VLR 12/7/5
NRHP 2/16/6

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. Aug. 2002)

OMB No. 1024-0018
(Expires Jan. 2005)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District

other names/site number District of Columbia Correctional Facility
Lorton Prison; DHR File No. 029-0947

2. Location

street & number Between Silverbrook Road, Lorton Road, Ox Road, and Furnace Road
not for publication N/A
city or town Lorton
vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Fairfax code 059 zip code 22079

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally X statewide ___ locally.
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official — Date 12/29/2005

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

___ public-Federal

___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Non-contributing (and not yet determined)	
110	20	buildings
14	8	sites
47	29	structures
23	7	objects
194	64	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Government	Correctional Facility
Domestic	Institutional Housing
Industry/Processing	Manufacturing Facility
Religion	Religious Facility
Recreation	Sports Facility
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field
Agriculture/Subsistence	Animal Facility
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Recreation	Sports Facility
Vacant/Not in use	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival
Beaux Arts
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick, concrete
roof slate, asbestos, asphalt, metal
walls brick, weatherboard, concrete, metal
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ____ B removed from its original location.
- ____ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ____ D a cemetery.
- ____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ____ F a commemorative property.
- X G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture
Politics/Government
Social History

Period of Significance 1910-1961

Significant Dates 1910 and 1917

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Snowden Ashford, Albert Harris

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ___ previously listed in the National Register
- X previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ___ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ___ State Historic Preservation Office
- ___ Other State agency
- ___ Federal agency
- X Local government
- ___ University
- ___ Other

Name of repository: D.C. Archives

10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 511.32 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

The UTM points are mapped 1-26 for a more precise boundary outline and A-N for a more general polygon outline. X See continuation sheet for all UTM points.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Adriane Fowler, Jessica Koepfler, Terry Necciai, Liz Sargent, Donna Seifert, and Sarah Traum
organization John Milner Associates, Inc. date August 17, 2005
street & number 103 West Main Street telephone 434/979-1617
city or town Charlottesville state VA zip code 22902

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name _____
street & number_____ telephone_____
city or town_____ state_____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 “C” Street NW, Washington, DC 20240

Summary

The District of Columbia Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District extends across 511.32 acres near the community of Lorton, Virginia. It encompasses the primary built features and a broad representative area of the agricultural and industrial lands that formerly comprised a Progressive era penal institution. The district includes numerous historic buildings, structures, sites, and objects that survive from the 1910-1961 period of significance and continue to convey their important historic associations. Established in 1910, the Workhouse was designed to house prisoners who had not been convicted of violent crimes, and were to serve short sentences. Prisoners at the Workhouse were to be rehabilitated in part by working on an industrial farm developed in conjunction with the prison complex. In 1914, the District of Columbia established the Reformatory nearby, which was to house prisoners with longer sentences. Progressive rehabilitation was focused on industrial production and vocational training. Both of these facilities were run as open institutions with no bars or walls. Overcrowding of Federal penitentiaries in the late 1920s led to the placement of serious offenders in the Reformatory. Because the open plan did not adequately address the security risks associated with some of the new inmates, construction of a walled Penitentiary complex was initiated as a division of the Reformatory in 1930.

The physical design and composition of the three main prison campuses—the Workhouse, Reformatory, and Penitentiary—embody the social ideals of Progressive era penal reform, intended to promote the rehabilitation of prisoners through diminishment of harsh conditions and physically imposing containment barriers, encouragement of constructive social interaction, promotion of a work ethic, and access to vocational training. In support of these ideals, all three of the campuses comprising the Reformatory and Workhouse complexes were designed around a central quadrangle reminiscent of a college campus, and are both individually as well as collectively of interest as they address a range of needs. Each includes a series of prison “dormitories” sited around a central open space intended to promote positive social interaction. The buildings and the campus-like site plans were designed by two notable architects employed by the District of Columbia (Snowden Ashford and Albert Harris). The style of the buildings is predominantly Colonial Revival, a popular style in America during the early twentieth century. It is likely that the architects chose the Colonial Revival style, which is frequently used to engender and recall the values of the nation’s founding fathers, to contribute to the reformatory nature of the prison design.

Collectively, the complexes were designed to address a range of needs. The Penitentiary, in particular, perpetuated

an ideal of social interaction despite the need for a perimeter wall to contain a more volatile cross-section of prisoners. The grounds of the prison property supported a wide range of agricultural and industrial activities, both of which offset the financial operation of the complex, but more importantly provided opportunities to educate and train the inmates for their reintroduction into society. In particular, the prison maintained crop fields, pasture for livestock, a dairy farm, orchards, a brick kiln, and various other endeavors. The majority of the buildings, structures, walks, and other features of the prison complex were constructed of bricks manufactured on the property by the inmates.

The historic district includes 194 contributing and 64 non-contributing buildings, structures, sites, and objects. Contributing resources are those that survive with integrity from the 1910-1961 period of significance, which extends between the date of the District of Columbia's initial purchase of the property for use as a workhouse to the completion of the chapel, which served as the culmination of a proposed building program intended to support the physical and spiritual needs of the prisoners housed within the complex. Contributing resources range from numerous buildings where prisoners worked and were housed and fed, to various types of buildings and structures where prison staff worked, including the guard towers sited to maintain a watchful eye over the complex. The district also includes contributing structures, such as roads that linked the components of the complexes with each other and the outside, as well as contributing objects, such as planting beds, sign supports, and culverts located throughout the landscape. Although the majority of the district is included within a single area, a small discontiguous parcel that is less than one acre in size and encompasses the site of Stoney Lonesome, a prison cemetery, exists a few yards to the west of the boundary of the primary parcel.

Many of the buildings, structures, and objects associated with the three compounds, and the broad expanse of open space that was formerly utilized for agriculture during the period of significance survive, supporting the district's integrity, and ability to convey its significant qualities and associations. Extensive development along the margins of the district, including residential subdivisions, a golf course, a school, roads, and a water treatment plant have, however, diminished the district's integrity of setting and feeling.

Site Description

The D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Property, also known as Lorton Prison and Laurel Hill, is a large tract of land in Fairfax County, Virginia, where the District of Columbia established a prison in 1910. The prison continued in operation until 2001. Conceived as a progressive facility, initially a low security work camp for people convicted of minor offenses, the prison included areas without walls, fences, or bars. Prisoners were trained in construction techniques while building the prison's infrastructure. The large tracts of farmland purchased by the District in 1910 and 1914 continued to be cultivated as a farm by the prisoners throughout the period of significance. The District also established facilities where prisoners manufactured bricks and other construction materials, allowing the complex to be built almost entirely by prison labor through most of the period of significance. The property consists of three prison campuses, each of which is centered on a designed quadrangle in the midst of 511.32 acres of land. Large sections of the property have been used only for agriculture or similar uses. The property also contains two or three farmhouses, among which is the eighteenth-century farmhouse of the family that owned the farm around the time of the Revolution. Associated with the farmhouse are two family burial ground areas established before the prison was created, a twentieth-century garage built for the prison superintendent when he lived at the farmhouse, and a formal landscaped garden with numerous brick walls, steps, and paving areas constructed when the superintendent lived here. Scattered around the remaining acreage are numerous other resources including prison-related agricultural buildings as well as remote facilities built to accommodate various prison-related activities. Two of the prison campuses comprise the Reformatory. Known as the Reformatory and the Penitentiary, these occupy the northern tip of the historic district area, while the third, known as the Workhouse, occupies the southwestern tip. The historic buildings in the Reformatory campus cover a land area of 27 to 30 acres (not counting an almost-equal-sized area that had been occupied by non-historic buildings that were recently demolished). The Penitentiary wall encloses an area of a little over 11 acres. The historic buildings at the Workhouse comprise an area of about 31 acres.

The district landscape is characterized by rolling topography and open meadows, edged by groves and thickets of trees and shrubs. A series of low hills affords an ever-changing sequence of views and connections to spaces. The open land within the center of the district is edged northeast and southwest by the Reformatory and Penitentiary and Workhouse complexes. Fairly recently, substantial residential, recreational, and industrial developments have been initiated or completed along the margins or in the vicinity of the district. The majority of the central part of the district, however, remains open and reminiscent of its agrarian past, if not also illustrative of recent years of

neglect. Primarily, historic road corridors edge and traverse the district landscape, providing views into the district. Features sited to take advantage of promontories, such as guard towers, are focal points within the district.

The three campuses—the Reformatory, the Penitentiary, and the Workhouse—are architecturally similar in that they are constructed almost exclusively of brick with Colonial Revival-style detailing. Each consists of a core area quadrangle bordered by an arcade on two parallel sides with a dining facility at one end. In each case, the arcade connects the gabled façades of long, rectangular buildings that are oriented perpendicularly to it. While the Penitentiary is ringed by a tall brick wall with guard towers at the corners, the other two campuses were designed to appear more casual and open. Surrounding the original core buildings in each campus are some outlying buildings arranged along paved roads or walkways that continue the orthogonal pattern set by the quadrangle. The buildings forming the arcaded portion of each quadrangle were generally living quarters for the prisoners (dormitories or cellblocks). Some of the buildings just outside the quadrangle are additional dormitories that were added as the prison population grew. There are also “shop buildings” for various kinds of vocational instruction and agricultural and industrial uses. In each case they were designed as work places for the prisoners. Beyond these core groupings of buildings are a few residences built for prison staff members. Also within the quadrangles and at the outer edges of each of the three campuses are numerous smaller features, designed as components of constructed landscapes such as planting beds, paved areas for activities, outdoor lighting fixtures, fences and gates, benches, and walkways. Some of these, such as the baseball diamonds and other athletic fields, contain some structures (covered bleachers, dugouts, etc.) that are included in the count of contributing resources. Others constitute objects. The majority of other counted resources within the district are buildings, such as guard towers, barns, garages, offices, and security checkpoint facilities.

The Reformatory centers on a large quadrangle with brick buildings on all four sides. At the west end of the quadrangle, not far from one of the prison’s internal entrance gates (the main access point to the Reformatory complex), is a large Administration Building (R-67), with a “C”-shaped plan. The Administration Building’s “C”-shaped plan is formed by a large gable-roofed main pavilion flanked by a flat-roofed wing to each side. The wings project to the east toward the arcades, forming the first segment of the quadrangle’s enclosed space. The buildings along the north and south edges of the quadrangle, connected by the arcades, are primarily dormitories, although the two buildings (R-02 and R-03) closest to the Administration Building (at the northwest and southwest corners of the quadrangle) are larger and were built for medical, educational, and auditorium uses. On each long side of

the quadrangle (along the north and south arcades) are six more buildings (R-4 through R-9, and R-10 through R-15), all built as dormitories. The eastern end of the quadrangle is formed by a large dining hall and kitchen facility, which is the largest historic building in the Reformatory complex. The Dining Hall and Kitchen Building (R-27) is connected to the dormitories by the arcades, which are continuous at this end of the complex. To the north, east, and south of the Dining Hall and Kitchen Building, rectangular buildings have been arranged as an extension of the rectilinear geometry of the quadrangle. This includes three buildings south of the Dining Hall and Kitchen Building (R-16 through R-18) that form a contiguous row; four buildings north of the Dining Hall and Kitchen Building (R-24, R-25, R-26, and R-29) arranged as parallel rectangles (oriented north-south) with narrow spaces between them; and eight buildings along a north-south road that passes immediately behind the Dining Hall and Kitchen Building. The eight buildings (R-41, R-84, R-19 through R-23, and R-28) are almost all rectangular, oriented east-west, with their narrow sides facing the above-mentioned street. While two of the buildings touch, there are spaces of about twenty feet between all the others. Most of the buildings in this row were built as shops, used as facilities for vocational education and/or as places where the prisoners were compelled to work. Behind (east of) this row of buildings are a few other buildings, generally square in plan, built as storage and garage facilities related to the shop buildings, as well as a small paint shop (R-85) and a tall building containing the heating plant (R-30). The north-south street continues to the north where four more dormitories were built in 1938 (R-70 through R-73) as rectangular buildings oriented east-west, two on each side of the street. The street continues further north to a building historically used as a Commissary (R-66). In general, all the dormitory buildings are separated by asphalt-paved courtyards used as basketball courts and exercise areas, while the spaces between most buildings simply had grass and other plantings. To the east of most of the above buildings is a baseball diamond with a set of sheltered bleachers at its northwest corner; a short distance from the east and south ends of the bleachers are small dugout buildings to shelter players during games. Near the bleachers are some sports-related structures, such as a stage-like raised concrete surface that served as a boxing ring. The bleachers and boxing ring are in an area adjoining the south wall of the Penitentiary, and some of the sports equipment storage facilities touch the wall. However, being on the outer side of the wall, they are considered part of the Reformatory. A number of other buildings were constructed at the outer edges of the original Reformatory area after the period of significance. Most of these were north of the historic complex; almost all of the non-historic buildings in the area north of the original complex have recently been razed to accommodate new construction underway in that area. One notable contributing building that remains to the south of the quadrangle is a chapel

(R-44).

The Penitentiary facility is located northeast of the Reformatory campus, and directly north of the Reformatory baseball diamond. It is dominated by a high brick wall with elegantly-designed octagonal guard towers at the corners. The metal roofs of the octagonal towers are designed with deeply concave facets that resemble tent fabric. Architecturally, they resemble medieval forms such as decorative fabric pavilions used at outdoor equestrian events in the Middle Ages, as well as the tower forms of some Northern European castles. The allusion creates an ambiguous appearance: a highly controlled enclosure that also has some architectural resemblance to highly-romanticized cultural icons in other parts of the world. The aesthetic design of the towers is just bold enough that the searchlights and other accoutrements added to monitor prisoners are much less obvious than those on the other towers throughout the prison grounds. The main opening in the wall is to the south, near the southwest corner guard tower, a short distance from the bleachers. Like the Reformatory and the Workhouse, the Penitentiary buildings are arranged around an arcaded quadrangle with living facilities (in this case, two-story cell block buildings, P-1 through P-6) along the long sides, connected by arcades, and a Dining Hall and Kitchen Building (P-12) at one end. The cell block buildings forming the sides of the quadrangle have dramatic silhouettes created by bridged chimneys at the top of tall gable end walls with only one or two openings facing into the quadrangle. Although clearly Colonial Revival in style, the effect the buildings create is also that of an early nineteenth-century factory setting in Great Britain or New England. A variation on the aesthetic articulated in a slightly more familiar way at the Reformatory and Workhouse quadrangles, the brick buildings of the Penitentiary quadrangle are appropriate architectural symbols representing a highly controlled environment: the architectural motifs are bold and strong but also pleasant and humane in character. By contrast to this, the Penitentiary Gate has several layers of enclosure features, including a courtyard between two sliding steel gates, and a connected building (connected to the courtyard) with holding cells designed to retain prisoners as they were brought in or taken out through the gate system. There is a second entrance, apparently added later, along the east side of the Penitentiary wall. Like some of the sports-related structures noted above, the non-historic checkpoint entry building at the east entry is attached to the outer side of the wall abutting the Penitentiary enclosure. Several other buildings were built within the Penitentiary walls after the period of significance, but these buildings have all been recently demolished. Just outside the Penitentiary wall, to the east, are two matching two-story buildings (P-13 and P-14) built as apartment buildings for staff, but later converted to offices. Oriented north-south, with a small lawn

between them, they are connected by a small one-story wing containing storage and utility spaces.

The Workhouse, also known historically as the Occoquan Workhouse (because of its proximity to the river and small river port town of the same name), is located at the southwestern tip of the nominated area. Like the other sections of the prison, the Workhouse area centers on a central yard or quadrangle lined with brick arcades on two sides, with a large Dining Hall and Kitchen Building (W-01) at one end. The Workhouse is different from the other two areas in that it is designed to be visible from and relate to a public road passing by, known as Ox Road. Although there are remarkable similarities in the architectural forms between the buildings that shape the Workhouse quadrangle and those that shape the other two quadrangles (especially the quadrangle at the Reformatory), the Workhouse is the only one of the three that was designed to show the character of its quadrangle and arcade form to a public right-of-way. One characteristic of this design strategy was to place more formal, high-style buildings, with more ornament, at the end of the quadrangle closest to the road, and to step these buildings back slightly so that they might frame the view into the center of the quadrangle.

The Workhouse was conceived as a very low security facility, where prisoners with light sentences could work off their time; consequently, the complex was designed to be, and to appear, open. Layers of fencing and other security features (most of which have recently been removed) came only later as higher security was required in the last quarter of the twentieth century. The buildings forming the north and south sides of the Workhouse quadrangle (W-02 through W-11 and W-16) are mostly dormitories, connected by an arcade. South of the quadrangle cluster are a workshop building (W-40), a locomotive house (W-20) placed on an angle to align with a railroad spur (which is no longer there), and some recreational buildings, such as a grandstand (WT-01) for the Workhouse ballfield (S-08). East of the Dining Hall and Kitchen Building is a row of buildings that contained a combined dormitory and gymnasium (W-17, W-18, and WB-01). To the southeast is a tall building containing a heating plant (W-29) and a small complex of water towers, wastewater treatment tanks, and related structures and storage units, some of which date from the period of significance. North of the buildings that form the quadrangle are a three-story Hospital Building (W-21) and a one-story Administration Building built ca. 1960, as a wing of the hospital (WB-02). Surrounding these buildings are several non-contributing buildings, plus two residences from the period of significance (H-42 and H-43), and several contributing agricultural buildings. The residences (later converted to office space) face Lorton Road and are visually distinct, in style and siting, from the rest of the Workhouse complex. Their bungalow form and stylistic detailing (a combination of Colonial Revival style and

Arts and Crafts style details, with several details that allude to Medieval architecture) makes them seem like privately-built residences facing onto a rural roadway, with very little visual connection to the prison buildings a hundred feet behind them. Southwest of the quadrangle, a two-story residence faces onto Ox Road (H-40). This residence is in the American Foursquare style. Like the two brick houses, its siting and style distinguishes it from surrounding prison buildings, in spite of the fact that all three houses are built of red brick.

Architecturally, the buildings within the three Lorton Prison campuses range from utilitarian construction to formal Colonial Revival style buildings skillfully arranged for maximum architectural effect. Most of this effect arises from the arrangement of the prison buildings around the three quadrangles. As a result, the architectural character of the buildings, as well as the majority of recognizable stylistic detailing, is most apparent from the quadrangles or small areas near the quadrangles. Nearly all of the buildings were constructed of brick, the earliest ones being constructed by prison labor using brick made by the prisoners on the prison grounds. In many cases, the second row of historic buildings beyond the quadrangles, while similar in scale, roof forms, and some details, are more repetitious, with building shapes that are “boxier,” and window and door types that are distinctly utilitarian in character. In contrast, the buildings that appear to have been intended to be seen and to convey the architectural style of the complex often have elegant window shapes, entrances marked by gables and arches, ornamental façade flourishes, wood trim, and highly developed wood detailing in the surrounds of multi-pane sash windows.

In architectural form and detailing, there are important differences between the buildings forming each of the three quadrangles, even though the overall appearance is similar. The cell block buildings that form the arcaded sides of the quadrangle at the Penitentiary, for instance, are large and imposing, enclosing a larger spatial volume than those of the other two quadrangles. The dormitories that form the Reformatory quadrangle are long, narrow buildings. The dormitories at the Workhouse are wider rectangles in plan, but are of a similar height to those at the Reformatory and detailed to look similar to them. The prison-like character and large volume of the two-story-high Penitentiary cell blocks is both reinforced and softened by bridged chimneys in terra-cotta-capped fire-wall parapets in each gable end; the height is accentuated by the chimneys, and placing the gable ends (which have almost no fenestration) toward the quadrangle reinforces the feeling of a controlled environment. The use of a recognizably traditional silhouette at the roofline makes the cell blocks seem traditional and gentle in form, like brick industrial buildings from a foregone era. The dormitories at the Reformatory and Workhouse utilize both

wood trim and cross-gable forms, with eave returns, round attic vents, brick diapering, and similar Colonial Revival-style detailing to create an effect that is very different from the cell block buildings at the Penitentiary, more human in scale and much less industrial in character than the Penitentiary's cell blocks. The painted wood trim and small-paned windows in the dormitories not only convey the Colonial Revival style, but they also create an intimate sense of scale with a kind of architecture that suggests periodic care and maintenance by the inhabitants. The architectural details of the dormitories are more intricate toward the arcade end of each building. The cross-gable roof form adjoining the arcade creates three wood-trimmed gable ends, reinforcing the Colonial Revival-style appearance at and behind the line of the arcade. The brick diapering and decorative arches within the walls around the entrances are found only in the façade area within the arcade. By contrast, the opposite gable end of each building is strikingly plain and unarticulated. At the Reformatory dormitories, this rear elevation is made even more utilitarian in effect by the presence of an unsheltered doorway, which though centered under the gable end, has concrete steps leading off to one side, with a steel pipe railing and no other detailing. At the Workhouse, the rear elevation gable ends of many of the dormitory buildings have no entrances at all.

Beyond the dormitories and cell block buildings forming the arcaded outline of the quadrangle of each campus, there are several individual buildings with "high-style" or stylized architectural detailing worthy of note. The most obvious of these are the Dining Hall and Kitchen buildings designed to form the end of each quadrangle, echoed in the Administration Building that closes the west end of the Reformatory quadrangle. In general, these buildings achieve their architectural effect more through their form than through any small-scale detailing. The Dining Hall and Kitchen buildings of each of the three campuses are grand masses with sparse detailing. The designs of the façades at the Dining Hall and Kitchen Buildings at the Reformatory and the Workhouse are almost identical, each being designed primarily as a large side-gabled form with firewall parapets and rectangular window openings. In both cases, the dominant detail is a series of brick-faced wall dormers, each of which rises to a gable with wood trim that includes eave returns. The Dining Hall and Kitchen Building at the Penitentiary, although similar in the form of the main roof, has a large centered cross-gable projecting slightly from the façade, rather than the row of wall dormers. Although the entrance is in this cross-gable form, it appears to have been altered so that it is now a small, unmarked, rectangular opening, placed off-center.

The buildings with the most unusual architectural details are located at the corners of the Reformatory and Workhouse quadrangles. For example, the School and Hospital Building (later, a gymnasium, R-02) at the

northwestern corner of the Reformatory quadrangle is massed as a flat-roofed cubic form, about 25 or 30 feet tall, with a smaller gabled pavilion projecting forward to form part of the arcade. Like the gabled pavilions that project into the arcade from each of the dormitories, the gabled pavilion of R-02 is an open porch (i.e., a section of the arcade) with three openings centered beneath the gable. In contrast, the openings in the gable end pavilions of the dormitories have a Palladian pattern of a larger, round-arched center opening flanked by smaller rectangular openings, as opposed to R-02, which has three round arches. Although the higher-style details and wood trim elements are found on the gable ends of the dormitories, the gabled pavilion of R-02 is distinguished from the dormitories by the prominent round arches and the contrasting cubic form behind them. The Auditorium and Hospital Building (R-03, later a dormitory and dental facility) at the southwest corner of the Reformatory quadrangle has the same kind of gabled pavilion with three equal-sized arches forming part of the arcade as at R-02, except that the tall, cubic building behind the pavilion in the case of R-03 has a gable roof and prominent center chimney just behind the pavilion. The side elevations of R-03 also have more of a traditional appearance than those at R-02, as the result of it having two separate stories of fenestration (the windows at R-03 are tall steel casements) and a wood cornice along the lower edge of the roof. Since R-03 is located near the main entrance to the Reformatory, the higher level of detail may have been due to its prominent site near the gate. At the rear of R-03, a second story loggia consisting of five second-story round arches opens from an inset porch onto the flat roof of a rear addition, adding a distinctive architectural flourish not seen elsewhere on the prison grounds.

At the northwest and southwest corners of the Workhouse quadrangle, respectively, an Assembly Hall (W-12, later a gymnasium) and a Dormitory (W-16) are similar in form and design to R-03. Like R-03, both W-12 and W-16 have centered chimneys in the gable ends that face into the quadrangle and wood cornices at the bottom of the roof in the side elevations. Each building has a section of arcade projecting from its front pavilion, apparently a remnant of an arcade that once extended across the west end of the quadrangle. Though similar in form, W-16 has two stories of fenestration while W-12 has tall windows in the side elevations indicating a double-height interior space.

Although these buildings provide a subtle change in form at the corners of the quadrangle, the two buildings west of them, which served as an Administration Building (W-13, later occupied by educational services) and Officers' Quarters (W-15, later the assistant director's office) they present a façade of highly developed Colonial Revival-style details that frame the view into the quadrangle, as it is seen by the public from Ox Road. As a result of

placing the most ornate Colonial Revival style features the western edge of the Workhouse quadrangle, the public passing along Ox Road sees the quadrangle in a carefully arranged scene, with rich, formal details in the foreground flanking the perspective view of the quadrangle, with a tapestry of Colonial Revival forms and details on the walls facing into the space. In this design, something like a carefully arranged stage-set, little or no attention is drawn to the utilitarian details on the hidden sides of the buildings, the mundane aspects of the prison buildings seen when the prison was operating only by prisoners and staff in their day-to-day activities.

Both W-13 and W-15 have wood 12/12 window sash in window openings with brick jack arches and sandstone keystones. The second story of each has a row of gabled dormers on each long elevation, with wood 6/6 window sash, the upper sash having a round-arched top with wood tracery. The dormers are framed by wood pilasters supporting the eave returns of each gabled dormer form. The gable end at the west elevation of each building has a centered entrance with a formal architrave, immediately above which is a large round-arched window, framed with pairs of pilasters, with 12/12 sash, the upper portion of which has wood tracery. The gable ends also have bridged chimneys with a narrow, louvered attic ventilator centered in each gable curtain. A short section of arcade also extends forward from one bay of each of the two buildings, framing the opening into the quadrangle and sheltering each building's main entrance. Each of these short sections of arcade has a bay with a cross-gable roof as its terminus. The two cross-gabled forms serve as gateposts framing the view into the quadrangle. The cross-gabled section of W-13 has been closed in with brick and concrete block.

Scattered around the three prison campuses are numerous observation towers at key vantage points. The locations vary from corners of walls, gates, and fences, to topographic highpoints, places of congregation (like the ballfields), and overlooking swales that lead into wooded areas just outside the wall. The oldest extant towers appear, by their choice of forms and materials, to be the four octagonal ones built into the four corners of the Penitentiary wall. There is also an octagonal tower, of a different design, adjoining the main gate into the Reformatory from the southeast. The older towers associated with the Reformatory are brick, interspersed with some steel frame ones added later. Since the Reformatory towers were added at different times, as the Reformatory campus grew and as security was tightened, there is a great deal of variety in their design, ranging from towers with tapered brick shafts that make them resemble windmills, to simpler brick ones with straight shafts, to large towers on open steel frame bases that convey a foreboding image of high security. Most of the towers at the Workhouse were added in a two-year period during the early 1980s when the campus was converted

back to prison use after several years as an alcohol rehabilitation center. With the exception of a few large towers with open steel frame bases as found at the Reformatory campus, the Workhouse area towers are straight-shaft, steel-frame buildings with an enclosure of vertically-oriented corrugated steel. The sheathing encloses the stairs accessing the observation deck and hides plumbing lines from the bathroom facilities located in the enclosed part of the observation deck. In the areas further out beyond the enclosures of the three campuses, there are a number of small guard stations, or security posts, along pathways and in areas where prison work or recreational activities occurred. Most of these are square in plan, between 5 feet and 10 feet on each side, with a single door and some kind of glazing in nearly all surfaces in the upper half of each wall. Most have hipped roofs.

At other locations around the property, where prisoners or staff participated in recreational activities, there are a few barbecue pits and similar features built of brick. Some of the small buildings were for storage of sports equipment. In a number of cases, the smallest brick buildings and structures of this kind exhibit ornamental brick work, in widely varied styles. Apparently, the decorative work was done by prisoners who were learning the finer points of the bricklaying trade.

The prison's agriculture-related buildings consist of a number of barns and other kinds of buildings and structures typically found on farms. Although widely varied in form and style, in most cases they conform to normal vernacular building styles and folk types associated with farming and related land uses. For instance, there are slaughterhouses, sawmill shelters, dairy barns, greenhouse facilities, silos, buildings for storage of and repair of agricultural machinery, a creamery building, and a large corn crib. These are common building and structure types on agricultural sites; most historic farms where general farming was practiced have (or had) buildings that served these functions, usually built in recognized architectural typologies, several of which are represented here. However, because of the size of the prison grounds and the institutional nature of the facility, the buildings on the prison grounds differ from other agricultural buildings of the same era in scale and, in minor ways, style. The barns are slightly larger and more numerous, the corn crib is larger, and the greenhouses are smaller, than what might be found on nearby privately-operated farms. The differences in design appear to have been completely due to the larger or smaller scale of certain operations, the institutional nature of the work procedures, and the available materials for construction. For instance, the corn crib is a recognizable example of a structure type commonly found on farms, constructed of an open framework of wood at a depth that allows air to flow freely through the stockpile of drying corn cobs. But the example found here is larger than usual, and it incorporates

heavier than usual vertical timbers (round wood poles, the size used to support utility lines) to carry the additional weight and a flat metal roof where there is usually a small gabled form. Some buildings appear to have been built by prisoners, while others incorporated materials manufactured at other locations, such as the building components of the silos.

At the southeast corner of the Reformatory Campus, just outside the fence, is the frame house, known as Laurel Hill, built by William Lindsay in the eighteenth century. The main massing of the house appears to conform to the prototypical eighteenth-century Chesapeake Tidewater frame tradition, although most of the exterior materials, such as the wood siding and the visible bricks at the chimneys, are twentieth-century replacements dating from when the house was the residence of the prison's superintendent.

Additions built in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries block large areas of the original exterior elevations. The original gabled mass of the house is a rectangle, a little over 20 feet deep and 30 feet wide, with the 30-foot-wide façade facing southeast away from the prison buildings. A T-wing extends to the northwest toward the Reformatory campus, with a narrow gable end profile at the northwest end wall. A screened-in wrap-around veranda, with corners that are rounded to quarter circle forms in plan, covers the first story of the original southwest and southeast elevations. The porch roof, at a lower pitch, is continuous from the southeast and northwest slopes of the original gable roof, beginning at a point about a foot above the original bottom edge of the gable roof, thus concealing any exterior evidence of whether the frame of the house has an overhanging false plate as is characteristic of eighteenth-century Tidewater framing. In the original rear slope of the gable roof, two narrow gabled dormers flank the roof's intersection with the gable roof and the gable roof of the T-wing extension; they may be the house's earliest dormers. All other surfaces of the original gable and the gable of the T-wing are interrupted by large shed-roofed dormers added in the twentieth century. Two gabled first-story additions extend telescopically to the northeast, with a shed-roofed extension of the first gabled addition extending it further to the southeast. At the roofline of the original gabled form, there is an in-built chimney centered in the southwest gable end, with twentieth-century brick extending in a small flue from the ridge of the roof, and at the opposite (northeast) gable end, a built-out chimney rises from the intersection with the northeast first-story additions, along the exterior side of the original gable end wall, in a narrow flue of twentieth century brick to a point about two feet above the roof ridge. The northwest gable end of the T-wing has returning eaves. The siding of the house is mostly wide covelap German siding from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, with only a

thin vestige remaining of white paint. The twentieth century shed dormers have Colonial Revival style lap siding.

Recent photographs taken of the house's interior show a mixture of historic and non-historic materials. A large exposed brick chimney with stepped brick work at the top is missing its mantelpiece. It is similar in design to chimneys found in prison staff cottages built in the twentieth century. The interior also has a finely crafted interior open-style staircase, with a post-to-post railing and turned balusters typical of early frame houses in Virginia. At the bottom of the stairs, a small area beneath the stringer is enclosed with side panels, and beyond this area, the stair had winders as its bottom three steps, but the treads themselves are missing. Apparent from a well-preserved handrail, the stairway is in poor condition and has missing elements, as is true throughout the house's interior.

To the northeast of the house is a two-bay twentieth-century frame garage, about 20 feet wide and 30 feet deep, with roll-up wooden garage doors and a front-gable roof. About 250 feet northwest of the house, on the crest of a small hillock, is a small family burial plot, about 20 feet by 20 feet in plan. It has a 10-course-high, 1-foot by 1-foot brick pier at each corner, connected by a single line of 2-inch steel pipe on all four sides to create a fence. A lone marble headstone, with a segmentally-curved top, is visible within the enclosure.

