and order accordingly; he shall attend immediately, on notice from the governor of any sickness, or of any new commitment, that may require examination of a prisoner, before passing into the prison.—“ He must report to the Justices, “ at each quarter sessions, the state of the health of “ the prisoners under his care,”—and shall attend the Justices, (on notice given), when visiting the prison.—In any case, where it may be the opinion of the surgeon, that wine, or spirituous or other strong liquors, are *essentially* necessary to the health of a prisoner (as those liquors are on *no* account to be admitted into the wards of felons or convicted prisoners)—the prisoner must be removed into the hospital ward, before they can be allowed.—The Surgeon shall write in his journal, what extra bedding, clothing, food, or liquors, are necessary for the use of the prisoners; and such order shall be considered as authority to the governor to procure the same, and shall be a necessary voucher for the article in his account.

Resolved, That in the nomination of officers on this and every future occasion, the qualities of the man, relative to the situation in which he is to be placed, shall be solely attended to, and every other consideration entirely disregarded.

XVII.

In dispensing punishment, the Governor should have in view, solely, the reformation of the prisoner,—and guard himself against every impulse of personal resentment;—on this principle will his conduct be judged.—With the powers entrusted to him, it cannot be necessary to *strike* his prisoners, (unless in cases of self-defence), much less can it tend to any *good* purpose to give his orders in a violent or insolent tone, or attended with oaths;—he should command with temper,—enforce his just authority with firmness,—and punish resistance without favour or partiality.

Rules affecting
the Officers.

XVIII.

The same humanity and temper, which is required of the governor *himself*, in the execution of his duty, must be *insisted on* by him in the conduct of any inferior officer of the prison.—No turnkey, or other officer or assistant, shall forcibly strike any prisoner, except for self-defence, on any assault, (or menacing action, *tending* to assault) from the prisoner.

XIX.

Ordered, That the governor or keeper is *enjoined* to make information against any and every turnkey or assistant, who shall be guilty of cursing and swearing, when, and as often as any shall so offend in his hearing,—and the penalty inflicted by law shall be enforced, and paid to the prisoner's box.

XX.

————That any turnkey convicted of drunkenness, shall forfeit all arrears of salary due on his account from the county;—that he shall no longer be paid any county allowance, or serve in the Bridewell, or Penitentiary House; and if the keeper chuses to employ him, it shall be at his own expence.

XXI.

————That neither the governor, or any other officer or assistant, employed within the prison, shall presume to take or accept any fee or gratuity, by way of indulgence, or to dispense any prisoner from wearing irons, or from complying with any rule of the prison.

XXII.

————That no money or perquisite whatsoever, be taken by any servant or officer, for admission of persons to see the prison, or any prisoner therein.

XXIII.

Immediately
respecting
Prisoners.

Prisoners must understand, that a quiet resignation to the rules and orders, laid down for the government of the prison, and that decent submission to the officers thereof, which the law requires, will be their sole claim to any kind of protection from

from the magistrates ;—it is *indispensibly* required of *all prisoners* within the prison :—Refractory and obstinate conduct must be opposed by adequate punishment, until subdued. *

XXIV.

It is required of prisoners, of every denomination, that they do at all times pay a decent regard to the chaplain ; and that, during the celebration of divine service, they behave with reverence and decorum : in case of irreverent or improper behaviour, the chaplain shall report the offence to the governor, who shall inflict any punishment on the offender, which is permitted by the rules, in other cases of disobedience.

XXV.

Ordered, That no prisoner shall be allowed to exact from any other prisoner, any fine or gratuity, under the name of garnish, or other customary plea.

XXVI.

—That every *male* prisoner, who shall be allowed county allowance, and who does not forfeit the same by misbehaviour, shall receive one pound and a half of good household bread per day, and one penny in money, to expend in meat, vegetables, or other food admitted by the rules ;---

To every *female* prisoner, one pound and three ounces of bread, and a like allowance in money.

* This rule to be placed at the head of the rules printed for the prisoners.

XXVII.

By 14th G. 3. c. 59.-----“ The walls of the
 “ wards and cells must be white-washed *once* in
 “ every year ; and any prisoner seized with any
 “ disorder, must be forthwith removed to the
 “ hospital ward ;”---and in case of any putrid or
 infectious disease, the cell, from whence such
 prisoner was taken, shall be immediately clean-
 ed and fumigated.

XXVIII.

Ordered,---That charity boxes shall be securely
 affixed at the gate of the prison, for each class of
 prisoners,---which boxes shall be opened at stated
 times, and the amount applied, by the committee
 for prison charity. The committee, for this pur-
 pose, shall consist of the Sheriff, the visiting Jus-
 tices, the chaplain, and such other persons resi-
 dent in or near Gloucester, as may be thought pro-
 per, on further digesting a plan to be proposed to
 this effect.---Persons disposed to contribute to the
 relief of any class of poor prisoners, are earnestly
 requested, not to give money to prisoners them-
 selves, who beg,---but to put their benefaction into
 the box, belonging to the *class*, such person would
 wish to relieve.

XXIX.

-----That games for money, or any stake
 whatsoever, be forbidden---and should be consider-
 ed as an offence to be punished by the governor.---
 Should any prisoner lose his allowance of money,
 or

or food, paid him either by the county, or his friends, (or any portion of such allowance) at any game of chance ;—or should any prisoner sell such allowance or portion to another—the share so lost or sold, shall be forfeited to the charity box of the prisoners of some *other* class,—and the governor shall see that no part of it be given to the use of the person so winning or purchasing.

XXX.

————That the Governor do fix certain ^{Police} signals of alarm to be understood by the officers of the prison ;—The *alarm* bell to be rung on no other occasion whatsoever,—*except* on the day of execution,

XXXI.

————That the hours of rising and retreat, of recreation and return to labour, shall be noticed by ringing a bell, according to a table to be made out for that purpose.

XXXII.

————That *all* prisoners within the walls of the prison shall rise at the first bell ringing in the morning,—which shall be at six o'clock in the *summer*, and at sun rising in the *winter* months ;—that they shall make their beds, and wash their face and hands ;—and, at the second bell-ringing, they shall repair to their respective places in the chapel,

chapel, as decently dressed as their situation will permit.

XXXIII.

-----That in the absence of the chaplain, the governor, or other person appointed by him, shall read a short form of prayer, to be selected for the occasion.

XXXIV.

-----That after prayers are read, the governor shall call the roll, and examine every prisoner as to the cleanliness of his person, and he shall then distribute the daily allowance of bread and money to every prisoner, who shall appear clean, and who has behaved decently at chapel.

XXXV.

-----That all prisoners shall wash their hands, face, and feet, when required so to do by the governor or keeper, and shall bathe as often as directed by the surgeon,

XXXVI.

-----That proper cisterns, with soap and towels, shall be provided in each yard near the pump, to which the solitary prisoners shall be daily conducted,—and to which all other prisoners may have constant resort on opening the cells.

XXXVII.

XXXVII.

————That clean chaff or straw for the mattresses shall be allowed weekly,—and clean linen at least once per week.

