Before Rikers, Blackwell's Was DOC's Island Home

Before Rikers Island became Correction's chief island base, Blackwell's Island filled that role. Blackwell's was the name that for nearly two centuries identified what is now known as Roosevelt Island, whose aerial tramway cable-cars glide over the East River can be seen from the Queensboro Bridge. The cigar-shaped 220-acre isle beneath the bridge extends 1.75 miles and is 1.15 miles across at its widest point.

Gov. Van Winkle reported obtaining it for New Amsterdam from native tribal leaders in 1637. Then the Dutch settlers put their pigs to pasture there, generating its early Colonial name of Hog Island. In 1652, a man named Flynn acquired the island but 16 years later a British military captain, John Manning, bought it. Unhappily for him, he presided over the surrender and briefer return of the city to Dutch rule in 1673. For this, his sword was later symbolically broken in a City Hall ceremony of disgrace. Afterwards, Manning retired to his island refuge. His stepdaughter married Robert Blackwell who took title to it in 1717.

New York City acquired the island on July 19, 1828, through a foreclosure — later ruled to have been illegal. Total final price: $25,500. The facilities the city eventually built included the Charity Hospital, Penitentiary, Alms House, Hospital for Incurables, Workhouse, Asylum for the Insane, among others — were built of granite in the fortress style from bad times, were erected with convict labor as was the seawall around the island.

About the time DOC became a separate agency, Blackwell's housed a population of approximately 7,000 — inmates and patients. Visitors needed agency permits to come across by the ferry that made the round trip from East 26th St. twice daily. Department steamboats transported inmates between the Tombs and Blackwell's Island.

The Penitentiary stood 600 feet long with a projecting wing on the north side. The main building was constructed with gray stone taken from the nearby islands. Its 149 rooms were high in a castle-like design and had 800 cells in four tiers back-to-back in the center of the structure.

Scandals in the early 1900s, involving charges of inmate overcrowding, drug-dealing, and favoritism, prompted surface "reforms," including a change in name by Alderman on April 12, 1921, to a more pleasant-sounding name: Welfare Island.

Nevertheless, the Penitentiary remained in place even though the language of the law creating DOC clearly had sought eventual removal of inmates to the larger site on Rikers Island. That transfer didn't happen in earnest until scandals in the 1930s led to real reform during the administration of Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia. In January 1934, LaGuardia's reform Correction Commissioner, Austin H. Mac Cormick, led a raid on the Welfare Island penitentiary to expose conditions. This brought about the removal of all inmates to Rikers Island, where new facilities were just being completed. Welfare Island was turned over exclusively to the care of the aged and the ill.

Inmate count in 1895: 2,650

(Continued From Page 1)дал вклад в развитие сектора здравоохранения, включая больницы Ист-Оушен, Альмахус и Метрополитен. Другие заведения, где инфраструктура была под присмотром надзора, включали яхту-шпиталь для больных, Документация по отношению к больным, работающим на различных участках, а также обслуживавшим больных, находящихся в больнице.

Механическая работа, как указано выше, была под контролем "специалистов" — они работали в больнице, обслуживая больных, работающих на различных участках, а также обслуживавших больных, находящихся в больнице.

Ремоделирование пациентов
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The State Charities Aid Association, ведущая организацией, сообщила о своих планах в отношении обзора, который был проведен в 1895 году в Сити Хауз.

Она сожалела о том, что в 1895 году были проведены планы по созданию нового здания, что могло бы привести к некоторым изменениям в системе здравоохранения.

Среди тех, кто выразил свое мнение, были врачи, реабилитационные центры, больницы и другие организации.

Доктор Чарльз С. Фарнворт, который участвовал в обсуждении, отметил, что это был огромный шаг для всех.

В организацию также сказали, что они будут продолжать работать, чтобы управлять здравоохранением в будущем.

Таким образом, мы видим, что в 1895 году была проведена важная работа по улучшению системы здравоохранения, которая продолжала работать и в будущем.

The Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

The Penitentiary is currently a museum and park, open to the public, and includes a visitors' center, a museum, and a park with walking trails and picnic areas.

The Penitentiary also houses a historic prison cell, which is open for public tours. Visitors can learn about the history of the prison and the lives of the inmates who were held there.

The Penitentiary is a popular destination for history enthusiasts and a great place to learn about the history of New York City.

The Penitentiary is located on Blackwell's Island, which is accessible by ferry from Manhattan. The ferry ride is about 30 minutes and there is a small fee for adults.