Summary of Archaeological Resources

No subsurface testing was conducted in the historic district for this project, but archaeological surveys have been conducted in the vicinity since the 1970s. Evidence of past cultural use and occupation, including prehistoric and historic resources, has been identified through these surveys. One historic site—a brickworks located within the brickyard area (Site 44FX1669)—dates from the period of significance and contributes to the significance of the district. To date, the historic component of Site 44FX1669 is the only documented contributing archaeological resource within the proposed district. However, archaeological survey and testing has been conducted in only a small portion of the proposed district. Several areas of the district may include archaeological resources that could be identified through subsurface testing. Subsurface remains of the destroyed kilns and associated industrial features at the brickworks (Site 44FX1669) may survive. It is likely that undisturbed land around the Laurel Hill House (located in the easternmost portion of the district) includes archaeological resources associated with the use and occupation of the house, both before and during the period of significance. Archaeological remains of five buildings in the Workhouse complex that have been demolished may survive as foundation remains. These

include two property buildings, the dairy office, and two dairy barns. Such archaeological resources are likely to contribute to the significance of the historic district.

Other sites identified to date are non-contributing, as they do not date to the period of significance or lack significance. Prehistoric sites are likely to be found in much of the undeveloped areas of the district, especially on high ground along or between drainages. Prehistoric and historic sites that do not date to the period of significance may be discovered through future investigations. Such sites may be individually eligible. All newly discovered archaeological sites in the historic district are subject to the memorandum of agreement (MOA) on the property. The MOA mandates archaeological identification survey to determine presence or absence of sites; archaeological testing to evaluate significance, defined as eligibility for the National Register; and mitigation of adverse effects on eligible sites.

Resource Inventory[1]

BUILDINGS

Reformatory Area

NRN Ref. #	Feature Name	VDHR#	DC#	Date of Origin	Resource Assessment
R-02	**Gymnasium**	**029-947-0067**	**337**	**Built 1930-1931**	**Contributing**

The Gymnasium (originally built as a combination school and hospital facility) is a large, one-story, rectangular, flat-roofed brick building, approximately 190 feet by 60 feet, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located at the quadrangle's northwestern corner, at the west end of the northern arcade, the building has a two-story gabled façade section, a little narrower in plan, projecting to the south where the building meets the arcade; the lower level of this projecting section is a porch, with three arched openings, forming part of the arcade; the upper level has a small shed dormer on each slope of the gable roof to provide light to a room in the porch's attic. The rear section of the building (about 20 feet) is a shed-roofed addition extending to the north. Each side elevation has 9 bays of large steel casement windows. Pairs of steel exit doors are located at the bottom of some of the window bays. The arcade connects R-02 to the adjoining dormitory buildings to the east. The arcade also extends to the west, although a section, about 2 bays in length, is missing, apparently removed to allow for vehicular access. (See Photo 4.)

R-03	**Dental Facility/Dorm 24**	**029-947-0066**	**322**	**Built 1931**	**Contributing**

The Dental Facility/Dorm 24 (originally built as a combination auditorium and hospital facility) is a large, two-story, rectangular, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 190 feet by 60 feet, which forms a part of the south side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located at the quadrangle's southwestern corner, at the west end of the southern arcade, the building has a gabled porch, a little narrower in plan, projecting to the north end where it forms part of the arcade. The porch of the façade has three arched openings. Its long gable-roofed form is accentuated by the gable end walls rising as firewall parapets at either end of the building. Each gable end has terra cotta coping, and rises to a large central chimney at the crest. An attic window is centered in each gable end; the one on the quadrangle side is a large steel casement with a steel fanlight occupying a round arch. The southernmost part of the building is a 2-bay-by-5-bay extension that is only one story and has a flat room. A loggia of five arches opens onto the flat roof area from a second story inset porch. The building has 4/6 steel sash windows, most of which have expanded steel covers. The window openings have decorative brick borders. Some have stone or concrete sills. Some windows are covered with grids of iron bars forming 6-inch squares, while others have cage-like steel covers designed to wrap around air-conditioning units. (See Photo 5.)

R-04	**Dorm 8**	**029-947-0065**	**323**	**Built 1920-1929**	**Contributing**

Dorm 8 is a one-story, T-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 60 feet wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long side elevations form about 30 bays. The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units (five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at all the dormitory buildings along the north and south sides of the quadrangle (R-04–R-15). The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening

[1] Many of the names and numbers used to inventory resources within the district were established prior to preparation of this nomination. In cases where resources have more than one name, it appears that the different names reflects changes of use for the building over time.

with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about 18 inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door. (See Photos 1 and 2.)

R-05 Dorm 9 029-947-0064 325 Built 1922-1930 Contributing

Dorm 9 is a one-story, T-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 60 feet wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long side elevations form about 27 bays. The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units (five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at all the dormitory buildings along the north and south sides of the quadrangle (R-04–R-15). The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about eighteen inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door. (See Photos 1 and 2.)

R-06 Dorm 10 029-947-0063 326 Built 1924-1929 Contributing

Dorm 10 is a one-story, T-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 60 feet wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long side elevations form about 27 bays. The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units (five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at all the dormitory buildings along the north and south sides of the quadrangle (R-04–R-15). The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about eighteen inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door. (See Photos 1 and 2.)

R-07 Dorm 11 029-947-0062 328 Built 1926-1929 Contributing

Dorm 11 is a one-story, T-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 60 feet wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long side elevations form about 27 bays. The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units (five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at all the dormitory buildings along the north and south sides of the quadrangle (R-04–R-15). The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about eighteen inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door. (See Photos 1 and 2.)

R-08 Dorm 12 029-947-0061 333 Built 1927-1929 Contributing

Dorm 12 is a one-story, T-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 60 feet wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long side elevations form about 27 bays. The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units (five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at all the dormitory buildings along the north and south sides of the quadrangle (R-04–R-15). The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about eighteen inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door. (See Photos 1, 2, and 3.)

R-09 Dorm 13 029-947-0060 334 Built 1927-1930 Contributing

Dorm 13 is a one-story, slightly L-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 60 feet wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long side elevations form about 30 bays. The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units (five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at all the dormitory buildings along the north and south sides of the quadrangle (R-04–R-15). The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about eighteen inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door. (See Photos 1 and 2.)

R-10 Dorm 7 029-947-0059 309 Built 1920-1929 Contributing

Dorm 7 is a one-story, L-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 70 feet wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long side elevations form about 30 bays. The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units (five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at all the dormitory buildings along the north and south sides of the quadrangle (R-04–R-15). The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about eighteen inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door.

R-11 Dorm 6 029-947-0058 310 Built 1922-1929 Contributing

Dorm 6 is a one-story, L-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 70 feet wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long side elevations form about 30 bays.

The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units (five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at all the dormitory buildings along the north and south sides of the quadrangle (R-04–R-15). The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about eighteen inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door.

R-12 Dorm 5 029-947-0057 311 Built 1924-1925 Contributing

Dorm 5 is a one-story, L-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 70 feet wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long side elevations form about 30 bays. The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units (five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at R-08, R-07, R-06, and R-05. The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about 18 inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door.

R-13 Dorm 4 029-947-0056 312 Built 1924-1926 Contributing

Dorm 4 is a one-story, L-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 70 feet wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long side elevations form about 30 bays. The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units (five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at all the dormitory buildings along the north and south sides of the quadrangle (R-04–R-15). The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about 18 inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door.

R-14 Dorm 3 029-947-0055 313 Built 1922-1928 Contributing

Dorm 3 is a one-story, L-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 70 feet wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long side elevations form about 30 bays. The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units (five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at all the dormitory buildings along the north and south sides of the quadrangle (R-04–R-15). The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about eighteen inches

above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door.

R-15 Dorm 2 029-947-0054 314 Built 1920-1930 Contributing

Dorm 15 is a one-story, L-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 70 feet wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long side elevations form about 30 bays. The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units (five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at all the dormitory buildings along the north and south sides of the quadrangle (R-04–R-15). The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about 18 inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door.

R-16 Officer Assembly Room 029-947-0051 301 Built 1921-1926 Contributing

The Officer Assembly Room Building, historically known as the Bathhouse, is a rectangular, one-story, flat-roofed brick building, approximately 50 feet by 120 feet, south of the Dining and Kitchen Building (R-27), part of a three-building contiguous row (with R-17 and R-18) just to the southeast of the Reformatory Quadrangle. The building is distinguished by three decorative brick, arched reveals, connected by a brick soldier course across the north-facing façade. The westernmost reveal contains a roughly-square 36-pane steel casement window, while the other two reveals contain entrance doors. The 9-bay side elevation and 5-bay rear elevation contain one door each, and otherwise have rectangular steel sash windows. Scars in the brick wall indicate that the side elevation openings were greatly reduced in size at some point.

R-17 Control Cells 029-947-0052 307 Built 1920-1924 Contributing

The Control Cells Building, historically known as the Cell House, is a rectangular, one-story, flat-roofed brick building, approximately 55 feet by 120 feet, south of the Dining and Kitchen Building (R-27), the center part of a three-building contiguous row (with R-16 and R-18) just to the southeast of the Reformatory Quadrangle. The building has only rectilinear openings and no decorative details. A tall doorway into the north elevation has a steel-angle jamb and a wrought-iron gate in front of the door. The windows are roughly-square steel casements with 25 to 36 panes each. Window openings in the rear (south elevation) have been bricked in.

R-18 Dorm 1 029-947-0053 315 Built 1920-1924 Contributing

Dorm 1, historically known as the Discipline Dorm, is a rectangular, one-story brick building, approximately 50 feet by 120 feet, south of the Dining and Kitchen Building (R-27), part of a three-building contiguous row (with R-17 and R-18) just to the southeast of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Dorm 1 consists of two sections, a gabled section to the east that appears to have originally been freestanding, and a taller flat-roofed section added to fill in the space between the gabled building and the Control Cells Building. The gabled section has terra cotta coped firewalls at the gable ends and is 18 bays long and 3 bays wide. It has unusual steel casement windows, with 40 small panes of glass (8 wide and 5 high) in the upper 2/3 of the opening, and six horizontal panes in the bottom 1/3 (2 wide and 3 high). Windows of the same design flank the north elevation entrance. Some of the south elevation openings have been bricked-in. The newer, fill-in section of the building has two doors in the north elevation and three in the south elevation; above the north elevation doors are three large, louvered, rectangular openings, widely differing in size.

R-19 Programs-OFACM 029-947-0068 302 Built 1920-1923 Contributing

The Programs-OFACM Building was built as the Electric Shop, one of the prison's industrial shop facilities. It is a rectangular, two-story, gable-roofed brick building, about 100 feet by 80 feet, on a banked site so that the lower level is underground at the west-facing

entry. Each gable end rises as a firewall parapet with terra cotta coping. Along the south elevation of the building is a large shed-roofed one-story addition. The west, south, and east elevations appear to have been built with large garage door bays, with cast-concrete lintels. Several have been either fully or partially bricked-in, including all the large openings in the west façade where one now contains a double-door entrance. The north elevation has six narrow window openings into the lower level, above which are four large window openings with steel sashes (with about 84 panes of glass each), and a fifth window that has been greatly reduced in size. Along the south elevation, attached to the shed-roofed addition is a tall metal structure with a funnel-like top section that appears to have been built for storing or mixing industrial materials.

R-20 Dorm 19-OFACM Shop 029-947-0069 316 Built 1920-1923 Contributing

The Dorm 19-OFACM Shop Building was built as one of the prison's industrial shop facilities. It is a rectangular, two-story, gable-roofed brick building, about 100 feet by 45 feet, on a banked site so that the lower level is underground at the west-facing entry. Each gable end rises as a firewall parapet with terra cotta coping. At the northeast corner, the building nearly touches building R-85 (the OFACM Paint Shop), and the narrow opening of about 3 feet between the two buildings has been closed in with a brick and concrete block wall. The west and east elevations appear to have been built with large garage door bays, with cast-concrete lintels. Several have been either fully or partially bricked-in, including all the large openings in the west façade where one of the large bays is now blocked by a small guard station; the guard station was built as an observation room with windows on three sides. The north and south elevations were built with five large windows in each, although the westernmost two in the south elevation have been greatly reduced in size. The window openings contain four-part steel sash units divided by vertical mullions; the top 2/3 of each sash unit contains thirty-five small vertical panes of glass, and the bottom section of each has three horizontal panes, each extending from mullion to mullion. The windows and other original opening bays have cast concrete lintels. (See Photo 8.)

R-21 Dorm 22 029-947-0070 317 Built 1921-1923 Contributing

The Dorm 22 Building was built as the Carpenter Shop, one of the prison's industrial shop facilities. It is a rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed brick building, about 140 feet by 45 feet. Each gable end rises as a firewall parapet with terra cotta coping. At the southeast corner, the building nearly touches building R-85 (the OFACM Paint Shop), and the narrow opening of about 3 feet between the two buildings has been closed in with a concrete block wall. The west elevation appears to have been built with large garage door bays, with cast-concrete lintels, although the large openings have been completely bricked-in. The north and south elevations have five large windows in each. The window openings contain four-part steel sash units divided by vertical mullions; the top 2/3 of each sash unit contains thirty-five small vertical panes of glass, and the bottom section of each has three horizontal panes, each extending from mullion to mullion (in some sections of the windows, the small panes continue all the way to the sill). The windows and other original opening bays have cast concrete lintels. The easternmost portion of the building is a matching gabled extension, about 45 feet east-to-west, and a little narrower than the 45 feet north-south dimension of the main part of the building.

R-22 Dorm 23 029-947-0071 318 Built 1924-1928 Contributing

The Dorm 23 Building, historically known as the Tag Shop, is one of the prison's industrial shop facilities. It is a rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed brick building, about 120 feet by 45 feet. Each gable end rises as a firewall parapet with terra cotta coping. The west elevation appears to have been built with large garage door bays, with cast-concrete lintels, although the large openings have been completely bricked-in. The north and south elevations have five large windows in each. The window openings contain four-part steel sash units divided by vertical mullions; the top 2/3 of each sash unit contains thirty-five small vertical panes of glass, and the bottom section of each has three horizontal panes, each extending from mullion to mullion (in some sections of the windows, the small panes extend all the way to the sill). The windows and other original opening bays have cast concrete lintels. The easternmost portion of the building is a matching gabled extension, about 45 feet east-to-west, and a little narrower than the 45 feet north-south dimension of the main part of the building.

R-23 Laundry Annex 029-947-0072 341 Built 1924-1930 Contributing

The Laundry Annex Building was built as an addition to the adjoining Laundry Building (R-28). It is an L-shaped, one-story brick building, most of which has a flat roof. A small section has a gable roof. The west elevation of the building is about 80 feet wide, while the south is about 140 feet. The narrow portion of the east elevation is about 40 feet wide. North of the eastern half of the building, a 30

by 50 foot space separates The Laundry Annex Building from the Laundry Building. There is a narrower flat-roofed extension to the east, with no windows on its south side, and three small steel casement windows on the east end. Large garage doors and some smaller doors open into the brick-paved space between the Laundry Annex and Laundry Buildings. (See Photo 9.)

R-24 Dorm 14 029-947-0123 319 Built 1921-1930 Contributing

The Dorm 14 Building, historically known as a Discipline Dorm, is a rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed brick building, about 140 feet by 45 feet. Each gable end rises as a firewall parapet with terra cotta coping. It was built with windows arranged in 18 bays on the east and west elevations, although 2 or 3 bays have been bricked-in on both sides at the northern end of the building. One window has also been bricked-in on the south elevation, and two on the north. In the north elevation, a large rectangular opening has been cut in the upper half of the wall; it is enclosed with metal louvers. In the west elevation, one of the window bays is a doorway, accessed by concrete steps with a pipe railing. The window openings have steel casements, the upper 3/5 of each having 40 panes (8 wide, and 5 high); the bottom portion has six horizontal panes each of which is half the width of the opening. The window openings have brick soldier course lintels and rowlock sills. (See Photos 9 and 10.)

R-25 Dorm 21 029-947-0122 320 Built 1921-1930 Contributing

The Dorm 21 Building, historically known as a Discipline Dorm, is a rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed brick building, about 140 feet by 45 feet. Each gable end rises as a firewall parapet with terra cotta coping. It was built with windows arranged in 17 or 18 bays on the east and west elevations, although 2 or 3 bays have been bricked on side elevations at the northern end of the building. One window has also been bricked-in on the south elevation, and two on the north. In the west elevation of the building, all the window openings have been completely bricked-in, and a small door opening was inserted toward the northwest corner. In the building's southwest corner, a small remnant (three brick voussoirs) remains of the springing point of an arch, indicating that an arch once extended from this building to the west. The window openings have steel casements, the upper 3/5 of each having 40 panes (8 wide, and 5 high); the bottom portion has six horizontal panes each of which is half the width of the opening. The window openings have brick soldier course lintels and rowlock sills. (See Photo 9.)

R-26 Linen Issue 029-947-0121 321 Built 1928-1931 Contributing

The Linen Issue Building, historically known as the Superintendent's Office, is a long, narrow, rectangular, one-story, flat-roofed brick building, about 30 feet wide and about 140 feet deep. The façade is distinguished by three decorative brick, arched reveals across the south-facing façade, one containing the entrance, the middle arch containing a window, and western arch being blind. The side elevations have about 9 window bays each with small steel sash windows set high in the wall. The window openings have brick rowlock sills and concealed steel lintels. (See Photo 9.)

R-27 Dining Hall & Kitchen 029-947-0114 308 Built 1924-1929 Contributing

The Dining Hall and Kitchen Building is a large complex form that closes the east side of the Reformatory Quadrangle. It is a brick building, Colonial Revival in style, occupying an area approximately 220 feet by 200 feet. The dominant form of the building is a large gabled form facing onto the quadrangle, about 140 feet wide and about 70 feet deep, with various additions and appendages extending off of this to the north, east, and south. The gabled section is 13 bays long, stretching almost from the southeast corner of the quadrangle to the southwest corner. The large gable roof has firewall parapets at the gable ends, each of which rises to a pair of symmetrically placed, bridged chimneys near the roof ridge. The west-facing façade has doors in the center bay and in the southernmost bay, each of which is sheltered by a small gable-roofed porch supported by two brick piers. The window openings are 6 feet wide in the 1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, and 13th bay, with 5-foot-wide windows in the remaining bays. The 6-foot-wide bays have window openings that extend above the bottom line of the roof into brick-faced, gabled wall dormers. The gables of the wall dormers have wood moldings along the eaves, with returns. The window openings have metal "Koolvent" type awnings just below the line of the roof. Most of the windows throughout the building have expanded steel covers boxed-out to allow for air conditioning units. The windows in areas of the east elevation of the gabled section area treated in the same style, with wall dormers and awnings, except where the window bays are covered over by wings and additions. The main appendage to the main gabled section is a large, flat-roofed, two-story T-wing to the rear. The second story of this wing is smaller than the first, creating an area of flat roof just outside the second-story windows. Other wings and additions extend off of the T-

shaped form, mostly to the north and east. Most of the additions are one story and have flat roofs, although there are some with shed or hipped roofs under the gable ends that might have been original components of the Colonial Revival style form. The arcade along the south and north sides of the Reformatory Quadrangle ties directly into the hip-roofed additions under the gable ends. A segmentally-arched metal canopy, about 55 feet long, extends to the east from a doorway in a hip-roofed wing near the northeast corner of the gabled section (the opposite side of the addition where the arcade ties in). A couple of shorter segmentally-arched metal canopies extend from doorways near the southeast corner of the gabled section. An addition at the eastern edge of the building rises in the shape of a tower, with a flat roof (it provides access to a section of flat roof, but it does not have second-story observation windows). (See Photo 9.)

R-28 Laundry 029-947-0073 342 Built 1930 Contributing

The Laundry Building is a rectangular, one-story, brick building with a monitor-topped gable roof, about 190 feet by 60 feet. Each gable end rises as a firewall parapet with terra cotta coping. In each gable end is a large steel casement with a steel fanlight in a round-arched opening. The windows are arranged in 8 bays containing very large steel casements in the front (west) and side elevations. Each casement has 56 larger than usual panes, arranged in 8 vertical columns and 7 horizontal rows. The window openings have rowlock sills and concealed steel lintels. The long sides of the roof monitor consist almost entirely of glazing, composed of steel sashes that are three panes high. The west facing façade has three large openings: a garage door at the southwestern corner and two large steel casement windows. The easternmost 20 feet of the building, approximately, has a shed roof draining toward the east. The south elevation of the shed-roofed section contains a loading dock entrance consisting of two garage doors on a raised threshold. Small shed-roofed vestibules extend from the north and east sides of this section sheltering entrances. At the building's northwest corner is a gabled doorway vestibule with a pair of wood panel doors with louvers below the lock rail. One side of this gabled form has a shed-roofed addition apparently added to shelter a piece of equipment or something similar. It has a concrete tile roof, which is rapidly deteriorating. (See Photo 9.)

R-29 Ed. Services 029-947-0120 303 Built 1940 Contributing

The Educational Services Building, historically known as the Bakery, is a slightly-L-shaped, one-story, flat-roofed brick building with two sections that are slightly different in appearance. The western portion was built as a 3-bay-wide, 6-bay-deep rectangle, although several of its window openings have been bricked-in. In this section of the building, the flat roof is concealed by a parapet with terra cotta coping. A shed-roofed addition extends to the rear (north) about 10 feet, with a roof that drains to the north. At the back of this is a second shed-roofed piece of the building, consisting of a raised loading platform that is connected to the building, with a set of four steel pipe columns supporting a shed roof that drains to the east. The roof and column structure are not connected to the rest of the building above the level of the platform. The eastern part of the building has a stepped brick cornice at the top of the wall, and only has windows facing into the narrow space between it and building R-26. Although designed with about 5 roughly-square window openings on this side, about half of them have been bricked-in.

R-30 OFACM-St. Ht. Pt. 029-947-0078 339 Built 1932-1933 Contributing

The Heating Plant Building is nearly square, at 70 feet by 90 feet, but rises in a complex multiple-story massing arrangement that creates an appearance resembling several tall buildings clustered together, or the clustered pavilions of a Beaux Arts style building on a center-city site. The east-facing elevation of the building (facing away from the Reformatory buildings) centers on a slender center section, about 50 feet in height, that is taller and steps forward slightly from the two flanking masses, which are about 40 feet in height. The remaining part of the building (about 2/3 of the building in plan) is enclosed in a form that is about 10 feet shorter in height. The roof of the section of the building is flat, concealed by a parapet with metal coping. Each of the building's elevations has very large (56 pane) steel casement windows with (21 pane) steel fanlights, in classically-proportioned round arches which are otherwise unornamented. The taller parts of the building have slender steel casement windows centered above the arches. The building is set in a lower grade area, down an embankment from many of the nearby Reformatory buildings. A steel girder bridge extends from the building to the north. A large silo-like structure with a tile cylinder on a raised platform, with integral wheels, ladders, and chutes is connected to the building on the southern edge. Minor modifications have been made to several windows and doors, although in general the arched openings appear to have remained intact. On the east side of the building, the lower level has an extension with a concrete roof that banks into the adjoining embankment, providing access to an upper level from this side. (See Photo 7.)

R-38 OFACM Shops 029-947-0076 348 Built 1934 Contributing

The OFACM Shops Building, historically a Garage, is a relatively small one-story brick building composed in two sections on a banked site. The upper section has a low gable roof, which extends as a shed roof over the lower section. The lower section has two garage doors and two casement windows, in alternating locations, facing to the east. The north and south gable ends are arranged in 3 bays each, with the center bay recessed in a reveal, with a door or window at the center. Flanking the reveal are exposed concrete columns embedded in the brick wall, with an additional bay (either a window or a door) to each outer side of the columns. The building has a variety of wood sash and steel casement windows, with no discernible reason for locations, and the garage doors are wooden doors with differing designs in the layout of the glazing areas.

R-41 Dormitory 20 029-947-0119 324 Built 1934 Contributing

The Dormitory 20 Building, historically known as the Psychology Building, is a rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed brick building, about 25 feet by 40 feet, located at the southeastern corner of the Reformatory complex. Each gable end rises as a firewall parapet with terra cotta coping. It was built with windows arranged in 4 to 6 bays on the north and south elevations, although some modifications have been made, including insertion of doors, reduction of the size of some windows, etc. The façade (west elevation) has a centered entrance flanked by intact windows. The windows have steel casements with 40 panes (8 wide and 5 high) in the upper 2/3 of each opening, and 6 horizontal panes in the bottom part of the casement, each bottom pane being half the width of the opening. The windows have rowlock sills and all the openings have prominent cast concrete lintels, which are painted white. All the openings have been bricked-in on the rear (east) elevation. Along the south side of the building are remnants of a building or structure that was once attached to R-41. The remnants include some sections of a brick basement wall, a concrete framework at the former floor level, some pipe columns, and a short section of a concrete block wall.

R-44 Chapel 029-947-0117 306 Built 1958-1961 Contributing

The Chapel is a large brick building in the International style, composed of a double-height L-shaped form, with walls that are about 25 feet tall and 60 feet long on the northeast and southeast elevations, with a one-story quarter-circular form filling in the "ell" space. The center of the quarter-circular wall segment is the center of the façade, with a section of brick wall (the center part of the curved wall) about 15 feet wide and 20 feet tall as its focal point, forming a blind reveal that creates a brick shadow-box effect around a large white cross. To either side of the cross are several pairs of doors with large glass lights, with some large areas of interspersed windows. The leg of each ell of the two-story ell-shaped taller form ends with a wall, about 30 feet wide, almost all of which is an expanse of glazing. The L-shape of the taller portion of the building gives the Chapel a distinctive silhouette, projecting around the quarter-circle form in a way that alludes to arms or wings hovering around the rounded form of the lower center section with the cross at the center. The building contributes to the district, but its architectural interest and the fact that it was designed by an inmate indicate that it also may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. (See Photos 11 and 12.)

R-66 Dormitory 029-947-0100 369 Built 1938-1939 Contributing

The Dormitory building historically known as the Commissary is a flat-roofed, brick, rectangular building, measuring approximately 60 feet by 200 feet. The fenestration across its north-facing façade is arranged in 5 bays, while the side elevations have about 18 bays of window openings. The building is two stories, plus a basement that is partly exposed in the west elevation and a small third story 3-bay by 2-bay penthouse (with only one window in the façade) centered over the center bay of the north elevation creating a stepped silhouette at the top of the façade. The windows are steel casements that vary from 10 to 25 panes depending upon the elevation and the story where they are located. A few window openings have been bricked-in, but in general the fenestration pattern is intact. Some openings have brick jack arches. The center front entrance is accessed via a set of brick steps and the entrance bay is accentuated by several layers of subtle brick borders and diapering. The flat roof is concealed by a brick parapet with a stone or concrete cap. The façade and the first 25 feet or so of the side elevations have a brick cornice at the base of the parapet; the cornice consists of molded “cyma curve” bricks and brick dentils on a brick frieze. The building has a few other Classical Revival style details, such as a brick water table on the north and east elevations, an architrave over the main entrance, and ornamental collector boxes at the rain leaders heads, all detailed in the understated but vibrant manner of the late 1930s. The same style of cornice and parapet are repeated at the top of the penthouse. A concrete loading platform extends along the south and east elevations at the first story floor level. On the west side, there is a recessed alley way with a retaining wall, allowing access to basement level windows and doors, and a basement-level loading dock. A shed-roofed loading dock/porch at the first-story level extends over the basement level loading dock like a bridge. A similar shed-roofed loading

dock/porch is found at the center of the rear (south) elevation.

R-67 Administration Bldg. 029-947-0113 304 Built 1952 Contributing

The Administration Building, built in 1952, is a gable-roofed, two-story Colonial Revival-style brick building with flat-roofed, two-story brick wings making it C-shaped in plan, occupying an area of approximately 225 feet by 90 feet, and closing the western side of the Reformatory Quadrangle. The gabled portion of the building has, at each gable end, a firewall parapet rising to a center chimney. A denticulated cornice crowns the east and west façades of the gabled section. The east façade of the gabled part of the building is 12 bays long, with a first story entrance in the 4th bay in from each end. Each entrance consists of a single-leaf flush door with no glazing flanked by small sidelights. Each window opening has a casement window with a pair of out-swinging sashes in the bottom 80 percent of the opening, and a narrow transom above. The openings all have soldier course lintels and smoothly dressed stone sills. About half of the windows have expanded steel covers. Each sidelight has a single pane of glass half the height of the door, with a single raised panel beneath. There is a raised panel above the door as well, where a transom would usually be located. Each east-facing entrance is sheltered by a small porch, makeshift in appearance, consisting of a gable roof supported on two brick piers. While the east elevation relates directly to the quadrangle, the west elevation was designed as a formal façade with a centered entrance oriented toward visitors to the administrative offices. Instead of 12 bays, the gabled section has 11 west-facing bays. The center bay projects forward about 2 feet in a gabled form, with a round-arched, two-leaf doorway in the first story, and a pair of French doors with full length sidelights and transom in the second story. The first-story doorway has a large fanlight transom and paneled reveals, although the leaves are flush metal steel doors with no lights. The second-story doorway accesses a small wooden balcony; only part of the balcony railing is still in place. The flat-roofed wings are 5 bays wide (north-south) and 7 bays deep. The only ornamentation in the wings is a very modest four-course-high brick beltcourse at the line of the second-story ceiling. A first-story entrance in the center bay of the east wall of each wing is sheltered by a short section of the arcade, interrupted 2 bays from the façade where a bay or two of the arcade was apparently cut away to provide vehicular access to the northwest and southwest corners of the quadrangle. There are also two secondary entrances at the east and west corners of the south wall of the building, at the flat-roofed wing.

R-68 Mail Room 029-947-0050 Built 1963 Non-contributing

The Mail Room Building is a small, rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 20 by 50 feet in plan. It is located south of the Dining Hall and Kitchen Building and just east of the dormitory buildings that form the south side of the Reformatory Quadrangle. It has a door and three window openings in the west elevation. In the east elevation, it has a door near the northeast corner, with a window to its side. In the north elevation it has two windows. In the south elevation, it has an opening the size of an air conditioning unit, although there is evidence in the brick wall that there were originally larger window openings. The windows on all sides of the building are small and set high in the wall, with rowlock sills about 5 to 6 feet above grade. The windows are steel sash, with 10 panes per unit (5 wide and two high) in the north and east elevations, and narrower 3-pane-high units in the west elevation. All the windows and doors are covered with expanded steel grates. The roof line has a plain wood cornice, with returning eaves, and there are louvered vents in round openings in the gable ends at the roof level.

R-70 Dormitory 15 029-947-0096 329 Built 1938 Contributing

Dorm 15 is part of a cluster of four dormitory buildings (R-70, R-71, R-72, and R-73) that were built in 1938 along the north-south road that passes behind the Dining Hall and Kitchen Building, past the shop buildings, connecting to the Commissary Building. The four buildings became a transitional element along this road, which connects the older part of the Reformatory to the large cluster of buildings (now mostly demolished) that were added as a northern extension of the campus, around the Commissary Building, after the period of significance. The four 1938 dormitory buildings are almost identical in form and detailing. They are 50-foot by 200-foot rectangular one-story brick buildings with gable roofs that terminate at each gable end with a firewall parapet capped with terra cotta coping. In the side elevations, there is a plain wood cornice at the base of each roof slope, connecting the two gable-end parapets. The buildings are arranged so that two are on the east side of the north-south road, and two are on the west side. They are oriented so that the long axis is east-west, with the gable end that faces toward the north-south road serving as an entrance façade. The buildings are all 3 bays wide and about 9 bays deep. Each has a centered entrance facing onto the north-south road with three evenly-spaced steel casement windows above the doors that are in line with the windows found in the side elevations. The buildings differ slightly in the window treatment of the side elevations. All the buildings have steel casement windows with rowlock sills and concealed steel lintels. The steel casements are almost

all in units of 5 wide and 3 panes high, often with an operable sash at the center; most window openings are double-width, with a steel mullion between two steel casement units. In most of the windows, there is a six-pane operable hopper sash, usually at the center of the upper 2/3 of each casement. Three out of the four of the buildings have their windows located high in the walls so that the sills are at 7 or 8 feet above grade. Dorm 15 has a centered entrance sheltered by a weathered metal canopy facing onto the north-south road. To the north side of the entrance is a steel 3-foot by 3-foot access door, with the top of the opening at the same height as the top of the entrance door. Between the door and the access door, the number "22" (another name for the dormitory building) is painted on the building's brick façade. Attached to the southeast corner of Dorm 15 is a small guard station (see RT-14, Gate 4 Gatehouse, below).