XXXVIII.

————That a turnkey (or prisoner appointed constable of the division) shall sweep the cells and galleries once every morning,—and shall wash them *at least* once per week;—in *dry* weather all the wooden doors and window shutters shall be kept open, and the bedding put out to air.

N. B. By constable of the division is meant a prisoner appointed by the keeper to that office, whose business it shall be to sweep and wash the wards, courts, and cells, of the division allotted to him. Like every other officer of the prison, he shall be enjoined silence to prisoners confined to solitude, and on neglect of that or other duty entrusted to him, he shall be punished as other prisoners in cases of disobedience.

XXXIX.

————That the governor shall once in every day, at least, go into the cells or other rooms of every prisoner, and carefully examine if any attempts to escape have been made, and shall see that the turnkeys and constables have performed the duty above mentioned.

XL.

————That all the cells and other lodging-rooms shall be fitted up with a bedstead of iron, a mattrafs filled with hair, straw, or chaff, a blanket, a rug, and a coarse linen or hempen sheet, at the public cost.

XLI.

————That no other liquor than water, milk, whey, butter-milk, or tea, be admitted into any division of the prison, except into that of the debtors, and into the hospital ward, under the regulation in a former rule.—If any unconvicted prisoner has money, he may employ it in purchasing any article of meat or vegetables without restraint.

XLII.

————That no stranger be admitted on Sundays, or during divine service on other days;—except such persons as may bring linen or provisions to debtors,—who shall immediately retire after delivering the same.

XLIII.

————That no person other than the officers, (and except the Sheriff or a Magistrate of the county, or attended by such) shall be allowed to go within the wards of the prison.—The court called the Keeper's-Court, and the visiting rooms adjoining

adjoining, are appropriated to the use of visitors to debtors, felons, and fines, under the regulations of their respective classes.—Not more than one person shall be admitted at one and the same time to any felon,—nor shall any visitor to a felon continue more than an hour in one day ;—but no rule whatsoever shall be construed to prevent any person, duly authorised, from executing any legal process, or from procuring any affidavit or attestation from any prisoner.

XLIV.

————That weights and measures shall be provided and kept by the governor, for the use of every class of prisoners.

XLV.

————That no dogs, pigeons, or poultry, shall be kept in the prison (except the governor's watch dog)—and, That all filth of every kind shall, once in the day at least, be carried without the walls,—and foul straw and rags instantly burnt.

XLVI.

By 24 G. 2. c. 40. “ No spirituous liquors of any kind shall be brought into the prison.”

XLVII.

By 25 G. 3. "No keeper of the gaol, or governor of the Penitentiary House, nor any person in trust for, or employed by, such keeper or governor, or who shall have any office or employ as assistant, shall sell, or be licenced to sell, or have any benefit or advantage whatsoever, directly or indirectly, from the sale of any wine, beer, ale, or other liquors, used in such Gaol or Penitentiary House."

XLIX.

XLV.

XLVI.

XLVIII.

Ordered, That different copies of regulations shall be drawn out, (as they affect each class) printed on a strong paper, and a copy pasted up in the cell of each prisoner, who shall be punished for tearing or destroying it.—The regulations shall also be read in chapel once per month.

THE PRISON REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS

THE PRISON REGULATIONS

XLVIII.

Ordered, That different copies of regulations shall be drawn out (as they affect each class) printed on a strong paper, and a copy pasted up in the cell of each prisoner, who shall be punished for tearing or destroying it. The regulations shall also be read in chapel once per month.

THE PRISONERS shall be divided into the following classes, which shall be called

1. The first class shall consist of those who are sentenced to death.

2. The second class shall consist of those who are sentenced to life imprisonment.

3. The third class shall consist of those who are sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years.

4. The fourth class shall consist of those who are sentenced to imprisonment for a term of months.

CLASSES OF PRISONERS
 IN THE
 GLOUCESTER GAOL,
 PENITENTIARY HOUSE,
 AND
 BRIDGEWELL.

THE prisoners shall be divided into the following classes, for which there are corresponding divisions in the prison.

Class No. 1. Male Felons } 1st, Capital and old offenders.
 2d, Petty Larceny and young offenders.

2.—Female Felons.

3.—King's Evidence.

4.—Condemned to die.

Class, No. 5.—Male Fines.

6.—Female ditto.

7.—Male debtors.

8.—Female ditto.

9.—Male penitentiary or convicted felons.

10.—Female ditto.

11.—Bridewell

} Subdivided as the other
Bridewells.

The rules for classing and keeping are understood to supercede the discretionary power of the governor or keeper, who, on confining the prisoner, may be directed as to class, by observing the warrant of commitment.

But it is to be understood, that when all the cells of any division are occupied,—the supernumerary prisoners may be placed in any unoccupied cells of any other division,—treating them as the class to which they belong by the nature of their commitment;—but on no account may any two prisoners be placed in one cell.

D I S C I P L I N E

OF THE
DIFFERENT CLASSES.
CLASS I.

M A L E F E L O N S.

R U L E I.

It is declared,—That the discipline of those prisoners of this class, who conform to the rules and orders, shall tend *merely* to safe custody,—to the regularity and decency of the prison,—and to the health of themselves and others;—that they shall not be confined to their cells, or otherwise punished, but in case of obstinate or refractory conduct.

II.

Ordered—That every prisoner of this description shall, on his first commitment, be confined in the reception or lazaretto ward, until he can be visited by the surgeon;—if on examination he be reported foul, the necessary means of washing, bathing, or shaving, shall be adopted, as the surgeon shall direct;—if sick of any infectious disease, he shall be put into the foul ward;—otherwise passed to his division.

III.

DISCIPLINE III

——That the general division of felons shall be subdivided into classes of *superior* and *inferior* offences,—viz. 1st, Capital offences, and persons who have been before convicted of felony;—and, 2d, Larcenies, and young Offenders.

IV.

——That every felon shall be cloathed in a prison uniform, and his own cloaths purified, numbered, and deposited in the wardrobe, until the time of his trial or discharge.

V.

——That every prisoner *accepting county relief*, shall execute any employment, of which he is capable (the same not being severe labour) to the best of his power or ability;—but that any prisoner who shall voluntarily *give up the county allowance*, shall be exempt from the obligation to work, or be employed.

VI.

——That any prisoner who, being employed, shall be *remiss* or *negligent* in performing what shall be reasonably required of him, to the best of his power or ability—or shall damage or destroy the materials,—shall be considered as *refusing to work*, and county allowance shall be discontinued.

VII.

VII.

————That the profits of the work of this class shall be divided into four parts,—two of which shall be paid to the prisoner,—one to the governor and manufacturer,—and the other fourth to the county stock.

VIII.

————That should any prisoner chuse to accept the county share of his labour, in lieu of his allowance, the *three* parts shall be paid to him; on the other hand, if it shall appear that any prisoner is wilfully idle and negligent on any work, it shall be in the option of the governor to stop the county allowance, and give him the three parts of his earnings in lieu thereof.

IX.

————That the prisoners' share of their earnings shall be paid weekly, and they shall be allowed to purchase therewith any necessaries, consistent with the rules of the prison;——or they may receive, at proper hours, any such necessaries from their friends, without perquisite or gratuity to any person whatsoever.

X.

————That *during* prayers a turnkey shall examine all the cells—and *after* prayers sha'll lock

the gates on the stairs, so that no prisoner may have access to his cell during the day, unless by special leave, or order of the governor.

XI.

————That any prisoner (being strictly obedient to order) shall be allowed to procure for himself any greater indulgence in bedding, either from his friends, or by hiring the same of the governor at the taxed price.

XII.

————That irons shall not be used in the *ordinary* custody of any unconvicted prisoner, except such as are committed on charge of capital offences,—old offenders,—or who shall have made any attempt, or conspired to escape,—in all which cases the fetters shall not exceed 7lb. in weight.

N. B. By old offenders are meant persons who have been before *convicted* of an offence in a court of justice.

XIII.

————That persons bringing cloaths, food, or money, for the use of any felon, shall, at regulated hours, have access to the prisoner, so as to deliver the same, in the presence of the governor or turn-key;—but no person shall be admitted to a private conference with any felon, but on application to the governor *in person*,—who, on any such application

cation, should consider, that the intention of this regulation is,—to prevent the caballing of the prisoners with their associates without doors,—and that he may by no means deprive a prisoner of the means of preparing for his defence on trial.

XIV.

————That prisoners of this class shall be locked up at sun-setting throughout the year.

XV.

————That if any prisoner shall refuse to obey the orders of the governor or other officer,—or the rules laid down by the court of quarter sessions, for the government of the prison ;—or shall strike, threaten, or forcibly resist the governor or other officer ;—or shall be guilty of profane cursing or swearing ;—of disrespectful behaviour to the chaplain,—or irreverent conduct at chapel ;—or shall assault,—quarrel with, use abusive words, or shall game with, or defraud his fellow prisoner ;—or shall pass the fences allotted to his class,—attempt to escape,—or conspire with any person so to do ;—or shall wilfully waste, spoil, damage, or destroy any goods committed to him to manufacture,—or the beds, bedding, cloaths, or utensils of the prison ;—these shall be considered as offences, and the governor shall be permitted to punish any offender, either by closer confinement in his *own* cell,—by confinement in the dark or refractory cells,—(in any degree admitted in the rules) or by putting on fetters or hand-cuffs ;—in all which cases, he shall inform the chaplain of the

offence and punishment, at his first attendance at the prison,—who, if he approve thereof, shall be requested to signify his approbation, by signing his name in a column of the register of punishments, left for that purpose ;—in which case, the punishment may be continued for any term not exceeding six days ;—but should the chaplain disapprove thereof, the governor, if he thinks proper, may report the case to a visiting Justice, who will confirm or disallow the same. Should it appear to the governor, that the limited punishment he is permitted to inflict, is insufficient to reduce any refractory prisoner to decent and orderly behaviour ;—or should he have reasonable cause to apprehend, that any prisoner is not safely kept without irons,—heavier irons,—or closer confinement, he shall apply to a visiting Justice, who (after enquiry) may permit that such contumacious prisoner shall be confined in continued solitude until his trial,—or may allow the use of heavier irons.

CLASS, No. II.

FEMALE FELONS.

In all cases, as Class I. save only that no irons shall be used in the ordinary custody, although the prisoner should be charged with a capital offence, or be an old offender.

CLASS

CLASS No. III.

KING'S EVIDENCE.

As Class I.

CLASSES, No. IV.

THE CONDEMNED TO DIE.

RULE I.

By 25, G. II. c. 37. It is enacted, “ that from
 “ and after the conviction of any person convicted
 “ for the horrid crime of murder, and judgment
 “ given thereupon,—the goaler, or keeper, to
 “ whom such person shall be delivered for safe
 “ custody, shall confine such person in some cell,
 “ or other safe place, separate and apart from all
 “ other prisoners;—and no person or persons
 “ whatsoever, except the goaler, or keeper, or his
 “ servants shall have access to any such prisoner
 “ without licence being first obtained for that pur-
 “ pose, under the hand of the Judge, before
 “ whom such offender shall have been tried, or un-
 “ der the hand of the Sheriff, his deputy, or un-
 “ der-sheriff;—and after sentence passed, until
 “ execution

“ execution thereof, such offender shall be fed with
 “ bread and water only, and with no other food or
 “ liquor whatsoever,—save only in the case of re-
 “ ceiving the Holy Sacrament, or in case of any
 “ violent sickness or wound ;—in which case some
 “ known physician, surgeon, or apothecary, may
 “ be admitted by the goaler or keeper,—the
 “ name of such physician or apothecary, and the
 “ place of his abode being first entered in the
 “ books of such prison ;—and in case any goaler
 “ or keeper shall neglect to put in execution the di-
 “ rections and regulations hereby enacted,—he
 “ shall forfeit his office, and be fined in the sum of
 “ 20l. and be imprisoned until the same be paid.”

II.

And for and in respect of all persons condemned to die for any crime, not being the crime of murder,

——— That they be confined to the cells appro-
 priated to their class ; and daily brought out to air
 on the leads adjoining.

III.

——— That over and above the ordinary al-
 lowance from the county, they shall be permitted
 freely to receive from their friends, or (if enabled)
 to purchase for themselves, any additional suste-
 nance, not prohibited by the general rules ;—and
 in case it shall appear to the chaplain, that any such
 prisoner is destitute of friends, or of means of pro-
 curing additional food, he may direct a small extra
 allowance

allowance from the county, either in meat or vegetables,—and the written order of the chaplain shall be the voucher for the article in the governor's account.

IV.

—That their friends shall be admitted to them, at *their own particular* request, betwixt the hours of nine and eleven in the forenoon,—and two and four in the afternoon;—but one person only shall go into the cell, at one and the same time;—except only in the case of children, who may attend with a parent;—at all other hours they shall be kept quiet and undisturbed,—the gates of the division shall be locked;—and no person admitted, but the officers and chaplain, to the prison;—or such other clergyman as may attend at the request of the prisoner, if he should not be of the church of England.

V.

—That no other person (not being the friend, or admitted at the special request of the prisoner) shall be admitted, without the written order of the Sheriff, or of a Magistrate, which order should not be granted, but on making it appear, that the person applying has actual business with the condemned person,—or applies for the purpose of investigating any robbery or theft;—but the goaler is most peremptorily enjoined not to shew, any prisoner in this unhappy state, to any person, who appears prompted by no other motive than

wanton and cruel curiosity;—and the complaint of any prisoner to the chaplain, of being shewn, shall be attended to, and reported to the Justices.

VI.

—That prisoners of this description may be kept in irons not exceeding 7lb. in weight, if the goaler thinks it necessary;—and should they be refractory, their allowance may be withdrawn, and they may be punished with heavy irons and close confinement, (as in the case of felons), by the consent of the chaplain.