R-71 Dormitory 17 029-947-0098 330 Built 1938 Contributing

Dorm 17 conforms to the description of the four 1938 dormitory buildings provided under R-70, above, except that it has the operable section of each sash in the steel casements in the center of the bottom 2/3 of each unit, and each window is covered with a grid of iron bars breaking the window opening into 6 inch squares. Dorm 17 also has a relatively recent metal roof, which was pulled off in a storm and a large section of it now lies next to the building in a crumpled mass; as a consequence of the roof failure, the underlying roof materials and the building's interior materials have been heavily damaged by water infiltration. One of three window openings in the east elevation of Dorm 17 has been bricked-in, and the other two have been reduced to half their original size.

R-72 Dormitory 16 029-947-0097 331 Built 1938 Contributing

Dorm 16 conforms to the description of the four 1938 dormitory buildings provided under R-70, above. Like R-70, Dorm 16 has a centered entrance sheltered by a weathered metal canopy facing onto the north-south road, and a steel 3-foot by 3-foot access door to the side (the top of which is at the same height as the top of the entrance door). Between the door and the access door, the number "23" (another name for the dormitory building) is painted on the building's brick façade.

R-73 Dormitory 18 029-947-0099 332 Built 1938 Contributing

Dorm 18 conforms to the description of the four 1938 dormitory buildings provided under R-70, above, except that it has much larger window openings in the front and side elevations. The sills of the window openings are at about 4 feet above grade, and to make up the difference, the casement windows have an additional unit of 10 panes (2 high and 5 wide) above the operable hopper sashes. Like R-70, Dorm 18 has a centered entrance sheltered by a weathered metal canopy facing onto the north-south road, and a steel 3-foot by 3-foot access door to the side (the top of which is much lower than the top of the entrance door). Between the door and the access door, the number "21" (another name for the dormitory building) is painted on the building's brick façade.

R-75 Armored Car Garage 029-947-0091 335 Built 1958 Contributing

The Armored Car Garage is a small, rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed, brick building located just outside the main gate at the southwest corner of the Reformatory campus, near R-54 and R-78. It is approximately 13 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The roof has a low pitch, and is trimmed with wood, with an overhang on all four sides, and a painted wood soffit, but no overtly Colonial Revival style treatment, such as returning eaves. It has 6/6 wood sash windows on at least two sides (north and west; a large metal container blocks almost the entire south elevation). The window in the north elevation has a wood-frame window screen, while the window in the west elevation has an expanded steel cover. On the east elevation, the building originally had a garage door with a cast concrete lintel, but the opening beneath the lintel has been bricked-in to reduce it to the size of the standard-man-door-sized steel fire door that, at some point, replaced the garage door.

R-76 OFACM Storage Shed 029-947-0075 305 Built 1940 Contributing

The OFACM Storage Shed is a small, rectangular, one-story, brick building on a banked site near the southeastern corner of the Reformatory campus, approximately 15 feet wide and 40 feet long. It has a flat concrete slab roof that overhangs about 8 inches, and drains to the east, with a 5-inch-high lip cast into the concrete on the other three sides. Altered areas in the brick walls appear to indicate that current brick enclosure of the southern half of the building originally had at least 2 large open bays, separated by one-foot-square brick piers, perhaps with garage doors. One of the large openings has been closed-in all together, while another (south elevation) has a

window, and the third has a steel man door. The window openings have rowlock sills, steel casements, and coverings (steel bars on the south elevation, and expanded steel in the west elevation). Along the east side of the building, the grade drops abruptly about 3 feet. The building rests on the edge of a retaining wall at the grade change. To the east is a framework made of steel pipes welded together, about 10 feet tall, 10 feet wide, and 20 or 25 feet deep. The framework appears to have been built as a storage rack for an inventory of pipes or other linear metal materials. The framework has a roof of steel decking on a horizontal steel frame overhanging the frame rack.

R-77 Check Point Entry 029-947-0115 345 Built 1981 Non-contributing

The Check Point Entry Building is a one-story, rectangular, 4 bay by 6 bay, hip-roofed brick building built in 1981 as part of the entrance sequence into the main gate at the southern corner of the Reformatory campus. It is approximately 40 feet by 60 feet in plan. It has metal sash windows, with three horizontally-oriented panes in each. Below each window, there is a recessed reveal area, bordered above and below by a rowlock sill. The doorways have paired steel doors with vertical glazing. The doorway on the south elevation is accessed by a concrete and brick stoop with a welded steel pipe railing.

R-78 OFACM Telephone 029-947-0092 355 Built 1979 Non-contributing

The OFACM Telephone Building is a one story, gable-roofed, rectangular, painted concrete block building located a short distance from the southwest of corner of the Reformatory campus, about 150 feet southwest of the main gate at this corner. It has 6/6 double hung windows. Three windows and a door are found in the north-facing gable end, the building's only other window being in the northern half of the west elevation.

R-84 Storage-Program 029-947-0074 350 Built 1940 Contributing

The Storage-Program Building is an L-shaped, one-story, garage-like building that wraps around two sides of the Psychology/Dorm #20 Building (R-41). It has a nearly-flat roof with a mansard-like extension on the north and east sides. It was built with several garage-door-sized open bays, some of which have been bricked-in to reduce them to smaller doorways.

R-85 OFACM Paint Shop 029-947-0077 351 Built 1940 Contributing

The OFACM Paint Shop Building is a small garage-like brick building originally built very close to the east end of the narrow space between buildings R-20 and R-21, and much later connected to these buildings by narrow sections of concrete block wall for security reasons. The building has a flat roof, and is built in two sections, the smaller one extending to the east of the larger one in a stepped or "telescoping" arrangement. In the south elevation, the larger section was built with two large garage-door bays with an entrance door between them, and the smaller section, with one. Two of the three garage doors (all but the westernmost one) have been reduced to much smaller openings by bricking them in. On the south elevation, the building has 3 bays of window openings, each of which originally had four 16-pane wood sashes, two up and two down—apparently fixed sashes or on hinges, although two of the sashes have been replaced with other styles and the bottom half of one opening has been bricked-in. The building has a wide variety of window shapes and types ranging from wood sashes to steel casements, and from 4 panes to 18 panes per opening.

R-86 Security and Storage 029-947-0089 354 Built 1940 Contributing

The Security and Storage Building is a small gable-roofed brick building, about 15 feet by 25 feet, on a steeply-banked site so that each story is at grade at one side or the other. The gable roof has a low slope and ornamentally-cut exposed rafter ends. The doors and windows are arranged in 3 bays across the south-facing façade with only a single door opening in the east elevation, and no openings at all in the north and west elevations. Centered in the north side is a small square chimney that rises from the north slope of the roof. The east elevation door is sheltered by a small shed-roofed porch on wood posts. The windows are 8/8 double hung wood sash. There is a small paved forecourt on the south side of the building with a retaining wall to the east and west. A brick stairway wraps around the southeastern corner of the building, designed as part of the retaining wall.

R-89 Program Bldg 029-947-0019 Built 1987 Non-contributing

The Program Building is a recently-built, non-contributing building at the southwestern corner of the Reformatory Quadrangle. It is rectangular in plan, about 80 feet by 110 feet, built of brick, with a flat roof. In the south and west elevations, it has a recessed porch with a mansard-like overhanging section with standing seam metal roofing. In the north and east elevation, it has window walls that step either in or out of the main cubic form of the building, sheltered by sections of angled metal roofing that resemble the overhanging section of the porch in form.

RB-01 Storage 029-947-0079 Built circa 1940 Contributing

Storage building RB-01 is a small banked brick building, with a flat roof and walls that extend outward as retaining walls enclosing part of the site of the Reformatory's Heating Plant (R-30). The building contains a single enclosed room, about 20 feet by 20 feet, with two side-by-side doorways in the west elevation as its only openings. The doorways are similar in style, with matching multi-pane transoms, but slightly different widths; one transom is 8 panes wide and the other is 12 panes wide, while both are 2 panes in height. Inside, the space is divided into two non-connected rooms by an east-west brick partition wall. Mounted on the south side of this wall is a framework of several vertical steel square tubes and round pipes, extending from floor to ceiling in a row, with electrical equipment (such as breaker boxes) mounted on them. The building is located about 20 feet south of the southeast corner of R-30 and a section of brick retaining wall connects the banked eastern walls of both buildings.

RB-02 Brick Shed 1 Built circa 1955 Contributing

RB-02, Brick Shed 1 is a small, one-story, gable-roofed brick building, about 10 feet by 10 feet in plan, located between the Reformatory Ballfield and R-23. The building has a single doorway in the north-facing gable end and a window (3-light steel casement) next to it, as well as an identical window in the west elevation. There was also a window in the east elevation, but nearly all of the east wall has collapsed, including all the brick material from the east jamb of the north-facing door to the southern edge of the east wall window opening. Based on its detailing and location, it is believed to have been built around 1940, as a storage building or small office (it does not have large enough window openings to have been a guard station).

RB-03 Equipment Distribution Built circa 1955 Contributing

The Equipment Distribution Building is a small, flat-roofed brick building, about 8 feet by 8 feet in plan, located just west of the ball field. It has a door in its west elevation, a window with an expanded steel cover in the south elevation, and a small louvered ventilator in the north elevation. The building is distinguished by several different kinds ornamental brickwork, including 3-course quoins on all four corners, header-course diapering beneath the window, basket-weave-pattern diapering beneath the louvered ventilator, and a recessed panel with a brick pattern in the form of a Latin cross on the east elevation, as well as two different kinds of rowlock sills. The flat roof overhangs about a foot on all four sides, with a very badly weathered wooden fascia board as its outer edge.

Penitentiary Area

P-01 Cellblock 1 029-947-0135 378 Built 1930-1932 Contributing

The Penitentiary Cellblock Buildings are all large brick buildings, about 45 feet wide and about 180 feet long, with gable roofs that terminate at each end with a terra-cotta-capped firewall parapet that rises to a large pair of bridged chimneys. Like the dormitory buildings on the other two campuses, the cellblock buildings are oriented perpendicular to the long axis of an open quadrangle, and the gable end walls that face into the quadrangle are connected by an arcade. The gable end wall facing the quadrangle in each of the six Penitentiary cellblock buildings presents a large, monolithic silhouette toward the open quadrangle, with no openings except a single-leaf doorway and far above it, a louvered ventilator at the attic level. Sheltering the doorway is a section of the arcade that forms a gabled arch with wood trim and returning eaves. The arch within the gabled pavilion is taller than the adjoining segments of the arcade, further accentuating the door opening. The side elevations of each cellblock building have 25 bays of tall rectangular windows, located high in the wall, with rowlock brick sills that are more than 7 feet above grade. Each of the rear gable end walls, opposite the quadrangle, has a single fire exit door centered at the bottom of the elevation and either a single louvered ventilator at the attic level or three louvered ventilators placed symmetrically. There are fire exits in the side elevations, particularly near the corner furthest from the quadrangle. While the cellblock buildings on the west side of the Penitentiary Quadrangle have only one fire exit in each side elevation (at the second bay from the corner), those on the east side of the quadrangle have exits at each end of each side elevation in the first story and a single second story exit at the corner furthest from the quadrangle, accessed by a steel fire stair. Cellblock 1 (P-01) conforms to this description. It differs from the others only in that there is a fragment of broken painted bricks at Cellblock 1's southeast corner where a more-recent brick building was attached. The adjoining building has been demolished, and all that remains of it is its concrete floor slab, which is about 210 feet long and 50 feet wide. Like all the other cellblock buildings on the west side of the quadrangle, P-01 has three ventilators in its western gable end. Another subtle difference between the cellblocks on the east side of the Penitentiary Quadrangle and those on the west side is found in the main entrance doors facing onto the quadrangle: those on the east side are in arched openings, with elegant Colonial Revival style fanlights behind iron bars, while those on the west side have simpler doors in rectangular openings with an arched panel of brick above the door in place of the fanlights. (See Photo 13.)

P-02 Cellblock 2 029-947-0136 373 Built 1930-1935 Contributing

Cellblock 2 conforms to the description of the Cellblock Buildings found under P-01, above. Like all the other cellblock buildings on the west side of the quadrangle, it has three entrances to its north and south side elevations, one being a second-story doorway accessed by a steel fire stair at the northeastern and northwestern corners of the building. Also like the others on the east side of the quadrangle, it has only a single, slender, centered ventilator in its eastern gable end. Cellblock 2 is the only cellblock building at the penitentiary with additional window and door openings on the arcade side. It has a single-leaf man door at the north corner of the west elevation, opening into the arcade, and a pair of very small first-story windows (about 2 feet by 2 feet) at the building's southwest corner, one in the west elevation just past the end of the arcade, and one in the adjoining bay of the south elevation. Both windows have expanded metal covers. (See Photo 18.)

P-03 Cellblock 3 029-947-0137 374 Built 1930-1935 Contributing

Cellblock 3 conforms to the description of the Cellblock Buildings found under P-01, above. Like all the other cellblock buildings on the west side of the quadrangle, it has three ventilators in its western gable end. (See Photos 14 and 17.)

P-04 Cellblock 4 029-947-0138 380 Built 1930-1935 Contributing

Cellblock 4 conforms to the description of the Cellblock Buildings found under P-01, above. Like all the other cellblock buildings on the west side of the quadrangle, it has three entrances to its north and south side elevations, one being a second-story doorway accessed by a steel fire stair at the northeastern and northwestern corners of the building. Also like the others on the east side of the quadrangle, it has only a single, slender, centered ventilator in its eastern gable end. (See Photo 16.)

P-05 Cellblock 5 029-947-0139 375 Built 1935-1943 Contributing

Cellblock 3 conforms to the description of the Cellblock Buildings found under P-01, above. Like all the other cellblock buildings on the west side of the quadrangle, it has three ventilators in its western gable end.

P-06 Cellblock 6 029-947-0140 376 Built 1935 Contributing

Cellblock 6 conforms to the description of the Cellblock Buildings found under P-01, above. Like all the other cellblock buildings on the west side of the quadrangle, it has three entrances to its north and south side elevations, one being a second-story doorway accessed by a steel fire stair at the northeastern and northwestern corners of the building. Also like the others on the east side of the quadrangle, it has only a single, slender, centered ventilator in its eastern gable end.

P-07 Control Cells 029-947-0038 377 Built 1935 Contributing

The Penitentiary Control Cells Building is a flat-roofed, rectangular, painted brick building, approximately 50 feet long and 30 feet wide. Constructed to contain cells used to hold prisoners being brought in and out of the Penitentiary, it has a narrow extension to the west that provides a doorway into the center space of the two-gate entry at the southwest corner of the Penitentiary. The north elevation of the building has small steel casement windows (about 2 feet high and 3 feet wide), with iron bars, arranged in 6 evenly-spaced bays, with rowlock sills at about 6 or 7 feet above grade. There is an even smaller window (about 20 inches by 20 inches) on the north elevation at the building's northwest corner, with an expanded steel cover, and another small window (about 24 inches by 24 inches) in the connecting segment between the building and the gate to the west.

P-12 Dining and Kitchen 029-947-0143 379 Built 1935-1937 Contributing

The Penitentiary Dining Hall and Kitchen Building is roughly T-shaped in plan, with a large double-height, one-story, gable-roofed hall as the front part of the brick building. The façade of the hall faces into the Penitentiary quadrangle, serving as the quadrangle's northern edge. The dining hall section is approximately 150 feet long (east-west) and 50 feet deep. A gabled rear wing forms the stem of the "T." From the back and sides of the rear wing, several additions, added after the original construction, with flat, hipped, or shed roofs, add to the complexity of the building's form. Counting all side and rear additions, the building is 220 feet long (east-west) and 120 feet deep. The main mass of the building is 11 bays long, east-west. It has a gable roof with a firewall parapet at each end. Each parapet has terra cotta coping and rises to a grand pair of bridged chimneys. The façade features, in 9 of its 11 bays, large round-arched window openings that make the double-height space seem smaller from a distance (the arches are currently obscured by rectangular expanded steel covers). Each opening contains a steel casement window, with a rectangular section of 36 lights (6 high and 6 wide) below a fanlight of 9 lights. An 8-pane section near the upper center of the rectangular area tilts in as a hopper window for ventilation. One of the arched windows occupies the center bay of the façade, in a 3-bay-wide, cross-gable form that projects forward about 5 feet from the remainder of the façade. This window is situated in an arched reveal, the edge of which is about 3 feet to each side of the arched window opening; the reveal has stone ornaments at the springing points and top (keystone) of the arch. Above the arched reveal is a louvered vent in an original circular opening at the attic level. To the west and east of the reveal, brick flat arches with stone keystones define original rectangular openings in the flanking bays of the projecting cross gable area. The rectangular opening to the west is a window. To the east is a doorway that has been reduced in height and width at least once, as indicated in altered brickwork. The door has a single leaf of heavy steel with no vision panel; there are strap-like steel pieces at the edge of the opening reinforcing the hinges. At each end of the dining hall, below the gable, is a one-story, hip-roofed extension, which serves as the connection point between the building and the Penitentiary arcade. A second story room, with brick walls, has been added over part of the eastern hip-roofed addition; it is accessed by a steel stair that rises from the southeastern corner of the quadrangle. The "T" wing extends as a gabled form of the same height as the dining hall, the rear part of the cross-gable form seen at the center of the façade. The gabled form terminates at the north end with the building's third example of a firewall parapet with bridged chimneys and terra cotta coping. To the sides of this "T," there are short segments of arcade providing side porch areas, although about 3/4 of the arcaded bays has been closed-in to create small rooms. A one-story, flat-roofed addition, 3 bays by 3 bays, with a terra-cotta-capped parapet, extends to the north lengthening the stem of the building's "T" shape. A driveway descends in a cut between retaining walls, running perpendicular to the stem of the "T," and running under the flat-roofed rear addition, accessing a basement-level loading dock. The side and rear elevations of the building have rectangular window openings with steel casements and expanded steel covers; an exception is the rear wall of the dining hall, which has 3 large arched windows matching the ones in the south-facing façade.

P-13 Offices 029-947-0144 370 Built 1935 Contributing

The Penitentiary Offices Buildings, P-13 and P-14, were originally built as two identical apartment buildings for staff at the prison. They are both 3 bays wide and 9 bays deep, two-story, rectangular brick buildings, approximately 40 feet by 80 feet, with gable roofs and some high-end Colonial Revival details. The gable roof forms begin about 5 feet above the second floor level, so that all windows in the side elevations rise above the bottom line of the roof as brick-faced, gabled, wall dormers. The roof of each building is slate, and there is very thin wood trim with almost no overhang along the edges of the roof. In each gable end is a louvered ventilator opening, rectangular in the south-facing façades, and an arched semi-circle in each north elevation gable end. Each north (or rear) elevation has a door centered in each floor level, with a steel fire stair descending from the upper level to grade. The buildings were built about 30 feet apart with a courtyard space between them. A couple decades after they were built, a flat-roofed brick addition was built connecting the buildings along the north edge of the courtyard. The addition, which has a north elevation that is co-planar with the north elevations of the two original buildings, is about 20 feet wide (north-south), and it covers at least one original window bay of each building. A small shed-roofed addition (about 7 feet by 7 feet) was added at some point to the center of the north side of the connector, apparently to house lawn maintenance equipment. The roof of this smaller addition has exposed rafter ends. The flat-roofed addition contains a room or two connected to either P-13 or P-14, but it did not provide a circulation connector between the two buildings, and some of its space appears to have been built to contain storage spaces (for lawn equipment, etc.), entered from the north exterior wall. There is, however, an attic space that connects the two buildings through former second-story window openings. Some differences between the two original buildings arose from remodeling P-14 at some point to provide for more efficient office space, after both buildings came to be used as offices rather than apartments. Within the courtyard area there is a small enclosure of chain link fencing containing recently-installed condensing units for air conditioning. The condensers are closer to P-14. Their location coupled with the fact that a few window air conditioning units are still in place at P-13, suggests that only P-14 ever had central air-conditioning, which was likely installed in tandem with P-14's current replacement windows, along with the installation of security covers over P-14's first story window openings. The updating of P-14 may be an indication that it was used as office space longer than P-13 was. P-13 has original double-hung wood sash windows, 8/8 in the first story and 6/6 above. An exception is a larger second story window in a round-arched opening centered in the gable end of the south-facing façade; it has an 8-light lower sash, and an upper sash of 9 lights, the upper half of which forms a fanlight pattern in the arch. Below the round-arched window is the centered main entrance to P-13, a single-leaf door with sidelights, located in an elliptical arch. The elliptical arch area is now covered with a plywood panel, but appears to have originally contained a fanlight (the fanlight is still visible in the same doorway location at P-14).

P-14 Offices 029-947-0145 451 Built 1935 Contributing

The Penitentiary Offices Buildings, P-13 and P-14, were originally built as two identical apartment buildings for staff at the prison. See the description of P-13, above, for information on features that the buildings have in common. The main difference between P-13 and P-14 is that P-14 has bronze-colored aluminum replacement windows with tinted glass. The upper-story windows have plastic muntin bars in a 6/6 pattern. In the second-story arched opening, centered in the south-facing façade, plastic muntin bars produce a similar effect to that of the original double-sash window still in place in P-13, except that the lower sash in P-14 is only one pane high, resulting in disproportionate rectangles defined by the plastic bars. The first-story windows in P-14 do not appear to have the plastic muntin bars, and the windows are all covered with expanded steel covers. The main entrance, in the south-facing façade of P-14, retains the original wood sidelights and elliptical fanlight (the fanlight space above the same doorway location at P-13 is obscured by a plywood panel).

P-16 Control Center 029-947-0147 372 Built 1935 Contributing

The Penitentiary Control Center is a tower-like building attached to the exterior side of the Penitentiary wall, at about midpoint on the south segment. It rises as a brick rectangle, about 30 by 40 feet, to the original height of the wall, and has a section of the wall's stone or concrete cap forming a continuous cap around its four sides. Within the capped top of the brick wall is an observation deck walkway, surrounded by a welded pipe railing, with a glazed enclosure centered within the walkway area. The glazed enclosure has a low-pitched hip roof that hangs over the observation walkway. The enclosure is glazed with a combination of double-hung 1/1 window units, large single-sash window units, and glazed doors. Below the walkway, the Control Center has two stories of rooms with small windows on the east, south, and west sides, looking out over the Reformatory Ballfield. The windows are all steel casements, most in narrow openings, a little over a foot wide. A first-story door in the center of the south wall leads into a caged area surrounded by chain-link fencing. West of

the original enclosure of the Control Center Building is a small 3-bay by 1-bay, shed-roofed brick appendage, with a door in the center bay of the south side. Its original use may have been related to the recreational facilities immediately to the south of the wall.

PB-01 Brick Shed 1 Built after 1961 Non-contributing

The Penitentiary Brick Shed is a small rectangular brick building with a flat concrete slab roof located next to P-12 (the Penitentiary Dining Hall and Kitchen Building), about 8 feet by 11 feet in plan. The building's roof is a monolithic slab that extends about 10 inches past each elevation. The north elevation contains a single-leaf steel door with a large vision panel covered with expanded metal. To the west side of the building, a 4-foot-high brick wall, constructed with tile as the back-up material, encloses a rectangular area nearly as large as the building itself, with an opening on the north side, apparently an enclosure for storing equipment of other materials needed in this part of the Penitentiary campus.

Workhouse Area

W-01 Dining and Kitchen 029-947-0004 539 Built 1928-1930 Contributing

The Workhouse Dining Hall and Kitchen Building is a one-story, gable-roofed, brick building that forms the eastern side of the Workhouse quadrangle, to which numerous one-story brick wings have been added, resulting in a roughly "H"-shaped floor plan. The original dining hall section of the building, directly behind the building's west-facing façade, is approximately 195 feet long (north-south) and 75 feet deep. Its façade is arranged in 13 bays, with a two-leaf doorway sheltered by a front-gabled porch in the center bay and with large steel casement windows in the remaining bays. Five of these windows, symmetrically placed (the end bays, the center bay above the doorway, and the fourth bay in from either direction) rise above the bottom edge of the gable roof in the form of gabled wall dormers with brick facings and wood trim incorporating returning eaves. In four of these five bays, the glazing area is approximately 15 feet in height (the exception being the center bay where the bottom half of the bay is the porch and doorway). The casements in the large openings in the wall dormer bays are divided into four equal areas by two heavy steel mullions, one vertical and one horizontal, that cross at the center of the opening. Each of the four areas is further divided into two equal sections of steel casement that are proportioned and placed to look like 6/6 double-hung sashes (the total composite casements, thus created in each large opening, are 8 panes high and 6 panes wide). The window above the center entrance porch is half as large as the large openings in the other wall dormer bays. The bays between the wall dormers have 25-pane steel casements (5 up and 5 across) with a 6-pane hopper section that opens in the center. Beyond the firewall parapets, there are hip-roofed, one-story additions to the dining hall extending to both the north and south, at the points where the arcade of the Workhouse quadrangle meets the corners of the building. The north hipped-roof addition is roughly square, about 3 bays by 3 bays. The equivalent south addition has been doubled in size by a flat-roofed extension. The wall dormer pattern and design of the west-facing façade is repeated on some of the remaining bays of the east elevation of the dining room, although the numerous additions to the east have resulted in closing in most of the windows and obscuring most of the symmetry of fenestration patterns on this side. Behind the main gabled form of the dining hall, a one-story addition extends to the east and then extends as long, flat-roofed wings to the north and south, with a total north-south length of about 290 feet (almost twice as long as the original gabled dining hall section). The southern rear wing has an L-shaped loading dock on its southeast side, with a porch-like roof and about ten steel pipe columns dividing the loading areas into open bays. A small wing, 2 bays by 2 bays, extending the northeastern rear wing further north has a hip roof and a doorway featuring a Classical Revival style architrave. The doorway opens onto a raised entrance terrace. The terrace, ringed by a brick retaining wall, and accessed by a set of brick steps, provides a forecourt of grass just outside the Classical Revival style northeast entrance, where most of the space between buildings has otherwise been filled with asphalt roadways. In this corner of the building, which is near the Workhouse campus's northeast gate, on an entrance sequence that leads past administrative buildings, the brick walls of the Dining Hall and Kitchen Building are painted beige and feature hand-painted murals of large flower blossoms and a motto in hand-painted script. Most of the windows on the north, west, and south elevations of the building have expanded steel covers, and where there are deep recesses between wings, chain-link fences are in place to limit access. (See Photo 22.)

W-02 Dormitory 029-947-0005 390 Built 1927-1930 Contributing

Like the other Workhouse dormitory buildings, the dormitory building known as W-02 is a one-story, generally rectangular, brick building, oriented with its long axis perpendicular to that of the Workhouse Quadrangle, and with its north elevation forming part of the

Quadrangle's enclosure. The building is about 195 feet long and 45 feet wide and has a cross-gable at the north end where it is visible from the Quadrangle as the north-facing gable overlaps the arcade framing three tall arches. The main entrance from the arcade has a heavy single-leaf steel door flanked by brick areas where two tall window openings have been bricked-in (unlike the dormitory buildings on the north side of the quadrangle where steel plating was used to reduce door openings, the doorway size at W-02 was reduced with brick). The roof has a slate surface with wood trim at the overhanging eaves, including delicately proportioned Colonial Revival style eave returns. There is a louvered ventilator at the attic level in each side and rear gable end, but unlike the other dormitory buildings, the original circular openings at these locations appear to have been modified. Below the east side elevation gable end, the fenestration is arranged as 3 Palladian-proportioned rectilinear openings, although one of these openings is blocked by a small gable-roofed addition. In the gable-end area of the west side elevation, the original fenestration is blocked by a large addition that fills about half of the space between W-02 and Dormitory 11 (W-03). In the remaining part of the east side elevation are about 30 more bays of small single-sash windows set high in the walls, with their sills at about 7 feet above grade. The windows all have their tops at a belt course of soldier-course brick that conceals the lintels, and each window opening has a rowlock brick sill. The high windows continue across the rear elevation where there was once a door opening, currently bricked-in. Currently, there is a secondary exit from the main floor at the rear elevation, where it is accessed by concrete stoops with welded steel pipe railings. The windows are generally multi-pane wood sash, and are double-hung in tall openings such as under the side elevation gable ends. The windows are covered with iron bars, arranged in long units covering multiple openings where the window openings are small and close together, and large window screens with wood frames have been secured over the bars in most places. In some window areas, there are expanded metal covers instead of wood-framed screens. Along the east side elevation of W-02, a small enclosure of chain-link fence contains three large metal cabinets, mounted on a concrete pad, containing electrical equipment. A concrete block wall, about 5 to 6 feet in height, connects W-02 to Dormitory 11 (W-03), as a security wall at the southern edge of the courtyard between the two buildings.

W-03 Dormitory 11 029-947-0006 439 Built 1925 Contributing

Like the other Workhouse dormitory buildings, Dormitory 11 is a one-story, generally rectangular, brick building, oriented with its long axis perpendicular to that of the Workhouse Quadrangle, and with its north elevation forming part of the Quadrangle's enclosure. The building is about 195 feet long and 45 feet wide and has a cross-gable at the north end where it is visible from the Quadrangle as the north-facing gable overlaps the arcade framing three tall arches. The main entrance from the arcade has a heavy single-leaf steel door flanked by two tall window openings (unlike the dormitory buildings on the north side of the quadrangle where steel plating was used to reduce door openings, the doorway size at Dormitory 11 was reduced with brick). The roof has a slate surface with rows of snow guards, and wood trim at the overhanging eaves, including delicately proportioned Colonial Revival style eave returns. There is a louvered ventilator in an original circular brick opening at the attic level in each side and rear gable end. Below the west side elevation gable end, the fenestration is arranged as 3 Palladian-proportioned rectilinear openings. In the gable end area of the east side elevation, the original fenestration is blocked by a large addition that fills about half of the space between Dormitory 11 and W-02. In the remaining part of the west side elevation are about 30 more bays of small single-sash windows set high in the walls, with their sills at about 7 feet above grade. The windows all have their tops at a belt course of soldier-course brick that conceals the lintels, and each window opening has a rowlock brick sill. The high windows continue across the rear elevation where there was once a door opening, currently bricked-in. Currently, the only secondary exits from the main floor of the building are non-original openings in the west side elevation, where they are accessed by concrete stoops with welded steel pipe railings. The windows are generally multi-pane wood sash, and are double-hung in tall openings such as under the side elevation gable ends. The windows are covered with iron bars, arranged in long units covering multiple openings where the windows openings are small and close together, and large window screens with wood frames have been secured over the bars in most places. An area at the south edge of Dormitory 11 has been excavated to create access to a basement level space, from which a single -leaf doorway and two small window openings face south. The basement level brick wall around this doorway is painted beige and has a painted barber pole design on each side of the entrance, apparently an indication that the basement space was used as a barber shop. A concrete block wall, about 5 to 6 feet in height, connects Dormitory 11 to the next dormitory building to the east (W-03), as a security wall at the southern edge of the courtyard between the two buildings.