VII.

—And it is hereby further ordered, that the day of execution (where no other time shall be expressly directed) shall be on the Saturday fortnight next after the commencement of every assize.

—That no other person (not being the friend, or admitted at the special request of the prisoner) shall be admitted, without the written order of the Sheriff, or of a Magistrate, which order should not be granted, but on making it appear that the person applying has actual business with the condemned person, or applies for the purpose of investigating any robbery or theft;—but the goaler is most peremptorily enjoined not to show any prisoner in this unhappy state, to any person, who appears prompted by no other motive than

CLASS VII.

MALE DEBTORS.

As the rules and regulations proposed for the Debtors' prison are intended purely for the preservation of their health and morals, and for promoting that degree of order and discipline which must be their common benefit—a due submission to them

MALE AND FEMALE FINES:

Regulation and Discipline the same as felons before trial—with every means of labour presented to them; they are not to be kept in irons but for punishment of prison offences.

RULES.

Ordered.—That every male debtor (as far as the condition of the prison will admit) shall have a separate room, and shall be furnished at the county cost as mentioned in a general rule. And in case he has the means of procuring for himself any additional comforts (beyond the county allowance) in bedding, food, or other necessaries—he

* This should stand at the head of the Debtors' Rules.

CLASS VII.

MALE DEBTORS.

AS the rules and regulations proposed for the Debtors' prison are intended purely for the preservation of their health and morals, and for promoting that decency and good order which must be their common benefit,—a due submission to them will be expected of every debtor.—By a contrary conduct they will render themselves unworthy of the Magistrates' attention to their misfortunes—and they will remain liable to all such claims and consequences as the goaler may by law or usage have authority to impose*.

RULE I.

Ordered,—That every male debtor (as far as the construction of the prison will admit) shall have a separate bed-room.—It shall be furnished at the county cost as mentioned in a general rule.—And in case he has the means of procuring for himself any additional comfort (beyond the county allowance) in bedding, linen, or other necessaries,—he

* This should stand at the head of the Debtors' Rules.

shall have and use the same without paying any fee, or charge whatsoever, to the governor or other officer,—but such additional bedding, linen or cloaths shall first be examined, to see that it is not in a foul or impure state, or improper for admission.

II.

—That any debtor inclined to work, shall be employed on application to the keeper, or manufacturer—allowing a third part of his earnings to such manufacturer or keeper;—or if he can have means of labour brought to him from without the prison, he may work without the interference of the officers of the prison or any fee whatsoever; provided only that the materials or tools shall neither from their bulk, or nature, be unfit to be admitted into the prison.

III.

As it frequently happens that prisoners confined for debt,—are so far removed from, or are so destitute of, friends, that they are totally deprived of sustenance, and without a power of procuring their groats from their creditors;—and as it is sometimes the case that they are either *not able* to work, or, being able, *cannot procure* employment sufficient to sustain themselves—*It is ordered*, That in such cases,—(on producing a certificate from the minister, and some other respectable inhabitant of the place of residence of any debtor, that he is so destitute of friends, and a deserving object of the public bounty) the visiting Justices, or any two of them

them, may order any such prisoner relief from the county stock, (not exceeding the ordinary allowance to felons and fines) or may assist him in procuring his groats.

IV.

————That visitors to debtors shall be admitted on week or working days, from the hour of nine in the morning, till the hour of sun-setting in the evening; when, on bell ringing, all visitors and strangers whatsoever shall leave the prison. And all debtors shall retire to their rooms at nine o'clock in the winter and at ten o'clock in the summer months, when all lights shall be extinguished,—and their wards secured.

V.

————That no visitor shall be admitted within the grating of the debtor's room, unless in case of sickness, a wife shall be desirous of attending her husband—parents their children—or children their parents, in the hospital;—in which case, the governor may permit the same.

VI.

————That debtors shall be permitted to send for, or have brought unto them, at seasonable and regulated hours, any victuals or cloathing;—but, in respect to liquor,—that no prisoner shall be allowed either to send for, or to drink more than one pint of wine, or one quart of beer, (above the value of one penny per quart) in any one day, or twenty-four

four hours;—and that the governor shall be strictly charged to see that this regulation is adhered to, according to its intention, and without collusion;—and if any prisoner shall be detected in making use of the name of any other prisoner, for the purpose of obtaining any greater or encreased portion of such strong beer or wine,—the prisoner *consenting to lend* his name, and the prisoner *using* it,—shall be rendered incapable of receiving a certificate of good behaviour, and the governor shall be required to remove him from the magistrate's ward.

VII.

—That a division of the debtor's prison shall be set apart for the irregular and contumacious prisoners,—and such as refuse or neglect to adhere to the rules proposed by the magistrates;—it shall be called THE REFRACTORY OR COMMON WARD, and the prisoners confined in this division shall be considered as withdrawn from all county allowance, and from every other protection and assistance intended by the magistrates, to poor and unfortunate debtors.

VIII.

—That prisoners confined to the refractory or common ward, if they think themselves aggrieved, may appeal to the visiting Justices at any sitting,—who, on hearing the plea, shall decide on the propriety of the confinement;—and at every such sitting, the governor shall deliver to the said Justices, a list of prisoners under such confinement—with the cause thereof, and the Justices shall confirm

confirm or annul the same, as shall appear proper to them.

IX.

————That if any debtor shall be guilty of drunkenness—profane cursing and swearing—irreverent conduct at chapel—or disrespectful behaviour to the chaplain,—or shall assault,—quarrel with,—use abusive words,—or defraud his fellow prisoner,—or shall wilfully waste,—spoil, or destroy any goods belonging to the county, committed to his care to manufacture;—or shall attempt to escape, or conspire with any other person so to do,—he shall be considered as offending against the rules orders, and bye-laws, laid down for the good government of the prison,—and shall be removed from the magistrates' protection, into the refractory or common ward.

X.

————That the table of fees to be paid by the debtors, being revised and regulated, as directed by the act of the 32d G. 2.—and 25th G. 3. shall be as follows:

TABLE OF FEES.

	£.	s.	d.
For entering the action, whereon each prisoner is brought into custody, either on process, capias, latitat, or execution, - - -	1	0	0

For entering and discharging every second, or other action, upon process, capias, latitat, or execution, - - -	0	13	4
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For the certificate of the want of a declaration, in order to sue out a writ of superseatas, - - -	0	6	8
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N. B. The above demandable of the prisoner.

For receiving and entering every declaration against a prisoner in custody, - - -	0	2	0
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For each copy of a warrant against a prisoner, - - -	0	3	4
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N. B. To be paid by persons making the declaration, or demanding the warrant.

Attending upon every prisoner, to give bail, special bail, habeas, or other necessary attendance, out of the goal, as directed by statute, per mile, - - -	0	1	0
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————That from and after the determination of the commission of the present High Sheriff, for this county, no greater or other fees shall be taken by the keeper of the goal, of or in respect to—any prisoner in his custody.—And, That all fees hitherto demandable by law or custom, by the said keeper, from the county stock, do totally cease and determine as aforesaid.

————That all the above fees, (except for the keeper's attendance out of the gaol), when paid by any prisoner to the keeper, shall be accounted for by him to the public fund, in aid of the debtors' maintenance.

XI.

————That every prisoner, who, during his confinement, shall have submitted to the regulations with a decent respect and attention, and who has not been guilty of swearing or drunkenness, of any attempt to acquire more liquor than is allowed, or of other disorderly practices;—shall receive a certificate of such good conduct from the chaplain, or any one visiting Justice, or the chaplain and governor,—which certificate shall be a discharge of *all* and *every* fee, payable to the keeper or goaler.

XII.

————That the following table of taxed charges for lodging, bedding, &c. is allowed.

	£.	s.	d.
Every person confined in the Sheriff's ward, finding his own bedding, per week, - - -	0	1	0
Ditto, with bedding, allowed by the county, - - -	0	2	6
Every prisoner occupying a room in the keeper's house, shall pay per week - - - - -	0	2	6

—That the following table of charges for lodging, bedding, &c. is a true and correct copy of the same.

Every person confined in the Sheriff's ward, finding his own bedding, per week, 0 1 0

Also, with bedding, allowed by the county, 0 2 6

Every prisoner occupying a room in the keeper's house, shall pay per week 0 2 6

CLASS VIII.

F E M A L E D E B T O R S.

It is expected of all prisoners of this class, that they conform to rules, similar to those appointed for male debtors.

CLASS VIII.

FEMALE DEBTORS.

is expected of all prisoners of this class, that they conform to rules, similar to those appointed for male debtors.

BYE LAWS
RULES, AND ORDERS,
FOR CLASSING, EMPLOYING, AND GOVERNING
THE
Prisoners Confined in the Penitentiary House.

BYE LAWS

RULES AND ORDERS

FOR CLASSING, EMPLOYING, AND GOVERNING

THE

Prisoners Confined in the Penitentiary House

CLASS, No. IX.

MALE PENITENTIARY,

OR

CONVICTED FELONS,

RULE I.

Ordered, That where any person shall be adjudged or ordered to confinement in this class, every such person shall be removed to it *instantly* on his conviction, or on such order, there to remain during the term of his sentence, unless removed by virtue of any proviso hereafter mentioned.

II.

—“ That the offenders committed to the Penitentiary House shall be divided into 3 classes. Vide Pen. Act, c. 38.
To be denominated the 1st, 2d, and 3d class.

K

And

And the time for which such offenders shall be severally committed shall be divided into three equal parts; and during the first part of the time of imprisonment of every such offender, he shall be ranked in the first class; during the second part of such time in the 2d class; and during the third part of such time in the 3d class. And the confinement and labour of such offenders, as shall from time to time be ranked in the first class, shall be the most strict and severe, and the confinement and labour of the second class shall be more moderate. And the confinement and labour of those ranked as the third class, shall be still more moderate;" Which several degrees of confinement and labour so to be affixed to each class, shall from time to time be settled by the visiting Justices, or by the Justices in their quarter sessions, but so as not to defeat or elude the special provisions made for regulating the discipline of the house.

III.

~~That~~ That the governor may employ any of the offenders, who shall be ranked in the third class, as constables of a division, or as assistants in cleaning the cells, keeping the prisoners, or in instructing their fellow prisoners of any other class in any trade or manufacture, instead of being confined to the daily labour of their class; provided only that no such employ be without the division of the prison and courts allotted to penitentiary prisoners. Nor shall the compensation, which the governor may think proper to give to any such prisoner be in beer, ale, wine, or other liquor prohibited

hibited by the rules of the class ; Nor shall he be dispensed from being locked up at the hour of other prisoners, or from conforming to the permanent rules of the division in all things not herein specially excepted.

IV.

——“ That the governor, or task-master, shall, Sect. 52
during the term prescribed for the imprisonment and hard labour of such offenders, keep them (so far as is consistent with their age, health, or ability) to labour of the hardest and most servile kind, in which drudgery is chiefly required, and where the work is little liable to be spoiled by ignorance, neglect, or obstinacy, such as treading in a wheel,—drawing in a capstern for turning a mill or other engine,—sawing stone—polishing marble—beating hemp—rasping logwood—chopping rags—making cordage—or any other hard and laborious service. And those of less health and ability—in picking oakum—weaving sacks—spinning yarn—knitting nets—or other less laborious employment.—And if the work to be performed by any such offender be of such a nature as may require previous instruction, proper persons shall be provided to give the same by order of the visiting Justices.”

V

——“ That all offenders committed to the Sect. 33
said Penitentiary House shall, during the hours of rest, be kept *entirely* separate and apart from each

other, and be lodged in separate rooms and cells. And also during the hours of labour they shall, as far as the nature of their employment will admit, be kept separate and apart. And where the nature of the employment may require two persons to work together, the task-master or assistant shall be present to attend to the behaviour of such offenders, who shall not continue together, except during such hours of labour."

VI.

Sect. 34. ————"That every offender shall be employed every day in the year, except Sundays, Christmas day, and Good Friday, or when ill health (in the judgment of the surgeon) will not allow of their working. And the hours of work in each day shall be as many as the season of the year will admit (deducting thereout the time allowed for meals according to their respective classes) but not exceeding eight hours in the months of November, December, and January, nine hours in the months of February and October, and ten hours in the rest of the year."

VII.

Sect. 35. ————"That every offender shall, during his confinement, be allowed $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of good household bread per day, and twice per week, a pint of strong soup, made from coarse, but wholesome, meat, and pease or other vegetables, when in solitude, or not employed in labour;—and when in a course of labour shall have an additional allowance of food, according

according to a dietary to be from time to time directed by the visiting Justices.—He shall wear a collar or ring of iron round his neck or leg,—his head shall be shaved,—and he shall be clothed with a coarse uniform apparel, with certain obvious marks or badges affixed to the same, as well to humiliate the wearer, as to facilitate discovery in case of escape:—And no such offender shall, during his confinement, be permitted to have any food, drink, or cloathing, but such as shall be allowed by the regulation or special order of the Justices.”

VIII.

“ That no officer or servant of the pri-
son shall supply any offender therein with any Sect. 36.
money, provision, diet, spirituous or other liquors,
except such as is directed by the dietary, or by
the special direction of a visiting Justice, and ex-
cept such additional diet be ordered by the surgeon
in case of illness.—And in case any such officer or
servant shall be found guilty of carrying to any
such offender, or of knowingly permitting to be
carried to any offender, any money, cloathing,
provisions or diet, or liquors, contrary to the in-
tention of the penitentiary act, such officer or ser-
vant shall immediately be suspended by the gover-
nor, who shall report the same at the next meeting
of the visiting Justices, who shall enquire thereof
on oath, and punish such officer or servant by for-
feiture of office, and the arrears of his salary withheld
is his security for good behaviour,

IX. That

IX.

————That all prisoners, on leaving their work, in the evening, shall immediately be taken to their cells, and locked up for the night.

X.