W-04 Dormitory 10 029-947-0007 438 Built 1925 Contributing

Like the other Workhouse dormitory buildings, Dormitory 10 is a one-story, generally rectangular, brick building, oriented with its long axis perpendicular to that of the Workhouse Quadrangle, and with its north elevation forming part of the Quadrangle's enclosure. The building is about 195 feet long and 45 feet wide and has a cross-gable at the north end where it is visible from the Quadrangle as the

north-facing gable overlaps the arcade framing three tall arches. The main entrance from the arcade has a heavy single-leaf steel door flanked by two tall window openings (unlike the dormitory buildings on the north side of the quadrangle where steel plating was used to reduce door openings, the doorway size at Dormitory 10 was reduced with brick). The roof has a slate surface with rows of snow guards, and wood trim at the overhanging eaves, including delicately proportioned Colonial Revival style eave returns. There is a louvered ventilator in an original circular brick opening at the attic level in each side and rear gable end. Below the side elevation gable ends, the fenestration is arranged as 3 Palladian-proportioned rectilinear openings. In the remaining part of each side elevation are about 30 more bays of small single-sash windows set high in the walls, with their sills at about 7 feet above grade. The windows all have their tops at a belt course of soldier-course brick that conceals the lintels, and each window opening has a rowlock brick sill. The high windows continue across the rear elevation. Currently, the only secondary exits from the main floor of the building are non-original openings in the west side elevation, where they are accessed by concrete stoops with welded steel pipe railings. The windows are generally multi-pane wood sash, and are double-hung in tall openings such as under the side elevation gable ends. The windows are covered with iron bars, arranged in long units covering multiple openings where the window openings are small and close together, and large window screens with wood frames have been secured over the bars in most places. An area at the south edge of Dormitory 10 has been excavated to create access to a basement-level space, from which a wide two-leaf doorway and two small window openings face south.

W-05 Dormitory 9 029-947-0008 437 Built 1925 Contributing

Like the other Workhouse dormitory buildings, Dormitory 9 is a one-story, generally rectangular, brick building, oriented with its long axis perpendicular to that of the Workhouse Quadrangle, and with its north elevation forming part of the Quadrangle's enclosure. The building is about 195 feet long and 45 feet wide and has a cross-gable at the north end where it is visible from the Quadrangle as the north-facing gable overlaps the arcade framing three tall arches. The main entrance from the arcade has a heavy single-leaf steel door flanked by two tall window openings (unlike the dormitory buildings on the north side of the quadrangle where steel plating was used to reduce door openings, the doorway size at Dormitory 9 was reduced with brick). The roof has a slate surface with rows of snow guards, and wood trim at the overhanging eaves, including delicately proportioned Colonial Revival style eave returns. There is a louvered ventilator in an original circular brick opening at the attic level in each side and rear gable end. Below the side elevation gable ends, the fenestration is arranged as 3 Palladian-proportioned rectilinear openings. In the remaining part of each side elevation are about 30 more bays of small single sash windows set high in the walls, with their sills at about 7 feet above grade. The windows all have their tops at a belt course of soldier-course brick that conceals the lintels, and each window opening has a rowlock brick sill. The high windows continue across the rear elevation where there was once a door opening, currently bricked-in. Currently, the only secondary exits from the building are non-original openings in the west side elevation, where they are accessed by concrete stoops with welded steel pipe railings. The windows are generally multi-pane wood sash, and are double-hung in tall openings such as under the side elevation gable ends. The windows are covered with iron bars, arranged in long units covering multiple openings where the window openings are small and close together, and large window screens with wood frames have been secured over the bars in most places.

W-06 Dormitory 8 029-947-0009 436 Built 1925-1931 Contributing

Like the other Workhouse dormitory buildings, Dormitory 8 is a one-story, generally rectangular, brick building, oriented with its long axis perpendicular to that of the Workhouse Quadrangle, and with its north elevation forming part of the Quadrangle's enclosure. The building is about 195 feet long and 45 feet wide and has a cross-gable at the north end where it is visible from the Quadrangle as the north-facing gable overlaps the arcade framing three tall arches. The main entrance from the arcade has a heavy single-leaf steel door flanked by two tall window openings (unlike the dormitory buildings on the north side of the quadrangle where steel plating was used to reduce door openings, the doorway size at Dormitory 8 was reduced with brick). The roof has a slate surface with rows of snow guards, and wood trim at the overhanging eaves, including delicately proportioned Colonial Revival style eave returns. There is a louvered ventilator in an original circular brick opening at the attic level in each side and rear gable end. Below the side elevation gable ends, the fenestration is arranged as 3 Palladian-proportioned rectilinear openings. In the remaining part of each side elevation are about 30 more bays of small single-sash windows set high in the walls, with their sills at about 7 feet above grade. The windows all have their tops at a belt course of soldier-course brick that conceals the lintels, and each window opening has a rowlock brick sill. The high windows continue across the rear elevation where there was once a door opening, currently bricked-in. Currently, the only secondary exit from the building is in the east side elevation, where it is accessed by a concrete stoop with a welded steel pipe railing. The windows are generally multi-pane wood sash, and are double-hung in tall openings such as under the side elevation gable ends. The windows are covered with iron bars, and arranged in long units covering multiple openings where the window openings are small and close together, and large

window screens with wood frames have been secured over the bars in most places. At the edge of the rear elevation, a concrete loading platform with a ramp extends outward, accessed by a concrete ramp. In the east side elevation, an area about 20 feet long is painted white with black letters saying “MalXcolm” (i.e., “Malcolm X”).

W-07 Dormitory 5 and Chapel 029-947-0010 446 Built 1930-1932 Contributing

Like the other Workhouse dormitory buildings, Dormitory 5 is a one story, generally rectangular, brick building, oriented with its long axis perpendicular to that of the Workhouse Quadrangle, and with its north elevation forming part of the Quadrangle’s enclosure. The building is about 195 feet long and 45 feet wide and has a cross-gable at the north end where it is visible from the Quadrangle as the north-facing gable overlaps the arcade framing three tall arches. The main entrance from the arcade has a heavy single-leaf steel door flanked by two tall window openings. The roof has a slate surface with rows of snow guards, and wood trim at the overhanging eaves, including delicately proportioned Colonial Revival style eave returns. There is a louvered ventilator in an original circular brick opening at the attic level in each side and rear gable end. Below the east side elevation gable end, the fenestration is arranged as 3 Palladian-proportioned rectilinear openings. An addition connecting Dormitory 5 to Dormitory 4 blocks the first-story windows in the west-facing gable end. In the remaining part of each side elevation are about 30 more bays of small single-sash windows set high in the walls, with their sills at about 7 feet above grade. The windows all have their tops at a belt course of soldier-course brick that conceals the lintels, and each window opening has a rowlock brick sill. The high windows continue across the rear elevation where there was once a door opening, currently bricked-in. Currently, there is a secondary exit from the building in the north elevation, which has a cloth awning over it, marking it as an entrance to the chapel space that most recently occupied the building. The windows are generally multi-pane wood sash, and are double-hung in tall openings such as under the side elevation gable ends. The windows are covered with iron bars, arranged in long units covering multiple openings where the window openings are small and close together, and large window screens with wood frames have been secured over the bars in most places.

W-08 Dormitory 4 029-947-0011 Built 1930 Contributing

Like the other Workhouse dormitory buildings, Dormitory 4 is a one-story, generally rectangular, brick building, oriented with its long axis perpendicular to that of the Workhouse Quadrangle, and with its south elevation forming part of the Quadrangle’s enclosure. The building is about 195 feet long and 45 feet wide and has a cross-gable at the south end where it is visible from the Quadrangle as the south-facing gable overlaps the arcade framing three tall arches. The main entrance from the arcade has a heavy single-leaf steel door flanked by two tall window openings. The steel door has a wide steel plate surround (12 inches wide on each side), apparently evidence of the doorway being reduced in width at some point from a two-leaf doorway. The roof has a slate surface with rows of snow guards, and wood trim at the overhanging eaves, including delicately proportioned Colonial Revival style eave returns. There is a louvered ventilator in an original circular brick opening at the attic level in each side and rear gable end. Below the west side elevation gable end, the fenestration is arranged as 2 Palladian-proportioned rectilinear openings (the third opening has been bricked-in). At the east side elevation gable end, a one-story, flat-roofed, brick connector has been built, connecting Dormitory 4 to Dormitory 5 (W-07), blocking the original first-story window openings, but leaving the gable end and round ventilator exposed. In the remaining part of each side elevation are about 30 more bays of small single-sash windows set high in the walls, with their sills at about 7 feet above grade. The windows all have their tops at a belt course of soldier-course brick that conceals the lintels, and each window opening has a rowlock brick sill. The high windows continue across the rear elevation, over a centered exit doorway with a steel fire door with a vision panel. The windows are generally multi-pane wood sash, and are double-hung in tall openings such as under the side elevation gable ends. The windows are covered with iron bars, arranged in long units covering multiple openings where the window openings are small and close together, and large window screens with wood frames have been secured over the bars in most places.

W-09 Dormitory 3-Storage-Dorm "F" 029-947-0012 Built 1929-1930 Contributing

Like the other Workhouse dormitory buildings, Dormitory 3 is a one-story, generally rectangular, brick building, oriented with its long axis perpendicular to that of the Workhouse Quadrangle, and with its south elevation forming part of the Quadrangle’s enclosure. The building is about 195 feet long and 45 feet wide and has a cross-gable at the south end, where it is visible from the Quadrangle, as the south-facing gable overlaps the arcade framing three tall arches. The main entrance from the arcade has a heavy single-leaf steel door flanked by two tall window openings. The steel door has a wide steel plate surround (12 inches wide on each side), apparently evidence of the doorway being reduced in width at some point from a two-leaf doorway. The roof has a slate surface with rows of snow guards,

and wood trim at the overhanging eaves, including delicately proportioned Colonial Revival style eave returns. There is a louvered ventilator in an original circular brick opening at the attic level in each side and rear gable end. Below the east side elevation gable end, the fenestration, which was originally arranged as 3 Palladian-proportioned rectilinear openings, has been reduced in size with bricked-in areas. At the west side elevation gable end, a one-story brick connector has been built, connecting Dormitory 3 to Dormitory 2 (W-10), blocking the original first-story window openings, but leaving the gable end and round ventilator exposed. In the remaining part of each side elevation are about 30 more bays of small single-sash windows set high in the walls, with their sills at about 7 feet above grade (4 to 5 bays of window openings have been bricked in at the south end of the east and west elevations). The windows all have their tops at a belt course of soldier-course brick that conceals the lintels, and each window opening has a rowlock brick sill. The high windows continue across the rear elevation, over a centered exit doorway door with a steel fire door with a vision panel. The exit door is sheltered by a metal canopy. The windows are multi-pane steel casement units, with small panes in the upper half and three narrow horizontal panes across the bottom half of each opening. Unlike those of the neighboring dormitory buildings, the windows at Dormitory 3 are not covered with any additional iron bars or screens, perhaps because the building was most recently used as a mosque rather than a dormitory (Arabic writing on the interior walls is visible through the windows, and exterior sign areas and other mosque features additionally indicate this use).

W-10 Dormitory 2 029-947-0013 Built 1929-1930 Contributing

Like the other Workhouse dormitory buildings, Dormitory 2 is a one-story, generally rectangular, brick building, oriented with its long axis perpendicular to that of the Workhouse Quadrangle, and with its south elevation forming part of the Quadrangle's enclosure. The building is about 195 feet long and 45 feet wide and has a cross-gable at the south end where it is visible from the Quadrangle as the south-facing gable overlaps the arcade framing three tall arches. The main entrance from the arcade has a single-leaf steel door flanked by window openings in partially-bricked-in openings (unlike the neighboring dormitory buildings, the window openings at Dormitory 2 have been reduced in size, and the doorway size was reduced with brick rather than the steel plate surrounds seen next door). The roof has a slate surface with rows of snow guards, and wood trim at the overhanging eaves, including delicately proportioned Colonial Revival style eave returns. There is a louvered ventilator in an original circular brick opening at the attic level in each side and rear gable end. Below the west side elevation gable end, the fenestration is arranged as 2 Palladian-proportioned rectilinear openings (the third opening has been bricked-in). At the west side elevation gable end, a one-story, flat-roofed, brick connector has been built, connecting Dormitory 2 to Dormitory 3 (W-09), blocking the original first-story window openings, but leaving the gable end and round ventilator exposed. In the remaining part of each side elevation are about 30 more bays of small single-sash windows set high in the walls, with their sills at about 7 feet above grade. The windows all have their tops at a belt course of soldier-course brick that conceals the lintels, and each window opening has a rowlock brick sill. The high windows continue across the rear elevation, over a centered exit doorway with a steel fire door with a vision panel. The windows are generally multi-pane wood sash, and are double-hung in tall openings such as under the side elevation gable ends. The windows are covered with iron bars, arranged in long units covering multiple openings where the window openings are small and close together, and large window screens with wood frames have been secured over the bars in most places.

W-11 Dormitory 1 029-947-0014 442 Built 1929-1930 Contributing

Like the other Workhouse dormitory buildings, Dormitory 1 is a one-story, generally rectangular, brick building, oriented with its long axis perpendicular to that of the Workhouse Quadrangle, and with its south elevation forming part of the Quadrangle's enclosure. The building is about 195 feet long and 45 feet wide and has a cross-gable at the south end, where it is visible from the Quadrangle, as the south-facing gable overlaps the arcade framing three tall arches. The main entrance from the arcade has a heavy single-leaf steel door flanked by two tall window openings. The steel door has a wide steel plate surround (12 inches wide on each side), apparently evidence of the doorway being reduced in width at some point from a two-leaf doorway. The roof has a slate surface with rows of snow guards, and wood trim at the overhanging eaves, including delicately proportioned Colonial Revival style eave returns. There is a louvered ventilator in an original circular brick opening at the attic level in each side and rear gable end. Below each side elevation gable end, the fenestration is arranged as 3 Palladian-proportioned rectilinear openings. In the remaining part of each side elevation are about 30 more bays of small single-sash windows set high in the walls, with their sills at about 7 feet above grade. The windows all have their tops at a belt course of soldier-course brick that conceals the lintels, and each window opening has a rowlock brick sill. The high windows continue across the rear elevation, over a centered exit doorway with a steel fire door and a vision panel. The exit door is sheltered by a metal canopy. The windows are generally multi-pane wood sash, and are double hung in tall openings such as under the side elevation

gable ends. The windows are covered with iron bars, arranged in long units covering multiple openings where the windows openings are small and close together, and large window screens with wood frames have been secured over the bars in most places.

W-12 Gymnasium 029-947-0015 433 Built 1930 Contributing

The Workhouse Gymnasium Building is a large brick building, approximately 60 by 160 feet in plan, with a gable roof that has a terra-cotta-capped firewall parapet at each gable end rising to a prominent pair of bridged chimneys. Similar in form to W-16, a two-story dormitory building that faces it from the other side of the Quadrangle, the Gymnasium Building is tall one-story form, built 25 years before the dormitory, and detailed with some older style materials, such as wood sash and the older style of steel casement windows (while the hopper-style steel casements found at W-16 are characteristic of the 1950s). Like W-16, the Gymnasium Building has a projecting gabled entrance pavilion, though unlike the one at W-16, it is open as an arcaded porch instead of an enclosed vestibule. While both buildings have a segment of arcade projecting forward from the gabled entrance pavilion, the Gymnasium does not have a section of arcade to the side to tie it directly to the rest of the Workhouse Quadrangle Arcade. The Gymnasium Building's side elevation window openings are large, with a 35-pane steel casement in each (5 across by 7 high). The windows have soldier course brick lintels. The building has a slate roof with a single row of snow guards. It also has a wood cornice along the bottom edge of the roof in the side elevations. In the gable end of the attic level of the entrance pavilion is a round-arched opening with a wood-sash window that has a fanlight top in the upper sash. In the attic level of the main south-facing gable end of the building, above the pavilion, is a 20-pane steel casement window just below the gable curtain and framed by the bridged chimneys. (See Photo 20.)

W-13 Ed Svc Offices 029-947-0001 552 Built 1930 Contributing

The Educational Services Building is a one and a half-story brick administrative building, rectangular in plan, approximately 40 by 70 feet, with fenestration arranged in 3 bays by 7 bays. It is located at the entrance to the Workhouse Quadrangle from Ox Road and is distinguished by highly developed Colonial Revival style wood details at its doors and windows. The building has a gable roof with firewall parapets that rise to a pair of bridged chimneys at each end. The west-facing gable end provides an entrance façade from the Ox Road side, with wood trim derived from Classical architecture. The centered first-story entrance, into a center hallway, has an architrave surround consisting of square pilasters with capitals and a frieze with a denticulated cornice. The door is flanked by a window to each side. Immediately above the cornice is the sill of a large round-arched window, framed with pairs of wooden pilasters. The window has 12/12 sash, the upper portion of which has wood tracery. The meeting rail of the upper sash has broken loose on one side. In the gable end above the window is a narrow, louvered attic ventilator centered in the gable curtain area. In the side elevations, the first story windows are wood 12/12 sashes in rectangular openings with brick jack arches, sandstone keystones, and sandstone sills. The second story has a row of gabled dormers on each long elevation, with wood 6/6 window sash, the upper sash having a round-arched top with wood tracery. The dormers are framed by wood pilasters supporting the eave returns of each gabled dormer form. At the rear (east) edge of the south elevation, a five-bay section of arcade projects southward. It has three open bays, while the arches that are furthest north and south have been closed-in with brick. The enclosure at the north end of the arcade serves as a vestibule to an entrance to the building. The enclosure at the southern end was made to create a separate room, probably for a storage or guard function. The closed-in southernmost arch is slightly larger than the other three arches; it is in line with the arcade along the northern end of the quadrangle, although the sections of arcade are not connected at this corner. The enclosure of the southernmost arch of the arcade occurs in concrete block on the east side of the arcade. Next to it is a concrete block wall, apparently an unfinished project to add a room or some other kind of enclosure to the eastern edge of the arcade. (See Photo 21.)

W-15 Asst Dir Office 029-947-0001 556 Built 1932 Contributing

The Assistant Director's Office Building is, like the Educational Services Building, a one and a half-story brick administrative building, rectangular in plan, approximately 40 by 70 feet, with fenestration arranged in 3 bays by 7 bays. It is located at the entrance to the Workhouse Quadrangle from Ox Road and is distinguished by highly developed Colonial Revival style wood details at its doors and windows. The building has a gable roof with firewall parapets that rise to a pair of bridged chimneys at each end. The west-facing gable end provides an entrance façade from the Ox Road side, with wood trim derived from Classical architecture. The centered, first-story entrance into a center hallway has an architrave surround consisting of square pilasters with capitals and a frieze with a denticulated cornice. The door is flanked by a window to each side. Immediately above the cornice is the sill of a large round-arched window, framed with pairs of wooden pilasters. The window has 12/12 sash, the upper portion of which has wood tracery. The meeting rail of the upper

sash has broken loose on one side. In the gable end above the window is a narrow, louvered attic ventilator centered in the gable curtain area. In the side elevations, the first-story windows are wood 12/12 sashes in rectangular openings with brick jack arches, sandstone keystones, and sandstone sills. The second story has a row of gabled dormers on each long elevation, with wood 6/6 window sashes; the upper sash has a round-arched top with wood tracery. The dormers are framed by wood pilasters supporting the eave returns of each gabled dormer form. At the rear (east) edge of the north elevation, a five-bay section of arcade projects northward. It has five open bays, with a cross-gable roof form over the northernmost bay to accentuate it. The outermost arch is slightly larger than the other three arches; it is in line with the arcade along the southern end of the quadrangle, although the sections of arcade are not connected at this corner. (See Photo 19.)

W-16 Dormitory 6 and 7 Upper 029-947-0158 435 Built 1955 Contributing

Dormitory 6 is a large, two-story, gable-roofed building added at the southwest corner of the Workhouse Quadrangle, extending the arcade and the row of dormitory buildings by one more edifice. The building has a gable roof with an imposing, terra-cotta-capped parapet firewall at each end rising to a large pair of bridged chimneys, creating the same imposing façade found on the 6 cell block buildings at the Penitentiary. Approximately 150 by 60 feet in plan, its fenestration is arranged in 3 bays across the façade and 10 bays in the side elevations. Most of the window openings are large, with three sets of steel casement windows per opening, divided by steel mullions, with operable awning or hopper sashes in certain areas. The side elevations have wood trim at the eaves, to which half-round copper gutters are mounted. On the north-facing façade, projecting toward the Quadrangle, is a gable-roofed, 1-1/2-story vestibule with the building's north-facing main entrance centered under the gable end. The entrance is sheltered by a projecting 4-arch section of arcade that extends to the north, with a small cross gable form accentuating its terminus, over the northernmost of the 4 arches.

W-17 Gym 1st Floor and Dormitory 16 029-947-0159 399 Built 1925 Contributing

The Gymnasium/Dormitory 16 Building is a large, one-story brick building on a banked site, with a partly exposed lower level. The building has a gable roof with terra-cotta-capped firewall parapets at each end, and is rectangular in plan, approximately 50 feet by 120 feet, with large steel-casement, upper-floor windows arranged in six openings along the north elevation. Much of the south elevation is covered by the adjoining building, WB-01. A narrow addition along the remaining portion of the south side, perhaps to create an interior circulation sequence, obscures the remaining parts of the original south wall. The rear or east wall has had almost all of its original openings bricked-in, although a few at the basement level still have small sections of glazing in steel casements. The building's façade is the west-facing gable end. Along the west elevation, the building is clearly part of an interconnected row, with contiguous buildings (WB-01 and W-18) to the south, and with an arcade connecting the front entrance of W-17 to W-65 and W-64. The façade has a centered pair of steel doors at street level, sheltered by a section of the arcade, with 12-pane steel casement window directly above the doorway. Centered in the gable end above the centered entrance is a rectangular ventilator opening with mill-finished aluminum louvers. A small louvered ventilator is found off-center just below it. There appear to have once been large windows in the façade to either side of the doorway, but they have been completely bricked-in. The arcade connecting W-17 to the two buildings further north ends at the center of W-17, as it shelters the doorway. To the side of the end of the arcade is a small, shed-roofed enclosure, about 8 feet by 6 feet, apparently added to store materials of some kind. It has a doorway at its south side. Along the north elevation of W-17 is a trench-like recessed area with a retaining wall allowing light and access to lower level doors and windows. There is also a doorway to the upper level, at the northeast corner of the north elevation, accessed by a set of steel stairs that form a bridge over the trenched area.

W-18 Dormitory 17 and 18 Upper 029-947-0160 434 Built 1930-1932 Contributing

Dormitory 17 is a two-story, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 60 by 130 feet in plan, on a banked site, in a contiguous row with WB-01 and W-17. Although similar in massing and form to other gable-roofed buildings near it, Dormitory 17 has several vestiges of stylistic treatment that may indicate that it is older than the other buildings around it—namely, an overhanging roof with an exposed wood soffit (rather than firewalls and parapets), at a steeper slope, and segmental arches in the brickwork above door and window openings that are now almost all bricked-in. The front (west) and rear (east) elevations appear to have originally had five bays of openings in each, leading in from grade (grade is one story lower on the east side). The center opening on each side appears to have been a large arched doorway. Above the doorway, at the attic level of the gable end at each side, was an almost round-arched opening, now closed in as a louvered rectangular ventilator. In both gable-end elevations, most window openings have been completely closed-in, with only one or two small steel man doors, located where there were originally windows, remaining as the only openings other than louvered

ventilators. An exception may be the southernmost window bay of the west-facing elevation, where a larger window opening is currently obscured by a steel grate. In the south elevation, the first 40 feet at the southwest corner is blocked by a 40 foot by 20 foot shed-roofed addition. The remaining areas of the southern elevation have a total of seven or eight modest-sized rectangular windows with steel casements or sashes, in greatly altered openings. A steel fire stair with two landings and a steel roof that follows the slope of the stair flights obscures a large area of this elevation. Although the building forms a contiguous row with WB-01 and W-17, its west-facing elevation is located about 20 feet west of the western elevations of the other two buildings. In the offset area is a north-facing entrance door with simple wood trim. This door is accessed by a small concrete ramp and appears to be the building's most recent main entrance. A small, two-story, flat-roofed brick addition with one door and no windows, at the building's northeast corner, appears to be a recently-added fire stair enclosure.

W-20 Locomotive House-Fire 029-947-0016 537 Built 1920-1921 Contributing

The Locomotive House is a complex, one-story brick building with several gable-roofed sections arranged telescopically and a shed-roofed addition along the northwest side. The gabled section at the northeastern end is a porch-like wood framework that shelters the main entrance for locomotives. It rests on two piers and has vertical wood siding in its gable end. The middle gabled section of the building has segmentally arched window openings with pairs of double-hung, wood-sash windows. A gabled extension of that section, projecting to the southwest, has 18-pane steel casement windows, and though the building is constructed of brick, it is partly covered over with vertically-oriented sheets of corrugated steel, in a profile manufactured predominantly in the 1950s and 1960s. The shed-roofed addition has 2 bays by 4 bays of wood-sash windows in its southwest and northwest sides, with expanded steel covers as found elsewhere on the prison grounds, plus a man door near the building's westernmost corner. The northeast elevation of the addition has two garage doors, one of which has been closed-in with plywood.

W-21 Control Building 029-947-0017 554 Built 1940-1941 Contributing

W-21, or the Control Building, is a three-story brick building with a concrete frame structure with concrete floors resting on concrete columns and brick-bearing walls. The building has 8/8 double-hung, sash windows, arranged in pairs with a shared lintel over each pair. Almost all the window openings are secured with exterior grates of vertical steel bars. Although the main mass of the building is roughly cubic in form, and approximately 40 feet by 70 feet in plan, there are additions extending to the east and the west. A three-story stair tower extending from the building's northeast corner may have been part of the original design. A small, two-room addition extends eastward from the southeast corner in the first story only. An addition on the western side of the building makes the building appear "T"-shaped in plan. However, this addition is at the upper grade on the banked side of the site and is only one story. A brick parapet rises about a foot above the flat roof on the main part of the building. There are similar parapets or remnants of parapets on each of the additions. The building appears to have been built as a roughly cubic form with several later additions. There is a small, one-story, two-room addition that extends from the bottom floor to the east, which may be from the original construction. Next to this small projection, the stair tower rises as a brick extension of the main body of the hospital. Several of the rooms on the western side of the building appear to have been added to the middle floor sometime after the building was first built. In 1958, a large one-story wing was added to this building in an attempt to place all hospital functions on one story at ground level. The use of the large one-story addition (WB-02) was eventually changed mainly to house administration offices and a visitor entry suite, and the connection between the original hospital (W-21) and the wing (WB-02) was severed, making the wing and original hospital into separate buildings. This building is currently slated for demolition. Mitigation was conducted prior to approval for demolition.

W-22 Barn 029-947-0165 419 Built 1925 Contributing

The W-22 Barn is a large bank barn, 160 feet by 70 feet, on a poured-in-place concrete foundation that encloses the lower level. In form, the barn is a late version of the Standard Pennsylvania Barn type, developed around a center bay in the upper level for threshing grain. The upper level is timber framed with vertical board-and-batten barn siding and a symmetrical two-sided roof with the slope broken into three slightly different pitches on each face as a complex gambrel. On the south-facing upper side, there is a large barn door into the center bay, accessed by a low earthen ramp and a small segment of concrete slab serving as a bridge from the ramp to the door. The door has two leaves, constructed of stile-and-rail framework, diagonal boards filling the upper and lower half of each leaf, with cross-buck framing over the diagonal boards to provide reinforcement. The lower half of each leaf has deteriorated and broken into pieces and some pieces of the wood appear to be missing. The other openings into the upper half of the barn walls are small, nearly square, with multi-pane sashes, arranged symmetrically at a single level, with 4 to 6 openings per elevations. The barn's lower level has a large center opening with a pair of swing doors at grade, one of 15 bays of openings on this side. In the northwest corner is a man-door opening. All other lower level openings are small, nearly square windows, found in all four sides of the barn. Generally, the lower-level windows are boarded-up. (See Photo 23.)

W-23 Equipment Storage-Farm 029-947-0164 419 Built 1925 Contributing

The Farm Equipment Storage Building is a long rectangular brick building, about 20 feet by 230 feet, on a banked site, consisting of two sections that are slightly different in character and appear to have been built at different times. The first section, closest to the northeast gate sequence into the Workhouse campus, is a gable-roofed, banked, two-story building, about 3 bays by 4 bays, with segmentally-arched window openings and corbelled chimneys. It has a low-pitched, overhanging gable roof with painted wood soffit and fascia. Most of the window openings are either bricked-up or boarded-up, but at least 3 retain their original 6/6 double-hung wood sashes with rectangular-topped jambs in the arched openings. The openings have slip sills made of either stone or concrete. The entrance to the upper level is at the southwest corner, in the west-facing elevation. It is accessed by a set of concrete steps with brick parapets in place of balustrades or railings. The parapets have sailor-course tops edges that parallel the slope of the steps and a rounded-brick edge at the bottom of the slope. A door at the center of the north elevation leads into the lower level at grade. The remaining part of the building is a long shed for storing farm machinery. It has brick walls on the north and east sides, and abuts the older section described above on the west side, but has an open face on the south side, facing toward the barn (W-22), with a floor of brick pavers that ends beyond the roof toward the barn. Its roof is an asymmetrical gable, with the shorter slope on the open side of the building. In place of a southern wall, the roof is supported by a series of wood trusses with wood posts that rest on brick piers (or, in a few cases, concrete piers). The trusses divide the space into about 14 bays. The first two or three bays to the west have been closed in with plywood and framing. The north and east walls of the open section have only a few scattered window openings; they are square and are not glazed.

W-24 Visit Hall and Offices and Ed. Svcs. 029-947-0176 403 Built 1972 Non-contributing

The Visiting Hall and Offices and Educational Services Building is a two story modern building, slightly ell-shaped in plan, occupying an area of approximately 120 feet by 110 feet. It has a flat roof and its elevations are entirely clad in a grid-work formed by mill-finished aluminum strips in-filled with light metal panels, shop-painted in beige, dark gray, and maroon to accentuate the building's geometry, and curtain wall windows. It was built 29 years before the prison closed.

W-25 Security 029-947-0163 404 Built 1925 Contributing

The Security Building (W-25), historically the Creamery, is a small gable-roofed brick building, slightly ell-shaped in plan and occupying an area of approximately 35 feet by 35 feet. Its brick walls originally had segmentally-arched windows and doors, arranged in about 4 or 5 symmetrically-placed bays in each elevation. However, several basement-level doorways (on the low side of the banked site) have been bricked in as recessed brick reveals, and the upper level openings have been altered to create wider rectangular windows. The altered window openings generally have steel casements, but some are boarded-up. The brick is painted white, apparently to hide the mismatched color of the bricks used. The crest of the gable roof has two decorative metal ventilators, one of which is missing its conical top. On the east-facing gable end, a small corbelled chimney rises from the roofline.

W-28 Farm Equipment Repair 029-947-0166 400 Built 1926-1933 Contributing

The Farm Equipment Repair Building, historically the Workhouse's blacksmith shop, is a one-story, part gable-roofed and part shed-

roofed, brick building, ell-shaped in plan, with the two long sides of the ell-form being approximately 60 feet and 80 feet in length. The building consists of an older rectangular gabled form with 3 corbelled chimneys rising from points along the bottom edge of the roof. This section of the building has 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows, two of which are symmetrically placed in the 30-foot-wide gable end elevations, while the longer elevations contain 5 bays with a large door as the center bay. The large door (on both the east and west elevations) is a 2-part sliding wood barn door with up to 12 lights in the top half of each part, and solid panels below. The doors and windows are in deteriorated condition, and some have been modified in design over time. At the attic level in the gable ends are louvered ventilators in original circular brick openings. The brick addition, forming an ell with the gable-roofed section, has a shed roof with exposed rafter ends in the upper and lower edges. It has three wooden roll-up garage doors and a window in the south elevation and large (20-pane) steel casement windows in the other elevations.

W-29 Heating Plant-OFACM 029-947-0171 396 Built 1927 Contributing

The Workhouse Heating Plant is a large complex building composed of vertical and horizontal masses that step in and out and up and down in both plan and elevation. The building occupies an area of approximately 70 by 80 feet, with a few small wings projecting further to the east west and south, and it rises to a height of over 50 feet, in the shadow of its round brick smokestack that rises to well over 100 feet. The tall sections of the building are clustered as tall, cubic forms, forming an imposing, symmetrical, west-facing façade. The remainder of the building is one story and about 15 feet in height. The stark, cubic masses have small, centered windows (about 6 panes each) and doors punctuating the upper levels of each segment of the south-facing and west-facing walls, while there are larger steel casement windows (18 to 48 panes) in the first story in some west-facing sections, and even larger steel casements of about 100 panes each (8 across and about 12 high) in the building's east and north walls. A cylindrical terra cotta structure on a raised steel framework is attached to the building on the north elevation. Four tapered metal flues rise from the main mass of the roof, flaring out to their widest diameter which is at the top. Along the south wall is the building's main chimney, a round brick cylinder over 100 feet in height, tapering inward as it rises, with a corbelled top. Apparently a coal-fired plant, its surroundings are still covered by a uniform layer of coal dust.