————That assize transports waiting removal shall as usual receive no county allowance for their ordinary sustenance when without labour.—The government allowance of 2s. 6d. per week shall be paid them in daily portions, and laid out as they require in bread or other food.—When labouring, they shall receive the same extra-food allowed to other labouring convicts.

XI.

————That no person whatsoever shall have access to any prisoner of this class, except—the Sheriff—the visiting or other Justices of the Peace for the county—the chaplain, surgeon, and the officers of the prison; which officers are required on no account to hold conversation with any such prisoner, but shall confine themselves to giving the necessary commands, and relieving their wants in as few words as possible.

XII.

Glocestersh. Act, 25 G. 3. sect. 45. "The
 " governor of the Penitentiary House, and his as-
 " sistants, shall have the same power over offend-
 " ers confined therein, as is incident to the of-
 " fice of Sheriff, or goaler; and in like manner
 " be answerable for the escape of any offender
 " within his custody;—and moreover, the said
 " governor shall have power to hear complaints,
 " —and examine any person touching offences,—
 " and determine and punish the same (except by
 " whipping) in such and the same manner, as the
 " Governor of each national Penitentiary House is
 " empowered to do by the 19th G. 3. c. 74. viz.
 " Disobedience to the rules and orders of the ^{Vide}
 " house,"—or any legal commands of the gover- ^{Pen. Act,}
 " nor or assistants,—" assaults of one person confined ^{sect. 46.}
 in such house upon another, when no dangerous
 wound or bruise is given,—profane cursing and
 swearing, or indecent behaviour,—absence from
 chapel, or irreverent behaviour there,—idleness or
 negligence in work,"—or wilful waste, or spoiling
 goods delivered to be wrought or manufactured,—
 " all which are declared to be offences,—and the
 Governor may examine any persons touching the
 same, and determine thereupon, and punish such
 offences, by ordering the offender"—to closer con-
 finement in his own cell, or to the dark or refrac-
 tory cells,—or to any superior degree of constraint
 admitted in the rules of the prison:—But he shall
 enter every such punishment in a book to be kept
 for that purpose;—and no such punishment shall
 be continued more than three days, without the
 consent

Gloesf. AA
sect. 45.

consent of the chaplain, who, if he approve thereof, shall sign his name in a column to be left for that purpose, which shall justify a further continuance of the punishment for six days, or until the next meeting of the visiting Justices;—“ And
 “ in case of the repetition of such offences, or
 “ of offences more enormous, which the governor is not by the said act empowered to punish, the governor shall report the same to the
 “ visiting Justices, or one of them, for the time
 “ being;—and such Justices, or one of them,
 “ shall have power to enquire upon oath, and determine concerning all such offences so reported
 “ to them, and shall order such offenders to be
 “ punished in such manner as is directed respecting offenders in the National Penitentiary-
 “ Houses,”—viz. (Pen. Act, sect. 47) “ *The Governor shall confine such offenders either in his or her own lodging room, or in one of the refractory cells, till the offence can be so reported to the said visiting Justices, or one of them, who may order such offenders to be punished by moderate whipping, or repeated whippings,—by close confinement in the refractory cells, with bread and water only for sustenance, for any term not exceeding one month,—or by removing such offenders, if ranked in the second or third class, into any prior class,—or by all or any of such punishments;—and in case of removal into any prior class, the offender shall from the time of making such order of removal, go thro’ such prior class,—and also the subsequent class or classes, in the same manner as under her or his original commitment,—and for such additional time as such Justice or Justices shall think proper to order,—so as the whole time of confinement to be computed from such order of removal into such prior class, to the final discharge of the offender, shall*
 not

exceed the original term, for which he or she was committed."

XIII.

Glocestersh. Act, sect. 45,—with reference to Penitentiary Act, sect. 65,—“ If any person who shall be ordered to hard labour in the said Penitentiary House [*instead of being capitally punished*] shall at any time during the term for which he or she shall be so ordered to confinement,—break prison, or escape from the said Penitentiary House,—or in his or her conveyance thereto, or from the person or persons having lawful custody of such offender,”—*he or she so breaking prison or escaping—shall be guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy;—but in case he or she so breaking prison or escaping,—both been ordered to hard labour instead of transportation,—he or she shall be punished by an addition of three years to the term for which he or she at the time of his or her breach of prison or escape was subject to be confined;—and if such person so punished by such addition to the term of confinement shall afterwards be convicted of a second escape or breach of prison,—he or she shall be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.*”

Vide Penitentiary act.

Vide Penitentiary act.

And further by the same Act, and with reference to Penitentiary Act, sect. 66, “ If any person shall rescue any offender ordered to *hard labour* in the said Penitentiary House, either during his or her conveyance thereto,—or whilst such offender shall be in custody of the person or persons under whose care or charge he or she shall be so confined,—or if any person shall be aiding or assist-

“ ing in any such rescue,—every such person so res-
 “ cuing, aiding, or assisting, shall be guilty of felony,
 “ and may be ordered to hard labour in the said Peni-
 “ tentiary House or other place of confinement for any
 “ term not less than one, nor exceeding five years;—
 “ and if any person having the custody of any such
 “ offender, as an assistant, shall voluntarily permit
 “ such offender to escape;—or if any person what-
 “ soever shall, by supplying arms, tools, instru-
 “ ments, or means of disguise, or otherwise, in any
 “ manner aid or assist any such offender in any es-
 “ cape, or in any attempt to make an escape,
 “ (though no escape be actually made)—every such
 “ person so permitting, attempting, aiding, or assisting,
 “ shall be guilty of felony;—and if any person having
 “ such custody as an assistant, shall negligently per-
 “ mit any such offender to escape, such person so
 “ permitting shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and
 “ being lawfully convicted thereof, shall be punished
 “ by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion
 “ of the Court.”

XIV.

Gloucestersh. Act, sect. 46, and 19 G. 3, sect.
 67, “ Any offender escaping, breaking prison, or
 “ being rescued, shall be tried at the assizes of the
 “ county where he or she shall be retaken,—and
 “ an attested copy of the certificate given to the
 “ keeper by the clerk of the assize or sessions,—
 “ shall, on due proof of the identity of the person,
 “ be sufficient evidence to the court and jury.”

XV.