W-30 Farm Equipment Storage 029-947-0167 407 Built 1926 Contributing

The Farm Equipment Storage Building (W-30) is a metal-clad, gable-roofed building on a brick foundation. The metal cladding is comprised of flat, horizontal sheets, about 16 to 24 inches wide, nailed in overlapping strips that run the height of the building. There is a doorway roughly centered in each of three elevations. The gable end elevations are 3 bays wide, and the long side elevations are about 9 bays each, with a small window in each bay except where there is a door.

W-37 Building "H" 029-947-0028 Built 1930 Contributing

Building "H" is a small one-story, hip-roofed brick building with unusually highly-developed Colonial Revival style details. Approximately 40 feet by 30 feet in plan, with a bump out at the center of one side, Building H has brick walls with the mortar tooled with concave joints. The windows have smoothly-dressed stone jack arches as lintels, with separate keystones, and smoothly-dressed stone sills. The door on the east elevation has a delicate wood architrave. The roof has half-round copper gutters on all four sides, and just below the bottom of the roof, where there is a very small overhang, is a wood frieze. The windows (there are two, for instance, symmetrically placed in the north elevation) are double hung 6/6 wood sash.

W-40 OFACM Shops 029-947-0161 558 Built 1940 Contributing

The OFACM Shops Building is a rectangular, two-story building, about 100 by 40 feet, with a small "T" addition to the south near the building's center. Built of brick, the building has a flat roof concealed behind a metal-capped brick parapet. The building is banked into a sloped site so that the lower level is at grade at the south side, and the upper level is at grade on the north side, with some garage door entrances from grade at each of these two sides. The building also serves as a retaining wall for this portion of the site. First built around 1920 as a heating plant, with large, two-story interior spaces, it was completely redesigned in 1940-41 to create the present configuration in order to serve as a place for workshop activities in vocational training and repair of equipment used to operate the prison. Some vestiges of segmental arches are still visible in the brick walls marking where the windows were when the building was a heating plant. It was redesigned to have many garage door bays where equipment could be moved in and out. The door openings include some large wood garage doors designed to swing open. A number of the garage openings have been reduced to windows. The windows throughout

the building appear as pairs of double-hung 6/6 wood sash beneath a shared cast concrete lintel. The design of the windows give the building a subtle Colonial Revival style effect. The door openings generally have iron bars, and the window openings have expanded metal security covers. Along the east side of the building is a one-story, shed-roofed addition. On the south side, just west of the "T" addition, a small greenhouse is attached at a doorway. This building is currently slated for demolition. Mitigation was conducted prior to approval for demolition.

W-42 OFACM Welding Shop 029-947-0178 397 Built 1968 Non-contributing

The OFACM Welding Shop Building is a small metal-clad, gable-roofed building, approximately 25 by 40 feet in plan, with a shed-roofed porch on metal posts along its north elevation. The building is clad in vertical galvanized steel siding, in a pressed pattern that resembles board-and-batten wood siding. The metal roof meets the walls with almost no overhang. A series of six-pane sash windows punctuates the middle 1/3 of each elevation, with the windows usually arranged in side-by-side pairs, and the pairs lined up close to other pairs, then continuing to the corners of three out of four elevations, creating a ribbon-like effect. The windows have expanded metal security covers. The shed-roof porch has a concrete pad as a floor, with no railing. The metal components of the building are at least partially covered in rust in most areas.

W-47 Farm Slaughterhouse 029-947-0172 414 Built 1920 Contributing

The Farm Slaughterhouse Building is a low brick building with a gable with the gable ends in the east and west ends. It has a low-pitched gable roof that has been extended at an even lower pitch over an addition along the building's north side. A 3-foot by 3-foot chimney rises from the center of this addition to a height of about 20 feet. There are no windows in the original gable end walls. Other elevations have a variety of wood single-sash and small steel casement units. An original garage door in the south elevation has been reduced by a plywood enclosure to create a standard man door.

W-56 Admin Separation Units 029-947-0179 Built 1994 Non-contributing

The Administration Separation Units Building is a large red brick building with beige brick trim, an apparently flat roof, and very small window openings. The building is an irregular rectangle in plan, about 115 feet by 115 feet, with a large 45 degree angle at one corner and a stepped profile at the opposite corner. The brick walls are factory-made common red brick laid in running bond (no headers), with some lines of beige brick creating a series of horizontal stripes that, when seen from a distance, appear as an allusion to Renaissance-era rustication patterns. Three of the bands of beige brick are laid as soldier courses: at the bottom of the wall, at about 5 feet above grade, and at the top edge of the wall. The building's door openings have beige brick soldier courses as lintels. The window openings, which are small, steel-framed single sashes, have red brick soldier courses as lintels, with the pattern forming a mitered edge at the top right and left corners, so that the soldier course turns to form side courses along the right and left side of each window. The window sills are laid in rowlock bond.

W-65 Dormitory 14 and 15 029-947-0186 394 Built 1960 Contributing

The Dormitory 14 and 15 Building is a rectangular, two-story brick building, about 150 long and 60 feet wide, with a flat roof. A single bay center section of the west-facing façade, about 30 feet wide, steps forward about 10 or 15 feet to meet the arcade that connects W-64 to W-65 and W-17. The projecting section has modest-sized steel casement windows in each side elevation, and there are taller steel casement windows, one to each side of the projecting section, in the west elevation of the main body of the building. The arcade connecting the building to the others next to it closely resembles the arcade around the quadrangle, with open round arches (later filled-in with chain-link fence). Each side elevation has about 10 bays of fenestration, generally in large openings containing 15-pane steel casements (3 panes wide and 5 panes tall), with operable hopper or awning sashes at the bottom and in the centers. The panes in these sashes are horizontal (about a foot tall and about 40 inches wide), creating an International style appearance typical for institutional buildings from around 1960 with metal casement windows. In a few places, there is a single bay where the window is only 3 panes high, and corresponds with the upper 3/5 of each adjoining sash. The windows have cast concrete slip sills and concealed steel I-beams as lintels. The rear (east) elevation is three bays, with large window openings (15-pane steel casements) in the southernmost two bays, and a pair of steel fire exit doors in the northeast corner, above which is a narrow steel casement window with a single vertical row of 5 panes. The Dormitory 14 and 15 Building is identical to the Dormitory 12 &13 Building, except that at the Dormitory 14 and 15 Building, the

rear fire exit is about two and a half feet above grade and is accessed by a set of concrete steps with a steel pipe railing.

W-66 Farm Storage Shed 029-947-0024 417 Built 1935 Contributing

The Farm Storage Shed Building is a one-story, gable-roofed, brick building, 11 feet by 11 feet in plan, located next to the southeast corner of the Workhouse Greenhouse (W-70). The gable roof has an overhang of about 8 to 10 inches on each side, with exposed rafter ends painted white. In the northeast corner of the east elevation, it has a single-leaf wood door in a segmentally-arched opening. In the south elevation it has a centered window opening, about 26 inches wide, with a concealed steel lintel and a rowlock brick sill; the window is currently closed-over with plywood.

W-70 Farm Greenhouse 029-947-0023 Built 1930 Contributing

The Farm Greenhouse Building is a rectangular building, about 30 feet by 55 feet, on a slightly-banked site. The building's four walls are brick in the lower half with a metal framework (apparently aluminum or aluminized steel pipe) designed to hold the glass panes above. The metal framework forms an ogival or Gothic arch shape in profile. Most of the panes are missing, some of the metal bars are broken, and the ends are covered with corrugated fiberglass. The door into the greenhouse is at the eastern end.

W-86 029-947-0025 Built circa 1930 Contributing

The W-86 Building is a small, ell-shaped, flat-roofed brick building, about 15 feet by 30 feet plus a 10-foot by 10-foot ell wing extending south from the southwest corner. In the larger, rectangular portion of the building, there is a door facing south next to the ell. The door is sheltered by a small overhang on purlins that extend from the brick wall approximately in line with the ceiling joists. Two other doors open to the north from the western side of the north elevation. The latter two doors have six-pane, wood-sash transoms that swing open as awning windows. In each elevation there is also a six-pane, wood-sash window set high in the wall in line with these transoms. The ell, which appears to have been built as an addition, is slightly taller than the rectangular building, and has a window and door in its east side, a window in its south side, and one in its west side. The windows in the ell, like those in the larger section, are six-pane sashes set high in the wall. The two windows in the west elevation (one in the larger section and one in the ell) are bricked-in. The windows have rowlock sills. The building's doors all appear to be deteriorated and missing pieces, while some doors and the majority of the glazing in the window sashes are missing completely. Most sections of the building's walls are topped with rowlock brick coping.

W-97 Former Slaughterhouse Bldg 029-947-0029 Built circa 1920 Contributing

The W-97 Former Slaughterhouse Building is a rectangular one-story brick building, about 20 feet by 50 feet, with a low-pitched gable roof. It appears to have been built with segmentally arched window and door openings, and once had as many as 6 or 7 bays of openings on its long sides, but most openings have subsequently been bricked-in. A large garage-door-sized opening in the north elevation has been closed-in with plywood. At the crest of the roof is a wood louvered monitor for ventilation, with its louvers arranged in four openings on each side, capped by a gable roof.

W-98 Former Slaughterhouse Bldg 029-947-0030 Built circa 1920 Contributing

The W-98 Former Slaughterhouse Building is a one-story, brick pavilion, about 25 feet by 50 feet, standing almost completely in ruins in an area of thick vegetation. The roof is low-pitched and has a largely-rusted-away top surface of sheet metal over wood framing. Some sections of the building appear to have been built as open porches, as evidenced by brick piers that are still in place, while other large areas of solid brick walls have begun to collapse.

WB-01 (Formerly W-18A) 029-947-0159 Built 1940 Contributing

The WB-01 Building is a rectangular two-story brick building on a banked site, about 40 feet by 60 feet in plan, filling the western half of the space between two other parallel buildings, W-17 and W-18. As WB-01 is contiguous with the other two buildings, it has exposed elevations only on the eastern and western sides. The western elevation serves as WB-01's entrance façade. It has high-style Colonial Revival detailing in three bays of fenestration, notably a wooden architrave with pilasters and cornice at its main entrance located in the

northernmost bay, and flat arches with brick voussoirs and oversized keystones over windows that were mostly tripartite arrangements of multi-paned wood sash. The main entrance doorway contains a transom within the architrave, and the door itself is covered with a hinged grate of iron bars. The remaining first- and second-story bays appear to have all originally contained windows, though three out of the five are altered. The window above the door is bricked-in as a recessed reveal, with the sill and flat arch intact. The southernmost first-story window opening has been bricked-in to reduce it to the size of a small doorway. The doorway has a steel door, and the original window sill, which the door would have crossed through, has been removed, although the flat arch above remains in place. The window between the two doors has been partially closed-in with plywood; apparently a tripartite window, only one of the three original sets of double-hung sashes remains in place; it has 1/1 wood sash (probably a replacement of earlier 4/4 sashes, as seen elsewhere). The remaining two second-story window openings have intact tripartite wood windows, with double-hung 8/8 sashes at the center, and double hung 4/4 sashes in the flanking areas. The rear elevation of WB-01 is three stories (due to the banked site). It appears to have originally had eight window and/or door openings, but most have been altered by bricking-in the openings. Two or three 8/8 steel sash windows remain in place in original openings with only minor changes. About three of the openings have been converted to louvered ventilation openings. Two bays at the bottom level contain a large garage door opening with a man door at the center. The roof form of WB-01 may be flat—in any event, it is not visible from grade.

WB-02 Admin Bldg (formerly W-21A) 029-947-0175 555 Built 1941 Contributing

WB-02, or the Administration Building, is a one-story brick building with a concrete slab-on-grade base and an overhanging flat roof that also consists of a concrete slab. The building is “T”-shaped in plan, approximately 125 feet by 45 feet in the cross arm of the “T,” and approximately 90 feet by 45 feet in the stem section of the “T.” The walls are constructed of common factory-made pressed brick laid in common bond. The building’s windows are steel casements, consisting of four horizontal lights arranged one over another in each opening with “awning style” operable ventilators. Most of the window openings have either an aluminum awning or an expanded metal security cover, or both. The building began life as a large one-story wing added to the original hospital building (W21) in an attempt to place all hospital functions on one story at ground level. The use of the one-story section (WB-02) was eventually changed mainly to house administration offices and a suite with special rooms for family members and others to visit the prisoners. When the change in use occurred, the connection between the original hospital (W-21) and the wing (WB-02) was severed, making the wing and original hospital into separate buildings. This building is currently slated for demolition. Mitigation was conducted prior to approval for demolition.

WB-03 Landscape Admin 029-947-0022 Built 1930 Contributing

The Landscape Administration Building is a small gable-roofed brick building with some segmentally-arched window and/or door openings. Approximately 12 feet wide and 50 feet long, it is 1 bay deep and 6 bays long, with its form extended by a 2-sided wood frame addition (the west side is the older brick building and the north side is unenclosed) sheathed in horizontally-oriented sheets of translucent corrugated fiberglass (as commonly used in the 1960s). At the west end of the building is a doorway in a segmental opening, accessed by two brick steps. The eastern 3 bays of the south-facing façade of the brick section (east of the doorway) have bay openings that extend from floor line to the bottom edge of the roof, creating a space for four-sash-high wood windows to let in a maximum amount of light (although various areas of the openings were later boarded up).

WB-04 New Admin Bldg 029-947-0182 Built circa 1988 Non-contributing

The New Administration Building is a large, two-story, flat-roofed building with subtle architectural features that reflect the transition from the Neo-Brutalist style of the 1960s to the Post-Modern style of the 1980s. These include tinted glass windows arranged in horizontal strips about 2 feet high and 40 or 50 feet long, with no emphasis on mullions, sills, or similar features; quarter-radius rounded brick forms at the building’s corners, brick walls arranged in structural panels that are separated by almost imperceptible vertical expansion joints and bold horizontal belt courses of double rows of soldier-course brick, and a deep low porch with brick piers at the building’s lower level at the northeast corner.

WB-05 Potting Shed 029-947-0192 Built circa 1940 Contributing

The Potting Shed is a gable-roofed building used as a potting shed. It is about 12 feet by about 15 feet in plan. The roof surface is missing, though most of the rafters are still in place. The floor is concrete (with a basement space below it). The building has a

rectangular window opening (with proportions typical of 6/6 sash) centered in each of the three sides and a doorway in the fourth (east) side. The doorway (with the door leaf missing) has a weathered stone threshold and a wood jamb, and is accessed by stone steps. There is also a basement doorway, accessed by a brick stairwell along the south side of the building. On the west side, near the southwest corner, is an exterior chimney flue, built into the brick wall like a pilaster. The bricks are uneven in color and heavily and unevenly weathered as if reused from another building.

WB-08 Feed Barn 2 029-947-0193 Built 1920 Contributing

The Workhouse Feed Barn 2 is a gable-roofed ground floor barn. It is framed in sawn timber, with diagonal bracing and unpainted board-and-batten wood siding. It is six bays long, with open bays instead of siding along the south wall. Just north of the barn is Workhouse Silo 3 (inventoried separately as WT-16). Inside, the barn has a row of wooden feeding troughs, running the length of the barn, almost directly below the ridge pole of the roof. The barn has no hay loft. Every two opposing rafters are joined by a collar tie at about the halfway point. Vertical posts from the roof's ridge pole to the feeding troughs (slightly tilted because the feeding troughs lie just north of the ridgepole) provide some vertical support to the center of the roof.

WB-10 Plumbing Shop 029-947-0197 Built circa 1990 Non-contributing

The Workhouse Plumbing Shop is a large Quonset-hut-shaped building of curved corrugated steel, with entrances at the east and west ends, built about a decade before the prison closed. It is about 50 feet long and about 40 feet wide.

WB-11 Recreation Office 029-947-0162 Built circa 1930 Contributing

The Recreation Office Building is a small, one-story, gable-roofed brick building located near the Workhouse Baseball Field, north of the grandstand. Approximately 40 feet by 20 feet in plan, its massing consists of a larger gabled form with a smaller section arranged telescopically. The wood-trimmed gable roof has simple overhangs with painted wood trimmed. It has a large steel casement window opening (5 panes wide and 4 panes high) in its north gable end wall, and two doors screened by a 6-foot high brick wall in its south gable end. In the east elevation are 2 large 2-pane steel casement windows, and in the smaller gabled section, a 4-pane single sash wood window. The larger gabled section of the west elevation has a 20-pane steel sash window and two doorways, each with a traditional wood door with 6-lights of glass above the lockrail and two side-by-side panels below. The smaller gabled section of the west elevation has a 4-pane single sash wood window, as found on the east elevation.

WB-12 Sawmill Bldg 1 029-947-0168 Built circa 1956 Contributing

The W-Sawmill 1 Building is an open-sided pavilion, consisting of a gable roof, approximately 40 feet by 70 feet, supported on brick piers. The gable ends are clad with vertically-oriented corrugated metal sheets, as commonly used in the 1950s and 1960s.

WB-13 Sawmill Bldg 2 029-947-0169 Built circa 1956 Contributing

The W-Sawmill 2 Building is an open-sided pavilion consisting of a shed roof, resting on sections of brick wall, including a small brick room enclosure. The building occupies a rectangular area approximately 30 feet by 70 feet.

WB-14 Brick Shed 1 Built circa 1955 Contributing

The Brick Shed is a small, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 7 feet by 11 feet in plan. It has a doorway centered in its south-facing gabled elevation, and in the other three elevations has small segmentally arched window openings designed for flat-topped wood sashes on side hinges (in-swinging 6-light casements). The roof is heavily weathered slate (or possibly weathered imitation slate) with wood molding along the eaves.

WB-15 Frame Shed 1 Built circa 2000 Non-Contributing

The Workhouse Frame Shed 1 is a small wooden building built in the space between the Workhouse Dormitories and W-40 around 2000.

It is about 12 feet by 12 feet in plan, with an overhanging gable roof with wood trim resembling Greek Revival style returning eaves. It has large, inoperable, square, single-sash windows on three sides, and a large, centered doorway with no door leaf on the remaining side. Clad on the exterior with unpainted textured plywood (T111), with painted plywood interior walls. The building was designed as a shelter with no door, similar to a bus shelter.

WB-16 Metal Shed 1 Built circa 1975 Non-Contributing

Metal Shed 1 is a small guard station building, constructed of a metal framework with metal panels below the windows and with a hipped roof. The hipped roof has a metal surface that resembles aluminum siding. The building may have been designed to be moved from location to location as needed. It is now located west of W-28.

Brickyard Area

LB-01 Kiln Bldg 1 029-947-0134 Built circa 1915 Contributing

The Kiln Building 1 is a one-story gable-roofed building with brick walls laid in common bond. The building in one bay by four bays and has irregularly-spaced openings, most of which have segmental arches consisting of two curved sailor courses of brick. The window openings also have rowlock sills. The window and door jambs in the segmental openings are square at the top. The roof has a wide overhanging eave with traditional wood trim along all four sides of the building and has eave returns at the gable ends. A corbelled chimney rises from the ridge of the roof near the center of the building. At the southeast corner, the east slope of the roof continues at a slightly lower pitch over a small brick addition, one bay by one bay, with two rectangular openings: a window opening on the east side and a door on the south side. A door opening in the building's south elevation has been closed-in with brick. (See Photo 24.)

Laurel Hill Area

H-41 Laurel Hill House 029-947-0127 Built circa 1787 Contributing

H-41, also known as Laurel Hill House and the Former Superintendent's House, is a gable-roofed frame house, approximately 50 feet by 30 feet in plan originally, with numerous additions to the northwest and southwest. The core house is a rectangular form with a steep gable roof believed to have been built in 1787. It is five bays wide with a center doorway. In each gable end is a centered chimney flanked by two small square windows. These basic features, prototypical elements of early frame houses in Virginia, are at the core of a larger composition with numerous layers of changes. The changes obscure the original form, partially on two sides, and completely on two other sides. The changes include twentieth century covelap weatherboarding, a circa 1900 wrap-around porch that covers 2 sides of the building, a wide shed-roofed dormer converting about half of the roof slope at the top of the façade into dormer space, a rear wing, a cluster of nested side wings, and boarded up windows that were enclosed in two or three different campaigns. The rear wing, forming a 'T' with the original building, has a gable roof with returning eaves, detailed in proportions that suggest the Greek Revival. The roof of this wing has large shed-roofed dormers like the one across the façade. The side additions are all one story, in gabled or shed roof form, but are overlapped so that they create a 'nested' appearance.

HB-01 Laurel Hill House Garage Built circa 1962 Non-contributing

The Laurel Hill House Garage is a gable-roofed frame, two-car garage, approximately 25 feet by 40 feet in plan. The bottom 14 or 16 inches of each wall are constructed of red brick. The frame construction has wide covelap novelty siding. The two garage entrances had equal-sized roll-up garage doors, although one is now missing. The remaining garage door has a row of glazing consisting of 6 square lights. The side elevations have window openings with remnants of deteriorated 6/6 double-hung wood sashes. The garage door openings have plain wood trim (1X6's), while the windows have mitred molded trim. A tall red brick chimney with a corbelled top rises from the building's northeast corner.

Dairy Area

D-02 Barn 029-947-0031 Built 1962 Non- contributing

Barn D-02 is a large agricultural building. It is a one-story, ground-floor barn, approximately 125 feet by 50 feet in plan, with a gable roof. The bottom 6 feet or so of the exterior walls are made of concrete block, with a wood frame superstructure covered in corrugated fiberglass. Extending from the south side of this barn are four smaller feed barns, known as Feed Barn 1, Feed Barn 2, Feed Barn 3, and Feed Barn 4 (DB-01 through DB-04). West of D-02 is a silo known as Silo 1 (DT-01).

D-03 Barn 029-947-0032 Built 1962 Non-contributing

Barn D-03 is a large agricultural building, approximately 150 feet by 40 feet in plan, that has almost completely collapsed. The building was built with concrete bottom sections to all four walls, extended upward with sawn framing that appears to have been stick-built. The framing includes diagonal braces. The roof, including all structural members, has collapsed. Only two or three walls (the east wall, the north wall, and possibly some section of the south wall) are still standing, up to the top plate of the framing where the roof rafters were seated. The studs are still in place in a few bays of the western wall, as well as some center columns with diagonal braces, and some sections of top plate, but these remnants generally have no structural integrity.

DB-01 Feed Barn 1 029-947-0031 Built circa 1962 Non-contributing

Feed Barn 1 is a gabled rectangular shelter, approximately 40 feet by 40 feet, with partially enclosed side walls, immediately south of a larger enclosed barn (D-02), and one of four such gabled rectangular shelters (DB-01 through DB-04) that form a row along the south wall of D-02. It has a roof surface of corrugated metal (probably aluminum).

DB-02 Feed Barn 2 029-947-0031 Built circa 1962 Non-contributing

Feed Barn 2 is a gabled rectangular shelter, approximately 25 feet by 50 feet, with open walls on all four sides, immediately south of a larger enclosed barn (D-02), and one of four such gabled rectangular shelters (DB-01 through DB-04) that form a row along the south wall of D-02. It has a roof surface of corrugated metal (probably aluminum). The roof structure is supported on two rows of columns near the center, also connected to feeding racks, and there are (or were) apparently no corner posts.

DB-03 Feed Barn 3 029-947-0031 Built circa 1962 Non-contributing

Feed Barn 3 is a gabled rectangular shelter, approximately 40 feet by 40 feet, with partially enclosed side walls, immediately south of a larger enclosed barn (D-02), and one of four such gabled rectangular shelters (DB-01 through DB-04) that form a row along the south wall of D-02. It has a roof surface of corrugated metal (probably aluminum).

DB-04 Feed Barn 4 029-947-0031 Built circa 1962 Non-contributing

Feed Barn 2 is a gabled rectangular shelter, approximately 25 feet by 50 feet, with open walls on all four sides, immediately south of a larger enclosed barn (D-02), and one of four such gabled rectangular shelters (DB-01 through DB-04) that form a row along the south wall of D-02. It has a roof surface of corrugated metal (probably aluminum). The roof structure is supported on two rows of columns near the center, also connected to feeding racks, and there are (or were) apparently no corner posts.

Other (Features Within Larger Landscape)

H-40 Residence–Drug Testing 029-947-0002 Built 1929 Contributing

The H-40 Residence is a large, red brick, American Foursquare style residence, located along Ox Road near the Ox Road vehicular entrance to the Workhouse. Apparently built as a duplex, the house is 2-1/2 stories, approximately 50 feet by 50 feet in plan, and has a

hipped roof with hipped dormers. The roof surfaces of the main roof, dormers, and front porch are all standing seam metal. The window openings in the brick walls have rectangular 6/6 sashes in segmentally-arched brick openings. A wood-floor porch with a hipped roof on square wooden columns extends across the front. The columns have applied moldings creating capitals and bases. A shed-roofed two-story rear addition appears to have been built, at least in part, as a porch and then later closed-in. There is also a small, one-story, gable-roofed sunporch, enclosed with double-hung 6/6 windows, at the northeast corner of the building.

H-42 Residence-Medical Services 029-947-0020 Built 1929 Contributing

The H-42 Residence is an ell-shaped brick bungalow with Craftsman style details, some Colonial Revival style details, and a number of allusions to Tudor era buildings and/or medieval architecture. The brick exterior walls incorporate randomly-placed "clinker bricks," bricks of an uneven shape intentionally placed to protrude from the wall surface and create a highly-textured appearance. The roof surfaces are slate. The steep pitch of the front-facing gable is reminiscent of Norman Revival style architecture, a style common in American houses of the 1910s and 1920s that sought to incorporate elements of medieval buildings. However, the remaining roof form contains slate-faced gabled dormers, on the front and back slopes, that are proportionally typical of Colonial Revival style buildings. Within the ell shape of the building is a one-story, screened-in porch with a shed roof supported on square wood posts with small ogival brackets at the top, in a Tudor style form. The porch has a brick base and a brick floor surface. A shed-roofed rear porch has been enclosed in two different campaigns. The first enclosure created a new kitchen outside the original envelope of the house, one-third the width of the house, while the second enclosure of the remaining two-thirds created a sun porch. The house has steel casement windows in those openings located within brick walls, and double-hung wood sashes in the dormers (2/2 in the front elevation and 6/6 in the rear). Some sections of the steel casements are missing, probably removed to accommodate air conditioners, although the openings are currently closed-in with Plexiglas. H-42 is almost identical to H-43, which was built to the same plans a year later. This building is currently slated for demolition. Mitigation was conducted prior to approval for demolition.

H-43 Residence-Psych Service 029-947-0021 460 Built 1930 Contributing

The H-43 Residence is an ell-shaped brick bungalow with Craftsman style details, some Colonial Revival style details, and a number of allusions to Tudor era buildings and/or medieval architecture. The brick exterior walls incorporate randomly-placed "clinker bricks," bricks of an uneven shape intentionally placed to protrude from the wall surface and create a highly-textured appearance. The roof surfaces are slate. The steep pitch of the front-facing gable is reminiscent of Norman Revival style architecture, a style common in American houses of the 1910s and 1920s that sought to incorporate elements of medieval buildings. However, the remaining roof form contains slate-faced gabled dormers, on the front and back slopes, that are proportionally typical of Colonial Revival style buildings. Within the ell shape of the building is a one-story, screened-in porch with a shed roof supported on square wood posts with small ogival brackets at the top, in a Tudor style form. The porch has a brick base and a brick floor surface. A shed-roofed rear porch has been enclosed in two different campaigns. The first enclosure created a new kitchen outside the original envelope of the house, one-third the width of the house, while the second enclosure of the remaining two-thirds created a sun porch. The house has steel casement windows in those openings located within brick walls, and double hung wood sashes in the dormers (2/2 in the front elevation and 6/6 in the rear). Some sections of the steel casements are missing, probably removed to accommodate air conditioners, although the openings are currently closed-in with Plexiglas. H-43 is almost identical to H-23, which was built to the same plans a year earlier. This building is currently slated for demolition. Mitigation was conducted prior to approval for demolition.

H-49 Residence-Education Services 029-947-0003 463 Built 1930 Contributing

The H-49 Residence is a 1-1/2 story house with a stucco exterior. It is located along the east site of Route 123, just south of the Workhouse complex. The residence is a 3-bay, L-shaped building with a cross-gabled standing seam metal roof with features and detailing representative of the Colonial Revival style. This residence is one of six constructed by the prison to house prison staff. The design of these structures echoes the appearance of the prison structures. The other five are constructed of brick, while H-49 is brick that has been stuccoed. Built in 1930, this residence was later adapted for administrative office use. The building is characterized by two front, gable-roofed dormers with replacement single-light windows, a central brick chimney with a corbelled cap, a 3-bay, shed-roofed porch with replacement square supports, handrail, and balusters; 1/2-story attic windows on the gable ends; batten shutters; concrete sills on the windows; and a rear, multi-bay, 1-story frame addition. The addition includes 6/6 ribbon windows on a brick foundation that houses a garage.

H-51 Residence-Lipscomb-Environmental House 029-947-0036 464 Built 1928 Contributing

The H-51 Residence is a 2-1/2-story house with a stucco exterior. It is detailed in a hybrid style derived from bungalow forms, eighteenth century Virginia house forms, and other Colonial Revival style motifs. Five bays wide and 2 bays deep, the house has a gambrel roof form in the eastern two-fifths of the second story, creating an east elevation silhouette that resembles some gambrel-roofed early Virginia prototypes. However, the remaining western three fifths portion of the design resembles a standard two story gable-roofed house from the west elevation, with a porch that continues the slope of one side of the roof. The design of the long roof slope down to the ceiling of the porch, interrupted by a large (three-bay) shed-roofed dormer, makes this western section of the house resemble a bungalow from the front. Extending from the east side elevation there is also a stucco-clad 2 bay by 1 bay, one story, gable-roofed wing, with an inset porch. A second one-story stucco-clad wing with its own porch extends from the rear elevation; a wood-frame, second-story sun porch with vertical wood siding below the sashes was added to this wing at some point after the wing was originally built. Three corbelled chimneys rise from the roofline, one from the rear addition and the other two at the gambrel end of the roof. One chimney is centered in the gambrel end. It is flanked by square attic-level windows, while the gable end at the top of the west elevation has a half round attic window and no chimneys. The house's windows are double-hung wood sash, 6/6. The posts supporting the three porches are square wood columns with modest wood capitals of applied molding. The columns also have mitred plinth blocks serving as bases. The porches have wood floors. The main front porch is closed-in with screens.

H-53 Residence-Barrett-Fm Ofcr Hse 029-947-0130 466 Built 1910 Contributing

The H-53 Residence is a gable-roofed frame house, approximately 30 feet square in plan. It has wide covelap novelty siding and double-hung wood sash windows that are generally 6/6, although some are 4/4 and some are 8/8, with plain wood trim. There is a screened-in wraparound porch on the south and east elevations with tapered wood columns that have craftsman style detailing at the tops and bottoms (including decorative metal fasteners at the base of each column). Three evenly spaced windows fill the second-story façade area above the porch, with two symmetrically placed gable-fronted dormers above them. The dormers have paired casement windows. Although the house has some characteristics that are Colonial Revival in style, particularly in its façade, the fenestration of the other elevations is uncharacteristically random for a house of this period. Some windows appear in banks of two or three, while some other areas of the house have single openings, or "ungrammatical" arrangements of various window shapes, with nothing lining up. Near the northeast corner is a large "built-out" brick chimney with a corbelled top. Next to the chimney is a small wrought metal fire escape platform at the attic level. Centered in the west elevation is a similar chimney, except that it is recessed most of the way into the wood frame wall. It has stepped shoulders in the first story area. At the southeast corner of the house is a shed-roofed addition that extends the form of the porch past the corner of the house. It appears to contain a kitchen or pantry space. There is also a first-story, shed-roofed addition on the west side of the house.