———That the task-master (being from time
 to time empowered so to do by the Committee of
 Justices

Justices at the quarter sessions) shall, with the privacy and approbation of the governor, purchase such materials as may be necessary for carrying on any trade or occupation within the prison,——and shall distribute the same among the several prisoners to be employed in working them,——and shall constantly superintend the work of the said offenders, and take account of every neglect of work, or other misbehaviour,——and likewise of any extraordinary diligence or good behaviour in any of such offenders, and enter the same in his book, to be submitted from time to time to the visiting Justices,——and shall keep an account of the quantities daily worked by the several offenders;——he shall also keep an account of the quantity of materials so wrought, as a set off or aquittal from his account of raw materials purchased, and for which he shall be answerable to the county;——and the said taskmaster (being in like manner empowered by the Justices at quarter sessions) shall (with the like privacy and approbation of the governor) sell and dispose of the manufactured goods, and pass to account the money arising from such sales, deducting therefrom the shares (if any) which are allowed to the prisoners,——and for which the prisoner's general receipt, on quitting the prison, or to each settling day, shall be his discharge;——and shall keep the account of the whole in such a manner, that the general profits may be seen;——and the governor shall and may constantly superintend such book or books, which shall, with all necessary vouchers, be delivered to the Justices at the first sitting of the court at every quarter sessions;——and the said several books shall then be examined by the committee, and compared with the receipts and vouchers, and shall be verified by the governor or

task-master, upon oath if required, and shall be allowed or disallowed accordingly;—and the Justices shall then allow to the said governor and task-master their share of the labour of the prison, according to the regulations on that behalf;—and if any fraud is suspected, or any improper charge appears in the accounts of the governor or task-master, the Justices may examine *on oath* any officer or servant, or prisoner, belonging to the house, or employed about the same, or any person, whose bills or accounts are then delivered, of whom any necessaries, stock, and materials, have been bought, or to whom any manufactured goods have been sold,—concerning any article contained or omitted in such account;—and in case there shall appear any false entry—knowingly or wilfully made—or any fraudulent omission thereout, or any other fraud whatsoever,—or any fraud or collusion betwixt the governor and manufacturer, or betwixt any officer or officers, or other servants of the house, or any other person or persons;—besides the private satisfaction which the party injured may be entitled to by law,—and over and above the forfeiture of any security that may be given,—the Justices in their quarter session shall dismiss such governor, manufacturer, or other officer or officers, who shall be guilty of such fraud, or consenting to any such collusion,—and, if they see fit, shall order them to be indicted at the following quarter session, or proceed to punish them, as directed by the 17th G. 2. c. 5.

XVI.

———— “ That if the visiting Justices shall at any time observe, or be satisfactorily informed of
any

any extraordinary diligence or merit in any of the offenders under their inspection, they shall report the same to the Judges at the next or any subsequent assizes to be holden for the county;"—— In order that such offender may receive such mitigation of his sentence as may be thought meet.

XVII.

——That if any offender, during his confinement, shall have been industrious and obedient, the chaplain and governor,—or chaplain and a visiting Justice, shall, on his dismissal, give him a certificate of such good behaviour, and, if they have reason to believe that such offender is actually and sincerely reformed in manners, they shall express the same in such certificate.—And no offender shall be dismissed at the end of his term (unless at his own request) if he shall labour under any acute and dangerous distemper—nor until in the opinion of the surgeon he can be discharged with safety. And when discharged, his own or other decent cloathing shall be delivered to every offender, together with such sum of money as shall by the visiting Justices, or Justices in quarter sessions be judged necessary for subsistence to the place of his legal settlement not exceeding ten shillings.—And over and above such sum—(in case he shall have obtained a certificate of good behaviour as above mentioned) the offender shall receive a further sum in proportion to the term for which such person shall have been imprisoned not exceeding 3l.—And in case such offender shall be able to procure any reputable master of a ship, or tradesman, or other substantial house-keeper who shall take him into service—
if,

if, at the end of one year's service, such master or mistress will give him a certificate, setting forth that such offender hath served him or her soberly and honestly during the year, and that he or she were content with such offender's service—the said justices in quarter sessions shall allow to him a further sum equal to that allowed on dismissal. But such certificate shall be witnessed by the Minister of the parish where such master or mistress shall reside,—who shall testify that he believes the contents of the certificate to be true, and that the offender has been regular in attendance on divine service.

CLASS, No. X,
FEMALE PENITENTIARY,
OR
CONVICTED PRISONERS.

*Regulation and Discipline—as No. IX.;—regard
being had to their Sex and ability, in appointing
their labour.*

CLASSICAL
LITERATURE
OF
GREECE
AND
ROMAN
ANTIQUE
BY
J. H. WATSON
OF
THE
UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE
LONDON
PRINTED BY
JOHN BARNES
1871

CLASS XI.

BRIDEWELL attached to the GAOL.

Ordered, That the rules for punishment and discipline shall be as in the other bridewells;—but the general government and employ shall fall in with, and make part of the establishment of the Penitentiary House, so far as regards officers, employment, expence, accounts,

&c.

The foregoing RULES, ORDERS, and REGULATIONS, — with the TABLES of FEES and CHARGES annexed, — having been read.

Ordered,

THAT they are approved by this COURT.

And that the Chairman be requested to lay the same before the Judges at the approaching assize for this county, — in order that they may amend, or approve, and confirm the same, according to the statutes in the case made and provided.

—— THAT the RULES, ORDERS, and REGULATIONS, together with the TABLE of FEES and

and CHARGES annexed, (when so confirmed by the Judges of assize) shall be printed and published.

S I G N E D,

DODINGTON HUNT, Chairman.