H-63 Residence-Stempson House 029-947-0037 468 Built 1932 Contributing

The H-63 Residence is a three bay by two bay frame house with an equal-sized, two-bay deep addition that effectively (a little more than) doubled the size of the building's rectangular footprint. The total footprint area is approximately 25 feet by 30 feet. The house has a side-gable roof, and the addition has a gable roof running perpendicular to it. The house is clad in wide covelap novelty siding. It has vinyl 1/1 replacement windows, installed along with aluminum panning over the 1 by 5 trim boards that surround the openings. The building has a standing seam metal roof with wide eaves that include large eaves returns. The house has three porches: a front-gabled front porch on square wood posts with capitals, a screened in shed-roofed side porch, and a shed-roofed rear addition half of which is an enclosed sunporch and the other half of which is either a pantry or small bathroom. A wood deck built of treated lumber extends from the floor line of the screened-in porch along the south and east elevations.

HB-02 Lipscomb Garage Built after 1961 Non-contributing

This garage, associated with H-51, the Lipscomb House, is a gable-roofed building, approximately 12 feet, 6 inches by 22 feet, 6 inches, built of common red brick laid in common bond to house a single automobile. The garage door opening has a roll-up garage door and a cast concrete lintel, above which is a square ventilator with louvers in the gable end. The garage apparently had two rectangular window openings with rowlock sills in each side elevation, but they have been closed-in. A shed roofed addition, about 8 feet by 18 feet in plan, was built to the west side of the garage after the original construction. The addition has a south-facing man door, and two square window openings have been closed-in in its west side.

HB-03 Stempson Garage Built circa 1920 Contributing

The Stempson Garage, associated with H-63, is a gable-roofed frame, two-car garage, approximately 20 feet by 20 feet in plan. The frame construction has wide covelap novelty siding. The two garage entrances have equal-sized roll-up garage doors, with a row of glazing consisting of 4 square lights. The remaining three elevations have window openings, in at least one case with a sheet of Plexiglas in place of the original wood sashes. The window and door openings have plain wood trim (strips of "1X" wood). A main door leading into the east elevation near the building's northeast corner is composed of vertical planks. The building has exposed rafter ends a typical feature of frame garages in the 1920s.

STRUCTURES

Reformatory Area

R-54 Tower 1 029-947-0043 357 Built 1940 Contributing

Tower 1 is a three-story octagonal guard tower, located at the main gate to the Reformatory complex. The first two stories of the tower are built of brick, with the top story being mainly glazing. Each facet of the octagon is about 8 feet wide, up to a concrete floor at the third floor level, which serves as an exterior observation deck around the glazing. The concrete projects only an inch or two over the brick facets. The observation deck has a pipe railing. The top of the tower consists of a low octagonal roof that extends over much of the deck, shading the top floor windows, which are double-hung sashes. At the edges of the deck are search lights and similar accoutrements. The windows in the first two stories have expanded steel covers. A fin-like brick pilaster off of the east-facing facet is the west post of the gate, built of woven-wire fencing, that encloses the Reformatory at this entrance. Two brick piers of the same height, located to the east, form the eastern supports of the two-bay gateway. The piers are connected by a steel track that carries the gate, which slides off to the side to allow entry through the center bay. The middle pier (the bay where the gate is held in the open position) is also connected to the pilaster and tower by a low concrete-capped brick wall.

R-55 Tower 2 029-947-0044 356 Built 1940 Contributing

Tower 2, located northwest of the Reformatory Quadrangle, is square in plan and has a brick shaft that tapers in as it rises to an observation deck built of concrete in a steel framework. The deck projects out on all four sides and has a threaded pipe railing. At the edges of the deck are search lights and similar accoutrements. The shaft continues upward to create a square room whose walls are mostly composed of glazing (steel sash slider windows). The top of the tower is a low-hipped roof that projects out over most of the deck. It is built of wood and the outermost 6 inches or so of each rafter end is exposed in the design of the soffit. The tapered brick form and the wider and open form of the deck and observation room make the tower resemble a traditional European windmill. (See Photo 6.)

R-57 Tower 4 029-947-0042 369 Built 1940 Contributing

Tower 4 is the northwest tower in the wall that surrounds the Penitentiary (while the other three towers at the corners of the Penitentiary wall have been traditionally considered part of the Penitentiary, Tower 4 has always been numbered as part of the adjoining Reformatory campus). It is an octagonal brick tower, rising about 55 feet from grade to the peak of the roof. Each facet of the octagon is about 10 feet wide. The main part of the tower's octagonal shaft, up to about 25 feet above grade, has no fenestration. This section is the same height as the original height of the adjoining Penitentiary wall (most areas of the wall have been shortened by 10 feet), which meets the south and east facets of the octagon. A beveled stone or concrete belt course caps this portion of the tower, as a continuation of the coping that forms the top surface of the remaining original-height sections of the wall. The next stage of the tower above the belt course is about 10 more feet of brick, stepped in about eight inches on each facet, with a narrow six-light steel sash window centered in each facet; the belt course serves as the window sill at each opening. Above this is the observation room, glazed on each of the eight facets with three sets of double-sash windows. Mounted to the exterior at various locations next to the observation room windows are search lights and similar accoutrements. The top of tower is an octagonal hipped roof with a concave surface (curved rafters) on each facet. The roof has only a

couple of inches of overhang, consisting mainly of a crown molding profile. The doorway leading into the tower is in one of the facets on the exterior side of the wall.

R-61 Tower 8 029-947-0048 362 Built 1940 Contributing

Tower 8 is a steel-frame observation tower, about 30 feet in height, and about 12 feet by 12 feet in plan. It is located east of the center of the Reformatory ballfield. The bottom 20 feet, approximately, of the steel framework is built of steel angles, with steel angle corner posts connected by diagonal braces that are arranged to create two "X" shapes, one above the other, on each of the tower's four sides. The members are bolted together at each corner by way of a square piece of steel plate that acts as a connector. At the outer edge of this open framework, a steel stairway with open treads rises, in two long stages, from grade to the deck. At the top of the stairs is an observation deck consisting of open steel grate as a floor on a framework of bolted steel I-beams with a welded steel railing system. At the edges of the deck are search lights and similar accoutrements. The envelope of the observation room consists mainly of windows, but is currently boarded-up. The top of the tower is a flat roof of corrugated steel decking with a finished white metal edge.

R-62 Tower 9 029-947-0047 363 Built 1940 Contributing

Tower 9, located east of the southeastern corner of the Reformatory Quadrangle, is square in plan and has a straight brick shaft that rises to a reinforced concrete observation deck projecting out on all four sides and with a welded pipe railing. At the edges of the deck are search lights and similar accoutrements. The shaft continues upward to create a square room whose walls are mostly composed of glazing (double-hung sash on each side, generally in sets of three). The top of the tower is a reinforced concrete flat roof that projects out over most of the deck. The roof is supported on reinforced concrete purlins that form the tops of the walls on two opposing sides of the observation room, and continue out to the edge of the roof-like exposed rafters. It is built of wood and the outermost 6 inches or so of each rafter end is exposed in the design of the soffit. The tapered brick form and the wider and open form of the deck and observation room make the tower resemble a traditional European windmill.

R-63 Tower 10 029-947-0046 358 Built 1940 Contributing

Tower 10, located directly south of the Reformatory Dining Hall and Kitchen Building and near the Chapel, is square in plan and has a brick shaft that tapers in as it rises to an observation deck built of reinforced concrete. The deck projects out on all four sides and has a threaded pipe railing. At the edges of the deck are search lights and similar accoutrements. The shaft continues upward to create a square room whose walls are mostly composed of glazing (steel sash slider windows). The top of the tower is a low-hipped roof that projects out over most of the deck. It is built of wood and the outermost six inches of so of each rafter end is exposed in the design of the soffit. The tapered brick form and the wider and open form of the deck and observation room make the tower resemble a traditional European windmill. Tower 10 is remarkably similar in design to Tower 2 (R-55); the principal differences are in the use of reinforced concrete at Tower 10 with no steel framework, and the present of a brick base at Tower 10, at the bottom of the tapered shaft; the base is about 12 courses high and is about 8 inches wider that the bottom of the shaft, the difference in width being finished with a beveled concrete surface like a belt course.

R-87 Security Post 029-947-0090 346 Built 1982 Non-contributing

R-87 is a small brick guard station (security post), 6 feet 8 inches square in plan, with a gable roof trimmed in wood. It is located southwest of the Chapel along the entrance road. The door is on the west-facing elevation, with a pair of double-hung, 2/2, wood-sash windows (with horizontal panes) in each of the other three elevations. The wood door leaf has three horizontal lights in the upper half and a plywood panel in the bottom half. The windows have rowlock brick sills.

RT-02 Emergency Generator 029-947-0088 Built circa 1995 Non-contributing

The Emergency Generator is a cluster of large pieces of interconnected electrical equipment within a fenced-in area. The largest piece of equipment is in a metal housing that is about 30 feet long and about 24 feet wide, with a low-pitched (nearly flat) gable roof. The housing is composed of sections of metal fastened together, the long side elevations being almost completely made of doors. Where the door-width sections meet, there are standing seams in the metal roof surface. The gabled form rests above a concrete slab, with an air-space of

about 8 inches in which one can see metal legs or spacers supporting each door-width section. Behind this structure are several smaller pieces of transformer equipment, about 4 to 5 feet tall, and each about 8 feet by 8 feet in plan, mounted in concrete pads.

RT-03 Grandstand 029-947-0082 Built circa 1940 Contributing

The Reformatory Ballfield Grandstand is a three-sided section of brick bleachers with a wood frame roof over about 60% of the associated bleacher area. The grandstand bleachers are arranged as three segments, connected at 45 degree angles, wrapping around the northwest corner of the ballfield, behind home plate. The bleachers are arranged as a set of brick steps, about 5 courses high, with a rowlock bond brick top edge, and about 24 inches deep. The bleachers are arranged in about 5 steps, with a concrete-capped brick wall at the top and a 4-foot-wide bottom step, with a low brick wall along the edge of the field. At the end of each segment of bleachers, the bricks form a stairway with two risers for each riser of bleachers. The stairways have welded steel pipe railings. Wood 4 x 4 posts rise from the bottom and top edges of the bleacher area to support a roof with an asymmetrical gable form on a wood framework. The brick wall sections that support the posts step out as buttresses or piers centered on the posts. There are braces forming a "Y" shape at the top of each post. The roof completely covers the center section of the grandstand, and about half of the contiguous bleacher areas that extend to the east and south. The roof has a standing seam metal surface, with a shorter slope on the side that slopes toward the field, and the asymmetrical gable ends are finished with vertical wood boards. At the 45 degree angled corners beneath the grand stand roof are two dugout areas. Each has brick side walls supporting a concrete slab roof, with a single, steel-pipe support post on the open side facing into the field. Built-in benches mounted on steel brackets are still in place within the dugouts. The inside surfaces of the dugouts are painted pale blue.

RT-04 Old Entry Gate 029-947-0124 Built circa 1930 Contributing

The Old Entry Gate, located about a quarter mile south of the Reformatory, consists of a small brick guard house alongside a gate which has two tall brick gate posts. The guard house is approximately 5 feet by 7 feet in plan, with a wood-trimmed gable roof, a narrow man door on the gable end facing toward the gate, and a gently shouldered chimney in the opposite gable end. The roof has very little overhang, and the wood trim is narrow. The bottom edge of the roof is approximately 6 feet above grade. Each side elevation has a fixed single-pane, wood-sash window in a wooden jamb. The gateposts are stepped in three stages, with the dimensions of the bottom stage at approximately 32 inches by 32 inches and those of the top stage being about 20 inches by 20 inches. The bottom two stages are capped with rowlock bond brickwork (the top stage of each gatepost appears to be missing one or two courses, apparently from moisture damage). At the center of each face of the top two stages is a projecting line of brick headers, stopping just short of the top of the stage. It creates a slender vertical emphasis line that gives the gateposts a distinctive Art Deco style motif. The gate itself is a recently-installed factory-made lightweight welded pipe as commonly found on farms.

RT-05 Security Post SP 1 029-947-0085 Built circa 1980 Non-contributing

Security Post SP 1 (RT-05) is a small, square, one-story, brick guard station building with a hipped roof, about 6 foot square in plan, on a banked site south of the Chapel, with a reinforced concrete observation deck around the perimeter. The observation deck has a welded pipe railing. The south elevation has a door and the other three sides have window openings with pairs of double-hung, 1/1, wood sash units with rowlock sills, although at least one opening is currently boarded-up.

RT-07 Security Post SP 5 029-947-0083 Built circa 1980 Non-contributing

Security Post SP 5 is a small brick guard station (security post), about 6 feet, 4 inches square in plan, with a hipped roof. The only wood trim at the roof is a tilted wood fascia board, mitred to the tilted angle on all four corners. It is located at the eastern edge of the Reformatory ball field. It has an east-facing doorway, with a flush steel door with no vision panel, in a steel jamb. The other three sides have windows which are boarded-up. The brick has a variegated texture and color, which became common in factory-made brick after the 1960s.

RT-09 Steam Tunnels Built circa 1920 Contributing

The Reformatory Steam Tunnel system consists of a series of tunnels connecting the individual buildings to the heating plant. The tunnels have brick walls and brick floors, with cast concrete ceilings, and are about 5 feet wide and about 5 feet high. The tunnels contain large welded pipes, wrapped in insulation, running just under the tunnel ceiling, which delivered steam to the building in question. There

is often a cluster of additional pipes in a basement room of a given building adjoining the tunnels where control valves, manifolds, and similar devices were used to control the flow of steam. The tunnels are accessed through steel plate doors approximately 4 to 5 feet square, with hasps for padlocks. As they are below-ground features and their extent and alignment is not currently known, the steam tunnels do not appear on the maps accompanying this document.

RT-10 Tower 9A 029-947-0125 Built circa 1980 Non-contributing

Tower 9A is a steel-frame observation tower, about 40 to 50 feet in height, and about 12 foot square in plan. It is located southwest of the center of the Reformatory ball field, near the southeast corner of the Reformatory campus. The bottom 30 feet, approximately, of the steel framework is built of steel angles, with steel angle corner posts connected by diagonal braces that are arranged to create three "X" shapes, one above the other, on each of the tower's four sides. The members are bolted together at each corner by way of a square piece of steel plate that acts as a connector. At the outer edge of this open framework, a steel stairway with open treads rises to the deck in two long stages (the bottom tread is about 20 feet above grade, apparently accessed by a ladder when the tower was in use). At the top of the stairs is an observation deck consisting of an open steel grate floor on a framework of bolted steel I-beams with a welded steel railing system. At the edges of the deck are search lights and similar accoutrements. The envelope of the observation room consists mainly of windows, with lightweight metal panels below the sills. The top of the tower is a flat roof of corrugated steel decking with a finished white metal edge.

RT-12 Dugouts Built circa 1955 Contributing

The Dugout buildings are shelters for ball players located on a banked site along the northern and western edges of the Reformatory Ballfield. They consist of brick retaining walls which are between 5 and 7 feet high, and step down with the grade in 3 stages. A welded pipe railing is mounted to the top of each wall. Hovering over the interior spaces are shed roofs of corrugated metal decking supported by pipe railing and wood posts. The floors of the dugouts are concrete.

RT-13 Frame Pavilion Built circa 1962 Non-contributing

The Frame Pavilion at the Reformatory is located south of Dormitory 22 (R-21). This small wooden, open-sided shelter has four posts holding up a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. A single rail runs around three sides of the pavilion about 4 feet above ground level, with the west side left open. It is approximately 12 feet square and painted light green, with what appear to be blue-painted concrete footings or edging around the bottom of the posts.

RT-14 Gate 4 Gatehouse Built circa 1955 Contributing

The Gate 4 Gatehouse is a small, one-story, gable-roofed brick building, about 6 feet by 11 feet in plan, attached to the southeast corner of R-70 (Dorm 15). It served as a gatehouse along the north-south road that connected the northeast corner of the Reformatory Campus to the Commissary area. It has two flush steel doors in its south elevation (the door to the left led to a small compartment where an ice machine was kept), and a window in its east elevation (boarded up). The entire upper half of the east elevation and one adjoining bay of the north and south elevations are glazed. The glazing in the south elevation is a double-hung, 1/1, wood-sash window, while the east and north elevation glazing consists of panels of glass and plywood from several different remodeling projects. Stenciled into a piece of plywood in the east gable end is the name "Gate 4."

RT-15 Security Post SP 8 Built circa 1980 Non-contributing

Security Post SP 8 is a small brick guard station, about 7 foot square in plan, with a hipped roof. It has the tilted wood fascia board, mitred to the tilted angle on all four corners, as found at R-SP5 and R-SP7, but beneath it is a ten-inch tall wood frieze beneath the top of the brick wall, which ends in line with the top edge of the door jamb, and the bottom of the roof framing. It is located at the southern edge of the Reformatory Ballfield. It has a south-facing doorway, with a flush steel door with no vision panel, in a steel jamb. The other three sides have windows which are boarded-up with the exception of one-half of a paired-sash window opening. The uncovered window is double-hung, 1/1, wood-sash window, as presumably found in pairs throughout three sides of the building. The brick has a variegated texture and color, as became common in factory-made brick after the 1960s.

RT-17 Brick Bleachers Built circa 1955 Contributing

The brick bleachers are a separate section of bleachers that match the brick bleachers within the grandstand, as described under RT-03, Grandstand, above. They are located south of the Grandstand.

RT-19 Entrance Road to Ref. and Pen. Built circa 1955 Contributing

The current Entrance Road to the Reformatory and Penitentiary, edged by an allée of shade trees, is a gently curving, two-lane drive surfaced in asphalt with a light-colored aggregate. Originating at Lorton Road, the approximately 1,900-foot-long drive merges into the Reformatory Perimeter Road east of the main gate at the southwestern corner of the fenced complex.

RT-20 Reformatory Perimeter Road Built circa 1952 Contributing

Formerly an internal road for the prison complex, this narrow, unstriped asphalt patrol road remains around the outside of the Reformatory perimeter fence. The road was likely configured as a patrol track outside the perimeter fence when the fence was added in 1951-1952. Part of this road—once a complete loop—has been removed due to construction activity northwest of the Reformatory. The remaining segment of this road within the historic district is approximately 4,700 linear feet. It runs from the edge of the historic district at its northernmost point near Silverbrook Road in a clockwise direction around the complex to an intersection with the Entrance Road; it is contiguous with the Entrance Road as far as the main gate, and then continues west and turns north to end at the district boundary just north of the intersection with a former farm road from the west.

RT-21 Brick Roads Built before 1961 Contributing

Sections of brick-paved road remain within the Reformatory from the period of significance. These roads were constructed using prison labor; the materials were made at the Brickyard on the Occoquan River. An intact section of brick pavement approximately 200 feet long is located on an east-west segment of road south of Dormitory #17 (R-70) and north of the Laundry (R-28) in the Reformatory. Other large areas of brick paving are located surrounding the east side of the Dining and Kitchen building (R-27); and in the vicinity of the Programs-OFACM building (R-19). In other places, the brick paving is still visible at the edges of asphalt roads, and may remain relatively intact beneath the later covering of asphalt.

RT-22 Rail Line Trace (Lorton & Occoquan RR) Built 1914-1925 Contributing

This section of a trace alignment of the former railway line, a closed loop industrial railroad with an escape prevention derailer, met the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad line near Lorton. It provided rail service to the Reformatory, Workhouse, and the Brickyard on the Occoquan River. A small section of tracks remains visible on a north-south alignment just west of the Penitentiary main gate, but is in poor condition.

Penitentiary Area

P-08 Tower 5 029-947-0041 383 Built 1935-1940 Contributing

Tower 5 is the northeast tower in the wall that surrounds the Penitentiary. It is an octagonal brick tower, rising about 55 feet from grade to the peak of the roof. Each facet of the octagon is about 10 feet wide. The main part of the tower's octagonal shaft, up to about 25 feet above grade, has no fenestration. This section is the same height as the original height of the adjoining Penitentiary wall, which meets the west and south facets of the octagon (most areas of the wall have been shortened by 10 feet). A beveled stone or concrete belt course caps this portion of the tower, as a continuation of the coping that forms the top surface of the remaining original-height sections of the wall. The next stage of the tower above the belt course is about 10 more feet of brick, stepped in about eight inches on each facet, with a narrow six-light, steel-sash window centered in each facet; the belt course serves as the window sill at each opening. Above this is the observation room, glazed on each of the eight facets with three sets of double sash windows. Mounted to the exterior at various locations next to the observation room windows are search lights and similar accoutrements. The top of the tower is an octagonal hipped roof with a concave surface (curved rafters) on each facet. The roof has only a couple of inches of overhang, consisting mainly of a crown molding

profile. The doorway leading into the tower is in one of the facets on the exterior side of the wall.

P-09 Tower 6 029-947-0040 384 Built 1935-1940 Contributing

Tower 6 is the southeast tower in the wall that surrounds the Penitentiary. It is an octagonal brick tower, rising about 55 feet from grade to the peak of the roof. Each facet of the octagon is about 10 feet wide. The main part of the tower's octagonal shaft, up to about 25 feet above grade, has no fenestration. This section is the same height as the original height of the adjoining Penitentiary wall, which meets the north and west facets of the octagon (most areas of the wall have been shortened by 10 feet). A beveled stone or concrete belt course caps this portion of the tower, as a continuation of the coping that forms the top surface of the remaining original-height sections of the wall. The next stage of the tower above the belt course is about 10 more feet of brick, stepped in about eight inches on each facet, with a narrow six-light, steel-sash window centered in each facet; the belt course serves as the window sill at each opening. Above this is the observation room, glazed on each of the eight facets with three sets of double-sash windows. Mounted to the exterior at various locations next to the observation room windows are search lights and similar accoutrements. The top of the tower is an octagonal hipped roof with a concave surface (curved rafters) on each facet. The roof has only a couple of inches of overhang, consisting mainly of a crown molding profile. The doorway leading into the tower is in the northeast facet on the exterior side of the wall.

P-10 Tower 7 029-947-0039 385 Built 1935-1940 Contributing

Tower 7 is the southwest tower in the wall that surrounds the Penitentiary, the tower that hovers close to the main gate leading into the Penitentiary. It is an octagonal brick tower, rising about 55 feet from grade to the peak of the roof. Each facet of the octagon is about 10 feet wide. The main part of the tower's octagonal shaft, up to about 25 feet above grade, has no fenestration. This section is the same height as the adjoining sections of the Penitentiary wall, which meets the north and east facets of the octagon (most areas of the wall have been shortened by 10 feet, but the original height remains in place surrounding Tower 7 because it is integral to the construction of the gate). A beveled stone or concrete belt course caps this portion of the tower, as a continuation of the coping that forms the top surface of the remaining original-height sections of the wall. The next stage of the tower above the belt course is about 10 more feet of brick, stepped in about eight inches on each facet, with a narrow six-light, steel-sash window centered in each facet; the belt course serves as the window sill at each opening. Above this is the observation room, glazed on each of the eight facets with three sets of double-sash windows. Mounted to the exterior at various locations next to the observation room windows are search lights and similar accoutrements. The top of the tower is an octagonal hipped roof with a concave surface (curved rafters) on each facet. The roof has only a couple of inches of overhang, consisting mainly of a crown molding profile. The doorway leading into the tower is in the southeast facet on the exterior side of the wall. (See Photo 15.)

P-21 Check Point Entrance 029-947-0152 388 Built 1979 Non-contributing

The Penitentiary Check Point Entrance is a small flat-roofed, concrete block building attached to the east exterior side of the Penitentiary Wall, providing a secondary entry into the Penitentiary area. Rectangular and approximately 10 feet by 60 feet in plan, it has a low-pitched shed roof and only a few doors and windows. A door on the south-facing elevation leads into an enclosure of chain link fencing. There are two windows in the east elevation.

PT-01 Penitentiary Wall Built circa 1936-1937 Contributing

The Penitentiary wall surrounds the Penitentiary on all four sides, forming a rectangle, the long axis of which is nearly on a direct north-south line. It has octagonal towers at all four corners (see R-57, P-08, P09, and P-10, above), and a large gate in the south wall at the southwest corner of the enclosure. The wall is common brick with a stone or cast concrete cap. It originally rose to a height of 25 feet, but was shortened in most areas to 15 feet due to structural problems that developed as it settled. Thin remnants of the higher wall are found abutting three of the four towers, while a large section is intact at the southwest tower (P-10) because it is structurally integral to the southwest gateway. The wall has evenly-spaced buttresses with sloped stone or concrete caps along the exterior. The wall also has a control center with an observation area attached at the center of the south segment (see P-16, above) and several smaller buildings or structures that either abut or attach to it on the southern and eastern sides (see R-Boxing Area and P-21). Along the bottom interior side of the wall, an area about 6 feet high has been painted white, while the upper areas have been painted brown and the exterior side remains unpainted. The Penitentiary's main gate, at the southwest corner of the enclosure near Tower 7 (P-10), consists of an opening in the wall

that is about 10 or 11 feet tall and 10 or 12 feet wide, with a sliding chain gate of chain-link fencing on the exterior side and a roll down metal door on the interior side. This gate leads to a courtyard, about 30 feet by 30 feet, surrounded by a framework of thick steel members closely spaced and expanded metal filling the spaces between the steel members, with another 10 foot by 10 foot sliding gate of chain link fencing on the north side of the space. On the east side of the courtyard, a door leads into the connector that connects the Penitentiary Control Cells Building (P-07) to the space.

PT-02 Brick Roads Built circa 1955 Contributing

Brick-paved roads remain within the Penitentiary from the period of significance. These roads were constructed using prison labor; the materials were made at the Brickyard on the Occoquan River. In places, the brick paving is still visible at the edges of asphalt roads, and may remain relatively intact beneath the later covering of asphalt. One example of this is the edge of the circular drive within the Penitentiary, where an edging of brick laid in a curved form demarcates the edge of the road, visible beneath the surfacing of worn asphalt paving.

Workhouse Area

W-26 Tower 1 029-947-0190 405 Built 1981 Non-contributing

Tower 1 is a square steel tower sheathed in 7-foot tall vertically-oriented corrugated steel. The shaft of the tower is about 10 feet by 10 feet in plan, and rises to a total height of about 40 feet. The metal sheathing of the bottom 30 feet of the tower is arranged in 5 stages, with a door at grade leading into the sheathed shaft from the east side at the southeast corner. At 30 feet above grade, there is an observation deck, approximately 15 feet by 15 feet, extending equally around the shaft on each side, with an open-grate, steel floor and a welded pipe railing, and search lights mounted to the deck at floor level. Within the observation deck area, above the deck floor, the shaft becomes a room with glazing on all four sides and a flat overhanging roof. Tower 1 is identical to several other towers at the Workhouse campus, with steel-sheathed shafts.

W-31 Tower 3 029-947-0189 408 Built 1981 Non-contributing

Tower 3 is a steel-frame observation tower, about 40 to 50 feet in height, and about 12 foot square in plan. It is located at the northwest corner of the center of the Workhouse dormitory buildings. The bottom 30 feet, approximately, of the steel framework is built of steel angles, with steel angle corner posts connected by diagonal braces that are arranged to create three “X” shapes, one above the other, on each of the tower’s four sides. The members are bolted together at each corner by way of a square piece of steel plate that acts as a connector. At the outer edge of this open framework, a steel stairway with open treads rises to the deck in 4 stages from grade to the deck. At the top of the stairs is an observation deck consisting of open steel grate floor on a framework of bolted steel I-beams with a welded steel railing system. At the edges of the deck are search lights and similar accoutrements. The envelope of the observation room consists mainly of windows, with lightweight metal panels below the sills. The top of the tower is a flat roof of corrugated steel decking with a finished white metal edge.

W-34 Tower 4 029-947-0190 410 Built 1981 Non-contributing

Tower 4 is a square steel tower sheathed in 7-foot tall vertically-oriented corrugated steel. The shaft of the tower is about 10 feet by 10 feet in plan, and rises to a total height of about 40 feet. The metal sheathing of the bottom 30 feet of the tower is arranged in 5 stages, with a door at grade leading into the sheathed shaft from the north side at the northwest corner. At 30 feet above grade, there is an observation deck, approximately 15 feet by 15 feet, extending equally around the shaft on each side, with an open grate steel floor and a welded pipe railing and with search lights mounted to the deck at floor level. Within the observation deck area, above the deck floor, the shaft becomes a room with glazing on all four sides and a flat overhanging roof. Tower 4 is identical to several other towers at the Workhouse campus, with steel-sheathed shafts.

W-44 Tower 6 029-947-0190 559 Built 1982 Non-contributing

Tower 6 is a square steel tower sheathed in 7-foot-tall, vertically-oriented corrugated steel. The shaft of the tower is about 10 feet by 10 feet in plan, and rises to a total height of about 40 feet. The metal sheathing of the bottom 30 feet of the tower is arranged in 5 stages,

with a door at grade leading into the sheathed shaft. At 30 feet above grade there is an observation deck, approximately 15 feet by 15 feet, extending equally around the shaft on each side, with an open-grate, steel floor and a welded pipe railing, and search lights mounted to the deck at floor level. Within the observation deck area, above the deck floor, the shaft becomes a room with glazing on all four sides and a flat overhanging roof. Tower 6 is identical to several other towers at the Workhouse campus, with steel-sheathed shafts.

W-45 Tower 7 029-947-0190 413 Built 1982 Non-contributing

Tower 7 is a square steel tower sheathed in 7-foot tall vertically-oriented corrugated steel. The shaft of the tower is about 10 feet by 10 feet in plan, and rises to a total height of about 40 feet. The metal sheathing of the bottom 30 feet of the tower is arranged in 5 stages, with a door at grade leading into the sheathed shaft. At 30 feet above grade there is an observation deck, approximately 15 feet by 15 feet, extending equally around the shaft on each side, with an open-grate, steel floor and a welded pipe railing, and search lights mounted to the deck at floor level. Within the observation deck area, above the deck floor, the shaft becomes a room with glazing on all four sides and a flat overhanging roof. Tower 7 is identical to several other towers at the Workhouse campus, with steel-sheathed shafts.

W-46 Tower 8 029-947-0190 560 Built 1982 Non-contributing

Tower 8 is a square steel tower sheathed in 7-foot tall vertically-oriented corrugated steel. The shaft of the tower is about 10 feet by 10 feet in plan, and rises to a total height of about 40 feet. The metal sheathing of the bottom 30 feet of the tower is arranged in 5 stages, with a door at grade leading into the sheathed shaft from the north side at the northwest corner. At 30 feet above grade there is an observation deck, approximately 15 feet by 15 feet, extending equally around the shaft on each side, with an open-grate, steel floor and a welded pipe railing, and search lights mounted to the deck at floor level. Within the observation deck area, above the deck floor, the shaft becomes a room with glazing on all four sides and a flat overhanging roof. Tower 8 is identical to several other towers at the Workhouse campus, with steel-sheathed shafts.

W-48 Tower 9 029-947-0190 415 Built 1982 Non-contributing

Tower 9 is a square steel tower sheathed in 7-foot tall vertically-oriented corrugated steel. The shaft of the tower is about 10 feet by 10 feet in plan, and rises to a total height of about 40 feet. The metal sheathing of the bottom 30 feet of the tower is arranged in 5 stages, with a door at grade leading into the sheathed shaft from the south side at the southwest corner. At 30 feet above grade there is an observation deck, approximately 15 feet by 15 feet, extending equally around the shaft on each side, with an open-grate, steel floor and a welded pipe railing, and search lights mounted to the deck at floor level. Within the observation deck area, above the deck floor, the shaft becomes a room with glazing on all four sides and a flat overhanging roof. Tower 9 is identical to several other towers at the Workhouse campus, with steel-sheathed shafts.

W-49 Tower 10 029-947-0190 565 Built 1982 Non-contributing

Tower 10 is a square steel tower sheathed in 7-foot tall vertically-oriented corrugated steel. The shaft of the tower is about 10 feet by 10 feet in plan, and rises to a total height of about 40 feet. The metal sheathing of the bottom 30 feet of the tower is arranged in 5 stages, with a door at grade leading into the sheathed shaft from the south side at the southwest corner. At 30 feet above grade there is an observation deck, approximately 15 feet by 15 feet, extending equally around the shaft on each side, with an open-grate, steel floor and a welded pipe railing, and search lights mounted to the deck at floor level. Within the observation deck area, above the deck floor, the shaft becomes a room with glazing on all four sides and a flat overhanging roof. Tower 10 is identical to several other towers at the Workhouse campus, with steel-sheathed shafts.

W-50 Tower 11 029-947-0190 416 Built 1982 Non-contributing

Tower 11 is a square steel tower sheathed in 7-foot tall vertically-oriented corrugated steel. The shaft of the tower is about 10 feet by 10 feet in plan, and rises to a total height of about 40 feet. The metal sheathing of the bottom 30 feet of the tower is arranged in 5 stages, with a door at grade leading into the sheathed shaft from the south side at the southwest corner. At 30 feet above grade there is an observation deck, approximately 15 feet by 15 feet, extending equally around the shaft on each side, with an open-grate, steel floor and a welded pipe railing, and search lights mounted to the deck at floor level. Within the observation deck area, above the deck floor, the shaft

becomes a room with glazing on all four sides and a flat overhanging roof. Tower 11 is identical to several other towers at the Workhouse campus, with steel-sheathed shafts.

W-57 Tower 2 029-947-0189 Built 1983 Non-contributing

Tower 2 is a steel-frame observation tower, about 40 to 50 feet in height, and about twelve feet by twelve feet in plan. It is located just north of W-21 and WB-02—the Workhouse Hospital Buildings. The bottom thirty feet, approximately, of the steel framework is built of steel angles, with steel angle corner posts connected by diagonal braces that are arranged to create three "X" shapes, one above the other, on each of the tower's four sides. The members are bolted together at each corner by way of a square piece of steel plate that acts as a connector. At the outer edge of this open framework, a steel stairway with open treads rises to the deck in 4 stages from grade to the deck. At the top of the stairs is an observation deck consisting of open steel grate floor on a framework of bolted steel I-beams with a welded steel railing system. At the edges of the deck are search lights and similar accoutrements. The envelope of the observation room consists mainly of windows, with lightweight metal panels below the sills. The top of the tower is a flat roof of corrugated steel decking with a finished white metal edge.

W-58 Tower 4A 029-947-0189 Built 1983 Non-contributing

Tower 4A is a steel-frame observation tower, about 40 to 50 feet in height, and about 12 foot square in plan. It is located at the northwest corner of the center of the Workhouse dormitory buildings. The bottom 30 feet, approximately, of the steel framework is built of steel angles, with steel angle corner posts connected by diagonal braces that are arranged to create three "X" shapes, one above the other, on each of the tower's four sides. The members are bolted together at each corner by way of a square piece of steel plate that acts as a connector. At the outer edge of this open framework, a steel stairway with open treads rises to the deck in 4 stages from grade to the deck. At the top of the stairs is an observation deck consisting of open steel grate floor on a framework of bolted steel I-beams with a welded steel railing system. At the edges of the deck are search lights and similar accoutrements. The envelope of the observation room consists mainly of windows, with lightweight metal panels below the sills. The top of the tower is a flat roof of corrugated steel decking with a finished white metal edge.

W-59 Tower 6A 029-947-0190 Built 1983 Non-contributing

Tower 6A is a square steel tower sheathed in 7-foot tall vertically-oriented corrugated steel. The shaft of the tower is about 10 feet by 10 feet in plan, and rises to a total height of about 40 feet. The metal sheathing of the bottom 30 feet of the tower is arranged in 5 stages, with a door at grade leading into the sheathed shaft from the north side at the northeast corner. At 30 feet above grade there is an observation deck, approximately 15 feet by 15 feet, extending equally around the shaft on each side, with an open-grate, steel floor and a welded pipe railing, and search lights mounted to the deck at floor level. Within the observation deck area, above the deck floor, the shaft becomes a room with glazing on all four sides and a flat overhanging roof. Tower 6A is identical to several other towers at the Workhouse campus with steel-sheathed shafts.

W-88 Gate House 1/Tower Sally Port 029-947-0187 430 Built 1982 Non-contributing

The Gatehouse 1/Tower Sally Port Building is a small rectangular one-story building, about 15 or 20 feet by 55 feet in plan, built of concrete block, with a low-pitched gable roof. It has a door in the northeast corner of its north-facing gable end, oriented toward the northeast Workhouse entrance, accessed by a set of concrete steps. There is also a door at the building's southeast corner, in the opposite gable end. The east side elevation has 5 or 6 tall window openings, while the west elevation only has 1 or 2 small square windows set high in the wall.

WT-01 Grandstand 029-947-0018401 1925 Contributing

The Workhouse Ballfield Grandstand is located at the northeast side of the Workhouse ballfield and consists of a brick base with an asymmetrical gabled wood roof framework supported on wood posts with diagonal braces. Although the base is brick, the benches are wood (unlike the brick steps that serve as benches at the Reformatory ballfield). The grandstand adjoins the backstop to the west and the dugout to the southeast.

WT-02 Conc. Pad Tank Cover 029-947-0027 Built circa 1930 Contributing

The Workhouse Concrete Pad Tank Cover is a large concrete surface located near the old and new boiler plants and immediately northeast of the Old Workhouse Water Tower. It is not known exactly what lies beneath the concrete pad.

WT-03 Corn Crib 029-947-0191 Built circa 1940 Contributing

The Workhouse Corn Crib is a wood structure consisting of a framework of heavy timber vertical elements and horizontal slats, designed to hold ears of Indian corn, allowing them to dry and allowing adequate air to protect against rotting.

WT-04 Guard Shack 1 029-947-0199 Built circa 1930 Contributing

Workhouse Guard Shack 1 is a small gable-roofed brick structure, approximately 10 feet by 9 feet in plan. It has a doorway centered in its south-facing gabled elevation, with a soldier-course lintel over the opening. The roof is heavily weathered slate (or possibly weathered imitation slate) with wood molding along the eaves.

WT-05 Guard Shack 2 029-947-0200 Built circa 1930 Contributing

Workhouse Guard Shack 2 is a small gable-roofed brick structure, approximately 9 or 10 feet by 9 or 10 feet in plan. The roof is heavily weathered slate (or possibly weathered imitation slate) with wood molding along the eaves.

WT-06 Guard Shack 3 029-947-0201 Built circa 1930 Contributing

The Workhouse Guard Shack 3 is a small gable-roofed brick structure, approximately 9 or 10 feet by 9 or 10 feet in plan. The roof is heavily weathered slate (or possibly weathered imitation slate) with wood molding along the eaves.

WT-07 Guard Shack 4 029-947-0202 Built circa 1930 Contributing

Workhouse Guard Shack 4 is a small gable-roofed brick structure, approximately 9 or 10 feet by 9 or 10 feet in plan. The roof is heavily weathered slate (or possibly weathered imitation slate) with wood molding along the eaves.

WT-08 Sewage Tank 1 029-947-0026 Built circa 1938 Contributing

The two Workhouse Sewage Tanks are welded steel structures, 30 to 50 feet in diameter, designed as a series of 3 stacked concentric circles, arranged as smaller cylindrical forms on top of larger cylindrical forms, with each cylinder being about 8 to 10 feet tall. The bottom two cylinders are solid steel while the top cylinder is a glazed cupola, about 10 feet in diameter, with an observation walkway, defined by a pipe railing, surrounding the glazed area. The cupola has a low conical roof with a mushroom-shaped finial at the top. The glazing consists of a pair of 8-pane wood casements. Near the narrowest section of the space between the two tanks, there are remnants of pipe railings and other indications of a bridge that once connected the two observation areas.

WT-09 Sewage Tank 2 029-947-0026 Built circa 1938 Contributing

The two Workhouse Sewage Tanks are welded steel structures, 30 to 50 feet in diameter, designed as a series of 3 stacked concentric circles, arranged as smaller cylindrical forms on top of larger cylindrical forms, with each cylinder being about 8 to 10 feet tall. The bottom two cylinders are solid steel while the top cylinder is a glazed cupola, about 10 feet in diameter, with an observation walkway, defined by a pipe railing, surrounding the glazed area. The cupola has a low conical roof with a mushroom-shaped finial at the top. The glazing consists of a pair of 8-pane wood casements. Near the narrowest section of the space between the two tanks, there are remnants of pipe railings and other indications of a bridge that once connected the two observation areas.

WT-10 Steam Tunnels Built 1930 Contributing

The Workhouse Steam Tunnel system consists of a series of tunnels connecting the individual buildings to the heating plant. The tunnels have brick walls and brick floors, with cast concrete ceilings, and are about 5 feet wide. The tunnels contain large welded pipes, wrapped

in insulation, running just under the tunnel ceiling, which delivered steam to the building in question. There is often a cluster of additional pipes in a basement room of a given building adjoining the tunnels where control valves, manifolds, and similar devices were used to control the flow of steam. The tunnels are accessed through steel plate doors approximately 4 to 5 feet square, with hasps for padlocks. One such tunnel is accessed from the southwest corner of W-21.

WT-11 Backstop Built circa 1980 Non-contributing

The backstop (WT-11) is a curved brick retaining wall connecting the ballfield bleachers to the grandstand, directly behind the ballfield's home base. The side of the wall facing toward the ballfield is painted green with large gold letters saying "OCCOQUAN."

WT-12 Bleachers Built circa 1955 Contributing

The Workhouse ballfield bleachers are a series of long brick steps with no cover, serving as a seating area on the northwest side of the ballfield, near the grandstand. The bleachers adjoin the backstop in a row of features that also serve as a retaining wall; these include the grandstand and the dugout.

WT-13 Dugout Built circa 1955 Contributing

The Workhouse Ballfield dugout is a brick three-sided enclosure with a shed roof. The wood framework of the roof is supported on the open (southwest) side by a single wood post. The dugout is in a banked site, so that its rear wall serves as a retaining wall at the edge of the ballfield. The dugout adjoins (and is southeast of) the grandstand.

WT-15 Old Water Tower Built circa 1955 Contributing

The Old Water Tower at the Workhouse consists of a steel tank with an elliptical round bottom and cylindrical mid-section, and an elliptical top crowned with a mushroom-shaped finial. It is supported on four round steel pipe columns. Unlike the newer water tower, the old water tower has no walkway. The cylindrical section is made of curved sheets of steel plate, welded together in a single band. The elliptical bottom consists of pie-slice-shaped steel plates welded together. The four columns are connected by a horizontal band of steel members halfway between the tank and grade. The columns and horizontal members form squares, with diagonal steel tension members crossing each square as an "X" pattern. A ladder is in place at the southwest corner of the tower from the top of the tank to about halfway down toward grade. A center pipe descends from the tank to grade.

WT-16 Silo 3 Built circa 1955 Contributing

The Workhouse Silo 3 is a tall, traditional tower silo, attached to the side of Feed Barn 2. It consists of a series of vertical elements (believed to be concrete; they resemble the wood staves of earlier wooden silos) arranged like barrel staves, and held in place by metal bands with turnbuckles. The circular form rests on a concrete pad base. The silo has a square gabled form as a roof, with wood trim, exposed rafter ends, and weatherboarded gable ends, with a door into the gable end that faces away from the barn. Above the door, the ridgepole of the gabled roof form extends outward to hold a pulley for hoisting materials into the silo's top.

WT-17 Workhouse Entrance Drive Built before 1948 Contributing

The Workhouse Entrance Drive is a two-lane, divided asphalt-paved drive without curbs that forks to the southeast from Ox Road and leads to the Workhouse campus, terminating at the internal patrol road that encircles the complex. It is comprised of a straight segment approximately 670 feet in length with grass and asphalt gutters, and a grass median strip. The entrance drive was in place by 1948.

WT-18 Patrol Road Built circa 1980 Non-contributing

The Patrol Road encircles the Workhouse complex. Beginning at Workhouse Tower 1 (W-26), this one-lane asphalt-paved road runs clockwise around the outside of the Workhouse Fence, providing access to guard towers and to buildings outside the perimeter fence such as the water towers and wastewater treatment facilities. The road circles around the east and south sides of the Workhouse complex

and then turns north along the west side, terminating just north of H-40 at an intersection of internal roads and parking. The sections of the Patrol Road identified here are approximately 3,000 linear feet. The Patrol Road was likely built at the time the perimeter fence was added to the Workhouse complex, circa 1980.

WT-19 Unnamed Road Built before 1948 Contributing

This road accesses the Workhouse complex, running east from Ox Road just north of H-40. It appears to have been in place by 1948 and may have been associated with H-40 as an access drive. The remaining narrow, unstriped, asphalt-paved road segment is 650 feet long.

WT-20 Water Tower 029-947-0181 Built 1980 Non-contributing

The (New) Workhouse Water Tower is typical of steel water tower construction from the 1920s to the 1980s. It consists of a steel tank with an elliptical round bottom and cylindrical mid-section, supported on a ring resting on six columns of rolled steel I-beams. The cylindrical section is made of curved sheets of steel plate, welded together in three bands horizontally, with overlapping joints, like running bond brick. The elliptical bottom consists of pie-slice-shaped steel plates welded together. The six columns are connected by horizontal steel members at the 1/3 points between the tank and grade. The columns and horizontal members form squares, with diagonal steel tension members crossing each square as an “X” pattern. The steel ring at the base of the cylindrical section contains a walkway with a pipe railing for worker safety. The pipe railing has vertical and horizontal members forming squares, with diagonal “X” patterns of steel struts at the center of each square. No ladder is in place from grade to the tank, although a ladder hangs down from the top edge of the tank to the outer edge of the pipe railing of the walkway. A center pipe descends from the tank to grade. The top of the tank is not visible from grade.

WT-21 Picnic Shelter Built circa 1980 Non-contributing

WT-21 shelter is an open-sided picnic shelter, about 25 feet by 40 feet in plan, with a gable roof supported on square wood posts that have diagonal braces near the top. The roof is asphalt shingle, and the gable ends are enclosed with vertical wood boards. The posts are spaced in five nearly equal bays on the long sides of the building. The floor of the shelter is a concrete slab at grade. At the eastern end of the shelter is a small extension consisting of a plywood-enclosed, flat-roofed, one-room space with a small window or two, apparently built to store equipment of concession materials related to the shelter’s use. The shelter is located near the grandstand of the Workhouse ballfield, and may have served as its concession area.

WT-22 Guard Tower 12 Built circa 1962 Non-contributing

Guard Tower 12 (WB-17) is a steel-frame observation tower, about 40 to 50 feet in height, and about 12 feet by 12 feet in plan. It is located near the northwest corner of the Workhouse Quadrangle, overlooking the fence between the Workhouse central yard and Ox Road. The bottom 30 feet of the steel framework is built of steel angles, with steel angle corner posts connected by diagonal braces that are arranged to create three “X” shapes, one above the other, on each of the tower’s four sides. The members are bolted together at each corner by way of a square piece of steel plate that acts as a connector. At the outer edge of this open framework, a steel stairway with open treads rises from grade to the deck in three long stages. At the top of the stairs is an observation deck consisting of a steel deck floor on a framework of bolted steel I-beams with a welded steel railing system. At the edges of the deck are brackets for search lights and similar accoutrements but the fixtures themselves are missing. The envelope of the observation room consists mainly of windows, with lightweight metal panels below the sills. The top of the tower is a flat roof of corrugated steel decking with a finished white metal edge.

Brickyard Area

LT-07 Beehive Kiln 029-947-0132 Built circa 1915 Contributing

The beehive kiln was constructed as part of the prison’s brick-making facility near the Occoquan River. The bricks produced were used for many of the prison’s buildings, as well as some of its roads. The beehive kiln has been restored by the Park Authority. The kiln is a large cylindrical form, about 40 feet in diameter, with a dome roof and a tall adjoining chimney. The kiln and chimney are built of brick

with steel reinforcing. The perimeter walls of the kiln stand about 10 feet high and the brickwork is laid in alternating courses of stretchers and headers. The steel reinforcing at the kiln consists of 8 steel straps, spaced irregularly. The straps are about 7 to 10 inches wide and are uniformly rusted. The brick walls of the kiln contain numerous small openings, plus two tall openings about 5 or six feet in height, one on the east side and one on the west side. The one on the east side has railroad tracks leading into it. The openings have segmentally arched tops. Many of the small openings appear in pairs, one above the other, within a taller brick arch, perhaps an indication that they have been reduced in size. Vertical iron bars have been welded to the steel straps to create grates that block the smaller openings. Each of the two large openings has a pair of steel plate doors. The chimney is about 7 feet by 7 feet in plan and about 50 feet tall. It has vertical steel angles reinforcing its four corners, held in place by steel reinforcing rods that wrap around the structure, with one for about every 3 or 4 feet in height. There are steel spacers at the corners of the angled piece designed to hold the rods in place and distribute the force that they create to the structure's corners. The chimney's brick walls are laid in common bond, and at the top of the chimney there is a modest amount of decorative corbelling. A brick landing surrounds the kiln. Rail tracks extend from the kiln's doors. This contributing resource has been identified as individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. (See Photo 25.)

LT-09 Rail Line Trace (Lorton & Occoquan RR) Built 1914-1921 Contributing

This section of a trace alignment of the former railway line, a closed loop industrial railroad with an escape prevention derailer, met the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad line near Lorton. It provided rail service to the Reformatory, Workhouse, and the Brickyard on the Occoquan River. This steepest segment of the railroad accessed the Brickyard from the Workhouse area. The physical remnants of the rail line include approximately 4,000 linear feet of steep, 7 percent grade between the Workhouse and the Brickyard over which the railroad descended or ascended more than 100 feet of elevation along a ravine. Associated features remaining include an extensive drainage system with headwalls, culverts, and a riser and overflow drain system, all constructed predominantly of brick. A road also ran parallel to the track on the same grade, separated by a drainage swale. The rail line was abandoned in 1960. The rail grade is now utilized as an entrance drive and a parallel separated bicycle path accessing Occoquan Regional Park. The tracks have been removed but the grade and various drainage structures associated with it remain.

Laurel Hill Area

HT-03 Laurel Hill Entrance Drive Built before 1919 Contributing

Formerly the entrance drive to the Laurel Hill House (H-41), this two-lane, unstriped asphalt road retains its historic alignment. It is approximately 1,875 feet in length. Originating at Lorton Road east of the current Entrance Drive, this road is flanked by brick gateposts and a gatehouse. Traveling northwest in a straight alignment, it passes the Laurel Hill House and intersects the Reformatory Perimeter Road (RT-20) at the Lindsay Cemetery (S-10). (See Photo 26.)

Dairy

DT-01 Silo 1 029-947-0031 Built circa 1962 Non-contributing

DT-01, the Dairy Complex Silo, is a tall cylindrical silo, typical of examples of this building form from the third quarter of the twentieth century when silos (for fermenting and storing corn with other materials to be fed to animals) were a common feature of dairy barn complexes. The cylindrical form is about 30 to 35 feet in diameter and is built of a masonry type material (probably either concrete masonry units or ceramic tile) with a gray-white cast. It has exterior steel reinforcing rings, at approximately three foot intervals. There is a small protrusion extending along the height of the eastern side; a "bump-out" of the cylindrical form, the protrusion is approximately half-circular in form and is made of the same materials as the rest of the silo. The silo has a semi-spherical that appears to be clad in a layer of mill-finished aluminum, with seams that radiate down from the peak of the roof.

DT-02 Dairy Road Built circa 1948-1960s Contributing

This asphalt-paved road leads southwest from Furnace Road, accessing the Dairy complex and then curving to the west and terminating at the Workhouse complex. The road is approximately 3,300 feet in length. It is located entirely within the historic district, and its narrow, winding, rural character contributes to the historic setting. At least one segment of the road, the northernmost 800 feet, was in place by 1948.

Other (Features within Larger Landscape)

LT-01 Brick Arch Bridge 029-947-0055 Built 1946 Contributing

This bridge is located along Furnace Road (also known as SR 611) where it crosses over the former spur line of the Lorton & Occoquan Railroad. The bridge was constructed out of prison-made bricks by prison labor. The brickwork on the 23-foot-wide barrel arch structure is laid in a five-course common bond pattern. The bridge appears to be the only masonry, brick-arch bridge in Virginia, according to the Department of Historic Resources.[2]

LT-06 Railroad Bridge 029-947-0035 Built circa 1962 Non-contributing

This former railroad bridge crossing Lorton Road near its intersection with Furnace Road is in very poor condition. Only concrete abutments remain.

LT-08 Fairfax County Pumping Sta. Built circa 2000 Non-contributing

The pumping station includes a flat-roofed structure that is about 11 feet by 11 feet. It has a framework of metal and/or concrete, with large areas of exposed "river pebble" aggregate, leaving only narrow strips of smooth-finished concrete visible at the corners. The flat roof, which consists of a 4-inch concrete slab with an overhang of about 4 inches on all sides, has a formed edge that resembles corrugated metal. The front of the structure has a pair of 3-foot-wide steel doors as the only point of access. Next to and behind the structure are some metal cabinets with electrical equipment. The structure is surrounded by a chain-link fence. A sign on the fence reads: "COUNTY OF FAIRFAX / PUMPING STATION / IN CASE OF EMERGENCY / CALL 323-1211."

LT-09 Rail Line Trace (Lorton & Occoquan RR) Built 1914-1925 Contributing

This section of a trace alignment of the former railway line, a closed loop industrial railroad with an escape prevention derailer, met the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad line near Lorton. It provided rail service to the Reformatory, Workhouse, and the Brickyard on the Occoquan River. The segment of the rail grade remaining in this area ran between the Reformatory and the Workhouse; it roughly parallels the Farm Road (LT-07) and Ox Road (LT-10) to the east, passing under the Brick Arch Bridge (LT-01).

LT-10 Ox Road Built by the 1700s Contributing

Ox Road, also known as Route 123 and Fairfax Courthouse Road, existed prior to the construction of the D.C. Reformatory and Workhouse and remains a major area road today. In use in the 18th century, Ox Road was originally an Indian trail. Over time, Ox Road was improved; today, it is two lanes (widening in places for turn lanes and lane separation), striped, and asphalt-paved. A segment of this road comprises the historic district boundary and appears to follow the same general alignment it did in the 1940s.

LT-11 Furnace Road Built before 1943 Contributing

Furnace Road (SR 611) existed prior to the construction of the D.C. Reformatory and Workhouse. A 4,200-linear-foot segment of this two-lane, partially striped, asphalt-paved road lies within the historic district. Entering the district just west of H-53, Furnace Road appears to run on its historic alignment from this point across the Brick Arch Bridge over the former rail grade, and extending southeast,

[2] Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Reconnaissance Level Survey of Railroad Bridge #6008. VDHR ID# 029-0055. Survey conducted 1995.

merging with Lorton Road briefly and then forking to the southeast, intersecting with the northern terminus of Dairy Road. Furnace Road comprises the historic district boundary from this intersection to a point just south of H-53. The road also appears to follow its historic alignment in this segment. The rural character of the two-lane winding road through former prison land contributes to the historic setting. The eastern section of what is now Furnace Road appears on a 1943 map labeled as Colchester Road.

LT-12 Farm Road Built before 1957 Contributing

Formerly an internal road for the prison complex, this road connects Furnace Road and the Reformatory Perimeter Road. It is narrow and asphalt-paved. This road, approximately 3,700 feet in length, is contained entirely within the historic district, and its rural character contributes to the historic setting. For much of its length, this road follows the alignment it had during the period of significance, although its crossing of Giles Run appears to have changed since 1957.

LT-13 Lorton Road Built before 1943 Contributing

Lorton Road crosses the historic district from west to east, providing access to both the old and new entrance roads to the Reformatory and Penitentiary. Also known at one time as Telegraph Road, this two-lane, asphalt-paved, striped road is winding and rural in character, contributing to the historic setting. Lorton Road originates at Ox Road just north of the Workhouse and winds to the northeast, merging with Furnace Road for a short segment after which it splits off; the road then turns east and runs straight along the district boundary and out of the district to the east. Most of this alignment is the same as it was by 1943, except for a short section east of Furnace Road that appears to have been slightly re-aligned since that time.

OBJECTS

Reformatory Area

RO-01 Brick Sign Support Built circa 1955 Contributing

This brick sign support at the main entrance road to the Reformatory is associated with the entrance road, and likely dates to the construction of this entrance or later. It is composed of a low, two-foot-high common bond brick wall with a single cap soldier course and two brick piers topped with concrete caps. The sign is now missing. (See Photo27.)

RO-02 Brick Edging Built circa 1955 Contributing

Brick edging is found along roads and walks in the Reformatory. Sometimes the edging is flush with the paving, such as along the paved areas to the west of R-67; in other places it is a few bricks high, such as along the edge of the beginning of the entrance drive. Different sections of edging may have originated at different times.

RO-03 Brick Planting Beds Built circa 1955 Contributing

Brick planting beds are found in many locations within the Reformatory. A number of these planting beds are located west of R-67, arranged symmetrically along the edges of the road and on either side of a flagpole. A two-tiered concentric circular brick-edged bed surrounds another flagpole in the center of the Reformatory Central Yard.

RO-04 Brick Headwalls and Culverts Built circa 1955 Contributing

Throughout the Reformatory, drainage systems are associated with roads and graded areas. Grass swales and ditches channel stormwater runoff to culverts with brick headwalls that often project above ground level a foot or more. In some cases, the culverts themselves are constructed of barrel-arched mortared brick, such as those adjacent to the rose garden site. In this location, the brick features were later capped with concrete but are still visibly intact beneath. (See Photos 28 and 29.)

RO-05 Low Brick Walls Built circa 1955 Contributing

At numerous locations in the Reformatory landscape are small brick walls that define or edge areas; some function as retaining walls. Most are less than two feet tall and a foot wide. These include a low brick wall at the southeast corner of the OFACM Paint Shop (R-85) near the OFACM Steam Heat Plant (R-30); and a retaining wall edging the perimeter road just east of building R-86.

RO-06 Brick Dam Built circa 1928 Contributing

This brick dam is located in a filled tributary to Giles Run at the southeastern corner of the Reformatory complex along the perimeter fenceline. It has been altered since its construction, with mortar patching evident and the outfall channeled through a pair of white concrete pipes set on top of the dam. It is visible from the Reformatory Perimeter Road, east of Tower 9A (RT-10) and west of the Lindsay Cemetery.

RO-07 Reformatory Perimeter Fence and Gates Built 1951-1952 Contributing

The approximately 15-foot-tall chain-link fence surrounding the Reformatory complex was built in 1951-1952 in this location, although some of the materials may have been replaced in later years as part of maintenance or security improvements. The entry gates to the complex are of chain link on large steel frames. The main gates that remain today are located on the southwestern corner and on the south side where the Laurel Hill Entrance Drive intersects the perimeter road. Gates that once stood to the north, east, and west of the complex no longer exist due to new construction in those areas edging the historic district boundary.

RO-08 Lenticular Brick Planting Bed Built circa 1955 Contributing

A large lenticular-shaped planting bed constructed of brick divides the brick-paved roadway segment between R-71 and R-28. This planter is approximately 100 feet in length, and seven feet wide across its center, tapering in a symmetrical, elongated convex curve to a point at each end. It stands less than a foot tall (three courses of brick), with the top course painted yellow. It is unusual as the only surviving planting bed of this form in the complex. (See Photo 31.)

RO-09 Brick Pedestal Planter Built circa 1955 Contributing

This three-foot-tall circular ornamental planter in the form of a pedestal is constructed entirely of brick and painted gray. Its open top is filled with soil. It is set on a small rise in the center of the remnant Rose Garden (S-03). (See Photo 32.)

RO-10 Brick Ventilation/Air Shafts Built circa 1955 Contributing

Low brick walls with open lattice brickwork on the sides, apparently related to underground ventilation or utility systems, are found around the Reformatory campus. One such structure, encased in a white-painted metal mesh, is located in the exercise yard south of R-72. This ventilation/air shaft structure is approximately two feet tall, two feet deep, and five feet long. Another located south of R-19 is smaller but of similar construction, and without the mesh covering. (See Photo 30.)

RO-11 Chain Link Fencing Built circa 1962 Non-contributing

Chain-link fencing remnants are found throughout the Reformatory campus. In addition to the perimeter fence, other fences include two walkways fully enclosed in chain link spanning the west side of R-71 and R-73; and along the east side of R-72 and R-70. The chain link has typical 3 inch square openings, and is supported by metal pipe posts and frames. These segments of chain link appear to have been added or replaced after the period of significance. (See Photo 33.)

RO-12 Brick and Concrete Benches Built circa 1955 Contributing

Brick and concrete benches are located within the exercise yards between the Reformatory dormitories. Each bench is constructed of a pair of mortared brick piers supporting a concrete slab seat. An example is found in the exercise yard between R-06 and R-07.

RO-14 Iron Fencing Built circa 1955 Contributing

Gray-painted iron fencing segments enclose the open ends of the exercise yards along the south side of the southern dormitory row, from R-15 to R-10. The fences are composed of iron posts reinforced in places with a buttress bar; four horizontal rows of bars, with the bottom and top rows comprised of double bars; and finished on the inside of the yards with vertical pikes approximately 10 feet tall topped with pointed tips and curved spike the inside. (See Photo 34.)

RO-15 Covered walk Built circa 1962 Non-contributing

This canopied walk is covered by a curved, corrugated metal roof supported by metal posts. Approximately 60 feet long and 10 feet wide, it stands along the north side of R-27.

RO-16 Electrical Equipment Built circa 1970 Non-contributing

RO-16 is 2 large pieces of electrical equipment located to the north of R-67 and west of R-02. The equipment is located in metal cabinets painted green with louvers on the sides. The smaller cabinet is about 6 feet by 8 feet in plan and about 5 feet tall. The larger cabinet is about 6 feet by 15 feet in plan and about 6 feet tall. Insulated pipes extend out of the sides of the pieces of equipment and continue into the ground. The pieces of equipment are believed to air conditioning cooling units, but have not been definitely identified. There was formerly an enclosure of chain-link fencing around the equipment, but only the fence posts remain in place.

Penitentiary Area

PO-01 Brick Ventilation/Air Shafts Built circa 1955 Contributing

Several low brick structures are found in the Penitentiary grounds. These appear to cover utility lines or provide ventilation. Some are similar in appearance to the ventilation/air shafts in the Reformatory campus, with open brick latticework on the sides, such as the one near the southeast corner of P-05. Others are closed brick masonry with small openings in the sides, filled with metal mesh, and a squared concrete cap, such as the one in the open southwest of P-02. The concrete cap is, in several cases, painted yellow. (See Photo 30.)

Workhouse Area

WO-01 Light Post System Built circa 1955 Non-contributing

A series of five light posts stand along the entrance drive to the Workhouse. These fluted cast-iron columns with flared bases are painted yellow. The luminaires have been removed and replaced with later metal arms and street lights. (See Photo 35.)

WO-02 Workhouse Perimeter Fence and Gates Built circa 1980 Non-contributing

A perimeter fence system encloses the Workhouse complex. It is comprised of two tall chain-link fences running parallel about 3 feet apart. The fence was constructed in the early 1980s at approximately the same time as the Workhouse guard towers, and post-dates the period of significance.

WO-03 Brick Barbecue Pits Built circa 1955 Contributing

Located at WB-03 and W-15, these outdoor grills or barbecue pits of mortared brick are typical of those associated with residences in the historic district. The one located west of W-15 along Ox Road is a small brick structure, about 20 inches high, and 5 feet by 5 feet in plan, with an open pit at the center covered by a removable cover of expanded steel in a steel frame with two handles. The one at WB-03

is a brick structure, about 5 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 8 inches in plan. The cooking surface of the barbecue pit is about 3 feet above grade, with three chambers separated by bricks walls beneath the grill surface. The chambers open toward the front, for loading fuel. The center chamber has a decorative segmental arch, while the other two have rectangular openings. From the rear of the pit, a chimney rises. It is about 2 feet, 4 inches wide and about 1 foot, 4 inches deep. It rises to a point about 3 feet, 6 inches above the cooking surface, and it contains decorative brick work including a modest amount of corbelling at the top. All the barbecue pits are similar in appearance and may have been built at the same time.