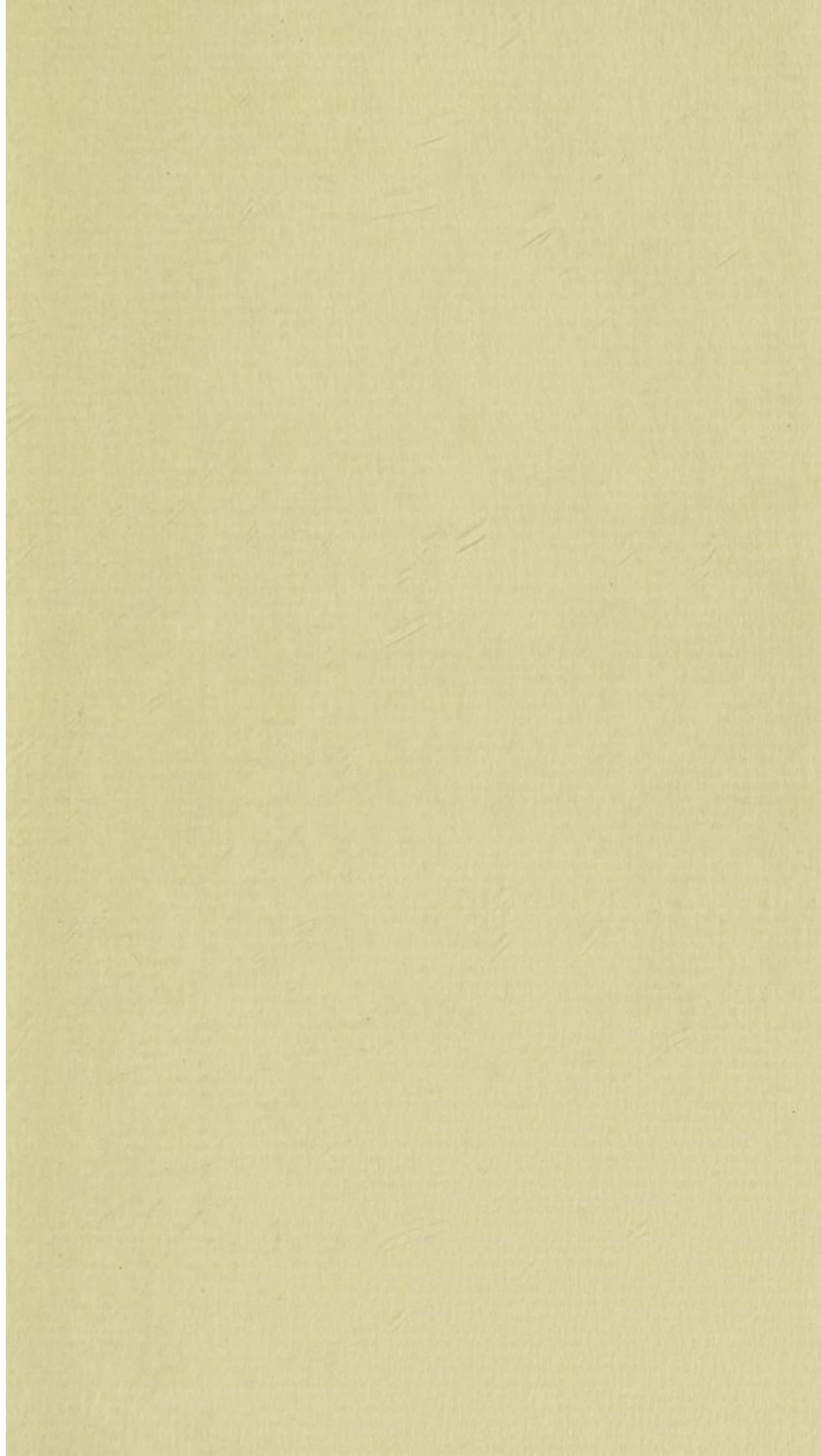
W. CODRINGTON,	J. GUISE,
G. O. PAUL,	T. CRAWLEY BOEVEY,
T. MASTER,	J. WEBB,
C. T. MORGAN,	T. B. DELA BERE,
N. WINCHCOMBE,	JOHN SHEPPARD,
SAM. PICKERING,	J. SMALL,
G. HAYWARD,	J. FOLEY,
J. PYRKE,	C. HAYWARD,
J. W. HORLOCK,	B. HYETT,
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P. HAWKER,	JOS. A. SMALL,
GEO. HARDWICKE,	C. COXWELL.

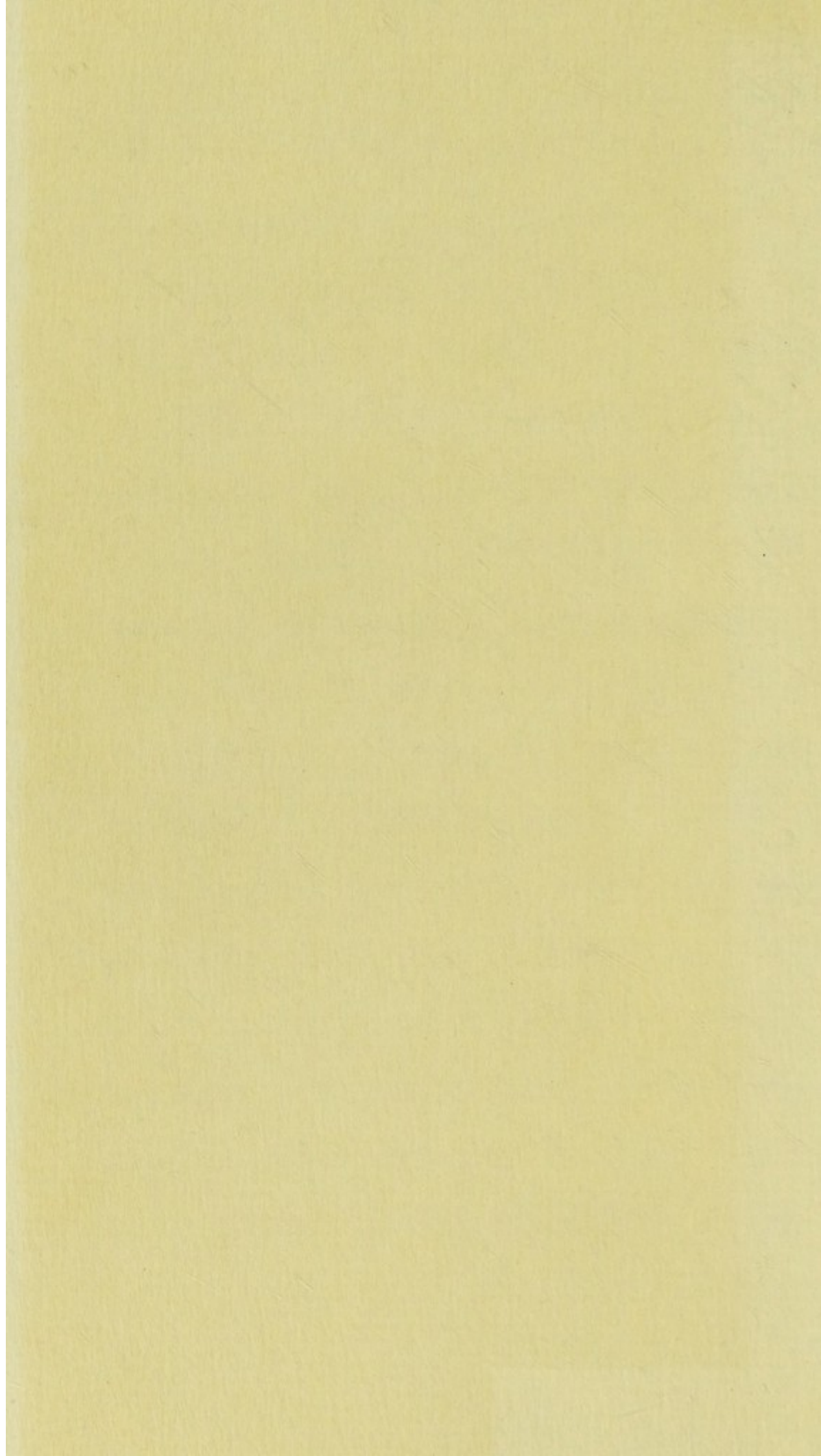
[28]

HAVING reviewed the foregoing
table of Rules, Orders,
Regulations as Bye-Laws for
Government of the New Gaol,
the county of Gloucester, togeth
with the Table of Fees and Chan
annexed ;—and the foregoing B
Laws, Rules, and Orders, for
ceiving, governing, and employ
the offenders to be confined in
Penitentiary House, for the coun
of Gloucester, having been submit
to us—WE DECLARE THAT WE
NOT SEE ANY THING CONTRARY
LAW IN ANY, OR EITHER OF TH
AND DO HEREBY CONFIRM THE SAM
as—Given under our hands at G
cester, this 6th day of August, 17

R. PERRYNI

F. BULLER





Theo. B. Merrett
Member Guild Glos. Craftsmen
Round Tower Crafts
Far Oakridge, Stroud, Glos.