WO-04 Notice Board Built circa 1955 Contributing

The Workhouse Notice Board stands south of W-23 and west of W-22. The Workhouse Notice Board is a brick and wood structure that stands about 4 feet tall and is about 6 to 7 feet long. The ends of the structure consist of brick piers, each with a stepped outer edge, so that they are about 16 inches square at the base and about 8 by 16 inches at the top. Bridging the two piers is a wooden framework supporting two nearly square bulletin boards with side-hinged doors of glass in a wood framework (the glass and one entire door are currently missing). The top of the structure is a narrow gabled roof of corrugated galvanized steel.

WO-05 Brick Sign Support Built circa 1955 Contributing

A brick sign support stands at the edge of the Workhouse Central Yard along Ox Road, roughly on center between W-13 and W-15. The sign support is composed of a pair of brick piers atop a low brick base, two courses high with a curved brick cap. The piers, about six feet tall, appear to be constructed in a Flemish bond brick pattern, and have concrete caps. While metal hardware remains attached to the piers, there is no longer a sign. The sign support is flanked on either side by boxwood plantings.

Brickyard Area

LO-01 Quarry Drainage System Built circa 1955 Contributing

The ruins of a quarry drainage system include a large concrete-capped brick riser in the quarry beside the former rail grade, which forms a dam across the quarry cut. The riser is of mortared brick capped with a concrete pad, and is approximately 5 feet square. The hollow structure is set into the steep bank of the rail grade at the quarry pit. It covers a deep shaft into which stormwater runoff that collects in the quarry flows, emerging on the river side approximately 50 feet down the steep embankment from a brick outflow.

LO-02 Brick Culvert System Built circa 1955 Contributing

A highly visible brick culvert system is associated with the former rail grade/road grade segment north of the Brickyard. In this area, the road grade descends a steep ravine between the Workhouse area and the Brickyard, resulting in a highly constructed grade requiring a well-structured drainage system to prevent erosion and deal with stormwater runoff from adjacent slopes. The grade is divided between an alignment for a road and a parallel alignment which now carries a bike path. Between the two is a grassed swale with large, U-shaped headwalls standing well above grade. These headwalls gather runoff from the swale into the mouths of the culverts and channel the water beneath the eastern portion of the grade, emptying into a deep ditch/drainage bed that parallels the roadway. The culvert outfalls also have tall brick headwalls. (See Photo 22.)

Laurel Hill Area

HO-01 Wall along Laurel Hill Entrance Road Built circa 1955 Contributing

A brick wall edges the east side of the Laurel Hill Entrance Road (HT-03) near the Laurel Hill House (HT-41). The wall begins just southwest of the house on the south side of a small access road with a cattle gate. The wall is built in common bond masonry,

approximately four feet tall with a pointed triangular cap course. It runs for approximately 250 feet along the road edge, then ends with a tapered, flat-capped segment, jogging a foot to the east. A wall continues from this point along the road, but it is a low, brick retaining wall of a different character, not ornamental in appearance.

Dairy Area

DO-01 Pasture Fence and Gate System Built circa 1962 Non-contributing

Wood post and barbwire fencing encloses pastures and surrounds the dairy area. There are metal cattle gates where Dairy Road crosses the fenceline. (See Photo 37.)

Other (Features within Larger Landscape)

LO-03 Brick Wall Built circa 1955 Contributing

This low brick retaining wall is located along the west side of the road northeast of H-51 and south of Furnace Road. It may be associated with a former residence or other structure.

LO-04 Brick Culverts Built circa 1955 Contributing

Numerous culverts with mortared brick headwalls are located along road embankments throughout the former Workhouse-Reformatory property. One is located along the road northeast of H-51, where a small drainage is culverted beneath the roadway.

LO-05 Brick Outfalls Built circa 1955 Contributing

Large rectangular brick outfalls, visibly different from the smaller brick drainage culverts, are associated with tributaries of Giles Run where it crosses roads or has been dammed. The large rectangular openings are framed in brick and blocked with vertical metal bars. One such outfall can be seen along the Farm Road west of the Reformatory.

LO-06 Brick Barbecue Pits Built circa 1955 Contributing

Outdoor grills or barbecue pits of elaborately detailed mortared brickwork are associated with some residences in the historic district, including H-42, H-51, and H-53; for the two associated with Workhouse buildings WB-03 and W-15, see above. The barbecue pits are all similar in appearance and may have been built at the same time.

LO-07 Pasture Fence System Built circa 1962 Non-contributing

Wood post and barbwire fencing encloses pastures on the former agricultural land within the historic district. Fences are located along both sides of Lorton Road and along Furnace Road, among other locations.

SITES

Reformatory Area

S-01 Reformatory Central Yard Built 1920-1930 Contributing

The rectangular central yard at the Reformatory measures 165 feet wide and 520 feet long. It is bordered on the west by the Dining Hall (R-27) and on the north and south sides by covered arcades that connect the adjacent rows of dormitory buildings. It is enclosed on its west edge by the Administration Building (R-67). (See Photo 1.)

S-02 Exercise Yards Built 1920-1930 Contributing

There are twelve long, narrow courtyards that lie between the dormitory buildings lining the Reformatory Central Yard. These spaces were outfitted for use as exercise yards. Measuring 40 feet wide and from 130-175 feet in length, the character of the exercise yards as paved recreation areas continues to contribute to the character of the site. The exercise yards are paved in asphalt and furnished with basketball hoops and brick and concrete benches. Some feature prison graffiti on the walls, although this most likely dates from after 1961.

S-03 Rose Garden Built circa 1955 Contributing

Located south of R-70 is a rectangular grassy area measuring approximately 150 feet by 50 feet that is a remnant rose garden. Two mature ornamental rose shrubs, a hardy hibiscus (Rose of Sharon), and a forsythia shrub remain. Indentations in the ground surface and a low, circular rounded hillock with an ornamental brick pedestal planter set on top indicate that a system of paths and beds was likely present in this location historically.

S-04 Reformatory Ballfield Built circa 1940 Contributing

The ballfield at the Reformatory includes a large area to the east of the Reformatory building cluster and south of the Penitentiary. The Reformatory Ballfield site is roughly 450 feet square, and includes the level turf and earthen surfaced playing field and chain-link backstop, as well as a dugout, grandstand, storage sheds, and metal and brick bleachers described in the Buildings and Structures sections above.

S-05 Boxing Area 029-947-0087 Built circa 1940 Contributing

Located north of the Reformatory Ballfield, the Boxing Area stands adjacent to the Penitentiary Wall east of P-16. The area is fenced in chain link. Its components consist of a metal shed-roof covered brick structure 20 feet long and 5 feet wide along the Penitentiary Wall, resembling a dugout, with the long south side open. At the eastern end is a small enclosed section, 5 feet by 5 feet, brick-walled with a steel door on the south face. The interior brick walls of the open section are painted white with a single blue horizontal stripe. In front (south) of this structure is the boxing ring, a concrete slab approximately 14 feet by 21 feet, about 4 inches thick, on a base of about 9 courses of brick. At each corner is a metal post approximately 4 feet tall, also painted blue, intended to support the ropes. To the west of the shelter, next to P-16 is a set of movable metal bleachers and an asphalt surface area.

Penitentiary Area

S-06 Penitentiary Central Yard Built 1930-1943 Contributing

The rectangular central yard at the Penitentiary measures 165 feet wide and 200 feet long. It is bordered on the north by the Dining Hall (P-12) and on the east and west sides by covered arcades that connect the cell blocks together. At its south edge the yard is defined by a circular drive, originally brick, formerly enclosing a planting bed and flagpole. (See Photo 13.)

Workhouse Area

S-07 Workhouse Central Yard Built 1925-1932 Contributing

The rectangular central yard at the Workhouse is approximately 500 feet long and 165 feet wide, enclosed by the Dining Hall (W-01) at the eastern end and the parallel rows of dormitories on either side of the yard. Administrative buildings W-13 and W-15 flank the yard at its western edge, framing the open end of the yard to the west.

S-08 Workhouse Ballfield Built circa 1925 Contributing

The ballfield at the Workhouse includes a dugout, a grandstand, a backstop, bleachers, and storage sheds. It appears to have been set up for use for various outdoor sports.

Brickyard Area

S-09 Quarry Site Established circa 1910 Contributing

The former quarry is located along the rail line to the Brickyard, on the top of the steep bluffs above Bull Run. A stone quarry existed on District of Columbia property in this area by 1910, with early inmates living in tents nearby and quarrying the stone; a ferry or barge was used to haul the stone until the construction of the railroad a few years later. Today, a roughly curved, manmade cut into the hillside with a pool of water in the bottom can be seen as a quarry remnant along the road leading down to the brick kiln. The visible portion of the quarry remaining today appears to be about 150 by 250 feet in size; it appears that the grades were modified at one time when the rail grade was created on a fill section across the quarry site, and other quarried areas may have been demolished or filled as the adjacent landfill developed.

Laurel Hill Area

S-10 Lindsay Cemetery Built circa 1792 Contributing

The Lindsay gravesite near the Laurel Hill House (H-41) includes an iron fence and plaque. The gravestone read as follows:

William Lindsay tombstone (weathered white marble tablet, plain form with segmentally-arched top):
"William
Lindsay
VA Mil
Rev War
1792"

Ann Lindsay grave marker (shield-shaped metal)
"Wife of a
Revolutionary War
Soldier
Anne C. Lindsay
1776 (bas relief figure w/ flag) 1783
Placed By

Fairfax County
Chapter, D.A.R."

S-11 Terraced Garden Built circa 1955 Contributing

South and east of the Laurel Hill House (H-41) is a formal terraced garden, currently obscured by overgrown vegetation. Made almost entirely of brick, this series of steps, walls, shaped earthen terraces, and benches cascades down the hillside behind the house. A brick retaining wall curves along the hillside east of the house, stretching from the garage to the top of the first set of brick steps, which lead south. A brick retaining wall flanks the west side of the stairs, which are composed of two short flights with a landing in the middle. The landing at the bottom of the stairs has another retaining wall along the south side. This landing forms the west end of a brick walk, edged by brick walks on both sides. The brick wall on the north side of this central walk extends a short way and then ends; a large level area to the north of the walk contains an arrangement of brick-edged planting beds, and what were possibly once turf walks; it is currently overgrown. The brick wall on the south side has two breaks in it—the first with a single step down to a landing with a built-in brick bench; the second, to a flight of steps leading down to what was likely once a level lawn. The bench is built of solid brick, with brick arms and a concrete seat; its high back forms a retaining wall to the west. The bench is approximately eight feet long and eighteen inches wide. It looks out to the east down a flight of steps, onto what was likely once a lawn area. An additional brick stair runs from the east end of the brick walk down a steeply banked set of two terraces. Each flight of steps occurs along the steep bank edging the terrace, and the brick cheek walls along the stairs are flush with the ground surface on the slope. Some of the garden walls terminate in square pilasters with concrete caps.

Dairy Area

[none identified]

Other (Features within Larger Landscape)

S-12 Stoney Lonesome (Prison Graveyard) 029-947-0203 Built circa 1920 Contributing

Stoney Lonesome cemetery was used by the prison as a burial site for indigent prisoners whose families did not or could not claim their remains. Stoney Lonesome is located about 300 yards west of the original alignment of Ox Road, just north of the Workhouse campus. It is set within a large stand of trees along the south side of an access road to a fishing pond. Rows of grave depressions, each containing ten to fourteen burials, are visible within the copse of trees. The cemetery appears to include between 50 and 100 burials. Many of the graves are marked with simple concrete markers, less than one foot in height. There appear also to be many grave sites that are currently unmarked. (See Photo 36.)

S-13 Orchard Established before 1961 Contributing

The remnant orchard east of H-63 is all that exists today to represent the once extensive orchards that were an integral part of the Reformatory/Workhouse farm landscape. The orchard consists of a group of about twenty mature pear trees planted on a grid.

Archaeological Sites

Archaeological surveys conducted within and around the historic district have identified prehistoric sites characterized as short-term camps and lithic scatters determined not eligible for the National Register. Historic sites, characterized mostly as trash scatters, have similarly been determined not eligible because they either do not date to the district's identified period of significance or other recognized significant historic context.[3] The one known historic site with contributing archaeological resources dating to the period of significance is Site 44FX1669, located in the brickyard area along the Occoquan River. It includes a brickworks associated with the correctional complex dating to the early-mid 20th century.

[3] Jonathan T. Eddins and Eric F. Griffitts, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., *Cultural Resource Evaluation on the Grounds of the Former Medium Security Facility District of Columbia Detention Center, Lorton, Virginia* (Washington, DC: Fairfax County Water Authority, 1998), 33.

Table of recorded sites within district boundaries and description of Site 44FX1669

(see map of district sites)

Archeological Sites in Project Area

Site Number	Cultural Period	Site Type	Artifacts	Location*	Notes from DHR site form
44FX1046	Historic	Artifact scatter in agricultural field	Ceramics, glass, metal, coal	I	120 ft. X 120 ft.; possibly buried foundation or well features; Mike Johnson 4/1986
44FX1047	Late-19th & early-20th centuries	Artifact scatter in agricultural field	Amethyst glass, clear glass, milk-glass jar finish, ironstone	I	No direct association to site or features; Mike Johnson 4/1986
44FX1050	Prehistoric	Artifacts from test pits in plow zone	Quartz flake & debitage	I	Mike Johnson 4/1986
44FX1057	Prehistoric Historic, late-18th to 20th century	Artifact scatter in agricultural field	Quartz & quartzite debitage; pearlware, soft-paste porcelain, ironstone, cut nails	I	No direct association with site or features; Mike Johnson 4/1986
44FX1076	Historic	Scatter	Brick, wire fragments, nails	N	Mike Johnson 10/1986
44FX1094	Prehistoric Historic, ca. 1880-1950	Artifact scatter	Quartz & quartzite debitage; earthenware, porcelain, aqua & clear glass, cobalt glass	N	Mike Johnson 5/1986
44FX1099	20th century	Unknown	Iron fragments, wire nail, nut & bolt, hinge, door lock, hand-made brick	N	Mike Johnson 5/1986
44FX1242	Unknown	Cemetery	None	N	50 ft. X 100 ft.; Terry Middleton 8/1987
44FX1669	Prehistoric Historic, 1910-1966	Indian grave surrounded by stone wall;	None	I	750 ft. X 750 ft.; kilns associated with Lorton

Site Number	Cultural Period	Site Type	Artifacts	Location*	Notes from DHR site form
		brick kilns			Correctional Complex ca. 1910-1966; unknown portion destroyed; Susan L. Henry 8/1989
44FX2188	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Quartz debitage	I	Small lithic scatter located on low floodplain of Giles Run
44FX2189	Prehistoric Historic, early 20th century	Unknown; Domestic	1 quartz flake, 3 quartz debitage; porcelain, ironstone, whiteware, amber & clear bottle glass	N	Located at confluence of unnamed tributary and Giles Run
44FX2190	Late Archaic & early Woodland	Camp	Bare Islan/Holmes point, Piscataway point, Brewerton/Potts point, Accokeek pottery sherds	I	Multicomponent prehistoric site
44FX2224	Early-Middle Woodland	Camp	Piscataway point, quartz & quartzite debitage, fire-cracked rock	I	66 ft. X 66 ft.; Stuart J. Fiedel 7/1996; see Fiedel 1996.
44FX2512	Prehistoric	Camp	No assemblage description	A	Mike Johnson and C. Breckenridge 9/2000
44FX2513	Prehistoric	Camp	No assemblage description	A	Mike Johnson and C. Breckenridge 9/2000

44FX2595	19th century (2nd half) through early 20th century	Trash scatter associated with domestic, farming, and/or prison activities on the property; located in old agricultural fields that have been repeatedly plowed	Whiteware, yellowware, glass;	I	1,394 sq. m.; associated with Lorton Correctional Complex; a 1910 house is located south of the site; bordered by site 44FX2596 on the west; Greenhorne and O'Mara Inc. 7/2001
44FX2596	19th c. (2nd Half), 20th c.	Trash scatter; located in old agricultural fields that have been repeatedly plowed	1 flat glass sherd, 3 glass sherds, 1 refined earthenware sherd; historic artifact assemblage likely associated with domestic, farming, and/or prison activities	A	697 sq. m.; associated with Lorton Correctional Complex; bordered by site 44FX2595 on east; a 1910 house and a 1930 garage and storage building are located in vicinity of the site; Greenhorne and O'Mara Inc. 7/2001

*(inside [I], near [N], adjacent [A] to district boundary)

Archaeological Sensitivity and Site Potential

The following criteria were used to assess the potential for archaeological sites within the historic district: location of previously recorded archaeological sites; topography; distance to water; locations of historic structures; and degree of ground disturbance or development.[4]

[4] Greenhorne & O' Mara, Inc. and Heery International, *Final Environmental Assessment: Disposal of the Lorton Correctional Complex* (Lorton, VA: GSA, July 2001), 3-37.

Significance Summary

The D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District is significant at the state level under National Register Criteria A and C, within the areas of Politics/Government, Social History, Agriculture, and Architecture. The district derives its primary significance as an example of an early-twentieth-century progressive prison. The period of significance for the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District extends from 1910 to 1961, beginning with the initial purchase of property for use as the D.C. Workhouse and ending with the dedication of the Reformatory Chapel (R-44). Construction of this chapel was the last in a series of social reforms at the prison that attempted to provide for all of a prisoner's physical and mental needs, including work facilities such as the Reformatory workshops and Workhouse barns, R-23 and W-22, education facilities like the Reformatory school, R-03, hospital buildings, including R-21, and recreation areas, such as S-04 and S-08. Construction of the Reformatory Chapel, R-44, was the last in this line of buildings to provide a balanced life for the prisoners.

Under Criterion A, this historic district is significant within the areas of Social History, Politics/Government, and Agriculture. It is significant within the area of Social History for its embodiment of Progressive Penal Reform ideas during the early twentieth century. This movement sought to make adjusting the prisoner to society the main function of a prison, and thus help the prisoner reach his full potential. Some elements of this movement that were practiced at the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory, including the Penitentiary, include an individualized approach to the rehabilitation of each prisoner, rather than a prescribed punishment; use of solitary cell confinement only for serious offenders; abolition of lock-step, the rule of silence, and the chain gang; and increased educational opportunities. All of these elements were intended to create an idealized community within the prison that was like the normal society outside the prison. This community within the prison was to teach a prisoner how to function within the free community when released.

Within the area of Politics/Government, this historic district is significant as the District of Columbia's penal institution, serving the correctional needs of the District for most of the twentieth century. It is also significant for its role in the Women's Suffrage Movement. Although this property is significant for this association, all of the buildings associated with the suffragists have been demolished.

The agricultural significance of this historic district is its association with institutional agriculture on the industrial farm operated by the Workhouse and Reformatory. From its beginnings in 1910, the scale of agricultural operations here was much larger than the small farms that were typical of early-twentieth-century Fairfax County. The scale and products of this farm were typical of other penal farms from the period, with most of the produce being used by the prison itself. While this property was in agricultural use since at least the mid-eighteenth century, there are no pre-1910 agricultural resources that retain integrity. There are two buildings included within the district that appear to pre-date the founding of the Workhouse in 1910: H-41 (Laurel Hill), and H-53. These houses were once part of individual farms, with accompanying barns and outbuildings. During the period of significance, these houses were used as officers' quarters for prison employees, and the ancillary structures associated with their earlier use are now gone. These houses were also altered during their prison use, especially H-41, Laurel Hill, which has numerous post-1910 additions. The significance of these two dwellings is derived from their use as prison officers' housing rather than their earlier use as farmsteads.

Under Criterion C, the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District is significant within the area of architecture. This historic district is significant for its Colonial Revival architecture, which is the physical embodiment of the Progressive ideals implemented in the programs at these institutions. The buildings of the Workhouse, Reformatory, and Penitentiary reinforce the ideal of creating a community within the prison, modeled on the free community outside. The use of a conventional architectural style—the Colonial Revival—reflected the history of northern Virginia and the District of Columbia, and was another way that these prison facilities emulated the form of the larger community. The buildings within this historic district represent a variety of forms: eighteenth-century Laurel Hill, early-twentieth-century agricultural buildings, and Colonial Revival buildings designed by the Municipal Architects of the District of Columbia, Snowden Ashford and Albert L. Harris.

The D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District does not need to meet National Register Criteria

Consideration G, because it is "a historic district in which a few properties are newer than fifty years old, but the majority of properties and the most important Period of Significance are greater than fifty years old."[5] The vast majority of resources included within this district were built before 1955, and the few buildings included as contributing elements that are newer than fifty years old do not have any new areas of significance.

Site 44FX1669 is considered eligible as a contributing archaeological resource for its association with the brickworks. To date, archaeological investigations within the district have not identified other significant contributing resources.

Historical Overview of the Property, Early Settlement to the Present

The general area around the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District, in southern Fairfax County near the Occoquan River was not as densely settled during the Colonial period as other parts of the county. Fairfax County was created out of Prince William County in 1742.[6] Colchester was established on the north bank of the Occoquan in 1753, as a tobacco inspection and warehouse town, approximately 3.5 miles southeast of the site later used for the District of Columbia Workhouse. Prior to the establishment of the town, this location was the site of a ferry across the Occoquan River on the route of the King's Highway.[7]

In the late eighteenth century, the lands currently within the boundaries of the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District were held in several large tracts, owned by a mix of farmers and speculators. The 1,200 acres owned by Hector Ross, a factor in Colchester for a Glasgow merchant, probably fell into the latter category.[8] Ross sold this property to William Lindsay in two parts, first in 1787 and the remainder in 1790.[9] William Lindsay was a member of a family that traced its Virginia roots to 1655. He was a carpenter and tavern-keeper in Colchester in

[5] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1997), 41.
[6] Nan Netherton, Donald Sweig, Janice Artemel, Patricia Hickin, and Patrick Reed, *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History* (Fairfax, VA: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1978), 10.
[7] Edith Moore Sprouse, *Colchester: Colonial Port on the Potomac* (Fairfax, VA: Fairfax County Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1975), 6, 19.
[8] In Colonial times, many firms from Scotland employed agents in the American colonies to buy tobacco and sell manufactured goods on their behalf.
[9] Fairfax County Land Records (FCLR) R1 (18):400; S1(19): 183.

the late eighteenth century.[10] William Lindsay is associated with Laurel Hill, the house that he presumably built after his purchase of the land in 1787 and 1790. Lindsay served in the Revolutionary War under General Green and was wounded in the Battle of Guilford Court House in May 1781.[11]

Other late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century landholders within the historic district boundary included Joseph Sanford, W.R. Selecman, and Samuel Miller.[12] By the mid-nineteenth century, most of these large tracts had been broken into smaller parcels by subdivision for probate or in subsequent sales. Farmers in the southeastern part of Fairfax County typically focused on tobacco production, with a subsequent exhaustion of the soil in the early nineteenth century.[13] Once exhausted, some of the land in the county was left fallow and uncultivated. Beginning in the 1840s and continuing after the Civil War, Fairfax County saw an influx of northerners, attracted by cheap land prices, climate, and proximity to the capital.[14]

Although southern Fairfax County was not the site of any major Civil War battles, it did suffer destruction from troops of both armies through camps, pickets, and looting. Ox Road and Telegraph Road were both popular routes for troops and supplies of both armies.[15] Elizabeth Violett, widow of Thompson Violett, lived at the intersection of Ox and Telegraph Roads during the Civil War and her property was used as a landmark as well as a campsite. This house was the site of a skirmish on March 22, 1863. This skirmish happened when Captain Stringfellow of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry surprised members of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry who had camped at the Violett farm that evening. This skirmish left three Union soldiers wounded or dead, twenty Union soldiers captured, and two Confederates wounded.[16]

Most of Fairfax County improved its agricultural production after the Civil War through the use of innovations such as fertilizer, lime, and crop rotation.[17] It seems that much of the area around the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District did not share in this general prosperity. Except for William R. Selecman's 1,000-

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[10] Sprouse, *Colchester: Colonial Port on the Potomac,* 173.
[11] Margaret Isabella Lindsay, *The Lindsays of America* (New York: Joel Munsell's Sons, 1889. Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1979): 67.
[12] FCLR Z2: 98; S1(19): 183.
[13] Netherton et al., *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History,* 156.
[14] Netherton et al., *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History,* 250.
[15] Hanson, Joseph Mills. *Bull Run Remembers …* (Manassas, VA: National Capitol Publishers, 1961), 59, 61.
[16] Hakenson, Donald C., *This Forgotten Land* (Alexandria, VA: Donald C. Hakenson, 2002), 94-95.
[17] Netherton et al., *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History,* 257.

acre property, most other properties within the current D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District had less than 50 improved acres, a few head of livestock, and a low value of agricultural production. Margaret Dawson's farm, which included Laurel Hill (H-41) and 168 surrounding acres, is an example of this. The 1850 agricultural census lists her property as 50 acres of improved land, with the remaining 114 acres unimproved. She had three horses, two milch cows, one head of other cattle, and 10 swine.[18] Her property produced 25 bushels of wheat, 25 bushels of rye, 100 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of potatoes, and 15 bushels of buckwheat. She also made 150 pounds of butter. Margaret Dawson is listed as owning one slave in 1850, an eight-year-old black female. In contrast, in 1850 William R. Selecman's farm consisted of 150 acres of improved land, with the remaining 850 acres unimproved. He had 20 horses, five milch cows, two oxen, seven head of other cattle, and 12 swine. Selecman's land produced 120 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of oats, 6 bushels of peas and beans, 25 bushels of potatoes, and 25 bushels of buckwheat. He also produced 104 pounds of butter and 50 pounds of beeswax and/or honey. William R. Selecman also owned four slaves in 1850: a 48-year-old mulatto male, a twenty-five-year-old mulatto male, a twenty-five-year-old mulatto female, and a fifteen-year-old black male. After the 1888 death of William R. Selecman, his property was subdivided and largely fell into disuse. In the mid-nineteenth century, southeastern Fairfax County grew slowly, with post offices opening up at Lorton Valley in 1873 (in Joseph Plaskett's store), and at Springman in 1878 (Joseph Springman's store).[19]

The land north of the Occoquan had largely reverted to an unimproved state by the time the District of Columbia was tasked with purchasing large tracts of land for the Workhouse and Reformatory, either in the District of Columbia or in neighboring states. It was the undeveloped nature of the land, the low purchase price, and the access to water transportation via the Occoquan and Potomac Rivers that led the District of Columbia to purchase land here for the Workhouse and Reformatory.[20] Of the 19 parcels purchased for the Workhouse and Reformatory in 1910 and 1914, only four had any improvements noted.[21]

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[18] "Milch" is a term used in the nineteenth century and earlier that means "milk."
[19] Margaret Selecman Peters, ND, Typescript in "Lorton-History" vertical file, Virginiana Room, Fairfax County Public Library, Fairfax, VA.
[20] Mary Hostetler Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows: Historical Evolution of the Penal Philosophies and Practices of the Nation's Capital* (Woodbridge, VA: Mary Hostetler Oakey, 1993): 78-79.
[21] FCLR F7 (162):212; S7(175): 197.

The first prisoners moved to the Workhouse in the summer of 1910, the Women's Division of the Workhouse began operations in 1912, and the Reformatory opened in the winter of 1916. Initially all of these institutions were housed in temporary wooden buildings and followed an open dormitory plan with no cells, bars, or locks to contain the prisoners.[22] The Workhouse prisoners operated a large farm, while at the Reformatory inmates were largely employed in industrial operations. Permanent buildings for the three original complexes were built, largely by the prisoners themselves, in the late 1910s through the 1930s. An enclosed area within a tall brick wall, the Penitentiary Division of the Reformatory, was added to the Reformatory in the 1930s for housing more dangerous prisoners. The District of Columbia reorganized their penal institutions in 1946 with the creation of the Department of Corrections. In the 1950s, the Lorton facilities became overcrowded, a situation that would continue through the remainder of their operation. A youth facility was built on 50 acres southeast of the Workhouse in the late 1950s. A 1966 court decision ruled that public intoxication was a public health problem rather than a criminal offense. This decision lead to a large decrease in the population at the Workhouse, which was then converted to use as alcohol rehabilitation centers.[23] Beginning in the late 1960s and continuing until the closure of the prison facilities, there were increased tensions between inmates and staff, with several incidences of riots and hostage-taking. Some blamed the openness of the system for the easy availability of alcohol and drugs in the complexes and thus the disciplinary problems. Beginning in the 1970s, Fairfax County and Virginia officials brought a series of lawsuits to close the D.C. prison facilities in Fairfax County, citing concerns over lax security within the complexes. The actual closure of these facilities was due to the National Capital Revitalization Act, which required the District to close these prisons by the end of 2001 to help restore the District's fiscal soundness. The last unit to close was the Central Facility (Reformatory) in late 2001.[24] By this time, suburban growth around Washington, D.C., had spread to the Lorton area, changing the character from one of open space and scattered houses to one of dense housing developments and commercial areas.

Historic Contexts

Prison History at the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District, 1910-1961

[22] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 93, 124.
[23] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 257.
[24] Manny Fernandez, "More Lights Dim at Lorton," *Washington Post,* 1 February 2001, B1, B5.

In the late nineteenth century, the District of Columbia's prison facilities included an asylum, workhouse, and jail, all within the District. All of these facilities were in poor condition and overcrowded. The jail was a cellblock that held both those awaiting trial and those convicted of crimes in solitary cells. In 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt appointed a three-man commission to consider reforms to the penal system of the District of Columbia.[25] The penal commission recommended leaving the jail as a place of detention only, and building two new facilities for convicted criminals. One facility would be a reformatory for "hopeful cases" who must still be sentenced to confinement. The other was to be a workhouse for those who were not suitable for a reformatory and yet did not require being sentenced to a penitentiary. The Penal Commission recommended that "those worst offenders who are not proper subjects for either the reformatory or the workhouse" serve their sentences in federal prisons.[26]

As the class of prisoners sent to the Workhouse and the Reformatory were distinctly different, the penal commission recommended that the two facilities be located at a distance from each other. The Workhouse prisoners had short sentences, less than one year, while Reformatory prisoners had longer sentences, but were not convicted of violent crimes. Those convicted of such crimes were to serve their sentences in Federal penitentiaries. The Penal Commission recommended an industrial farm approach for the Workhouse, with the

[25] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 66-67.
[26] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 74.

prisoners cultivating and clearing the land. The Reformatory was focused on industrial production and vocational training.[27] All of these institutions were under the oversight of the D.C. Board of Public Welfare.

The core of the Workhouse site was purchased in April 1910, a 1,155-acre site along the Occoquan River in southeastern Fairfax County. This land was purchased as 8 parcels and cost the District $28,648.84. The land was largely unimproved, most of it no longer actively farmed and much of it overgrown. The first prisoners arrived at the Workhouse site in August 1910. These prisoners lived in tents and were primarily employed in clearing a road from the Occoquan River to the workhouse site, building temporary frame buildings to house prisoners, and clearing the land.[28] Temporary wooden buildings were constructed on the east side of today's Ox Road, then known as Telegraph Road. These were occupied by the winter of 1910. These buildings were all one story, with the prisoners sleeping in open dormitories. The Workhouse was initially enclosed within a 10-foot-tall barbed-wire fence but this was removed in 1914. From these early days of operation, the Workhouse program was deemed a success.

> The present system of steady employment largely in the open air has proven most beneficial, both to mind and body. It is an incalculable improvement upon the old conditions when vagrants and other short-term prisoners were locked up in idleness, with resultant deterioration of both body and mind.[29]

Agricultural operations began at the Workhouse in 1912, and included an orchard, small dairy herd, hog ranch, and poultry farm. Also in this year, the prisoners began operation of a brick plant that made bricks to build permanent buildings at the institution as well as many public buildings within the District of Columbia, such as the Central High School.[30]

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[27] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 75-77.
[28] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 90-91.
[29] CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1913* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1913): 219.
[30] CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1912* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1912): 239-241.

A Women's Division of the Workhouse opened in 1912 to house all women prisoners of the District of Columbia, both misdemeanants and felons. The Women's Division was located on the west side of today's Ox Road. The Women's Division was organized in a similar manner to the Men's Workhouse, with the women living in one-story frame dormitories, and employed in a laundry and tailor shop. There were no bars or cells to contain the prisoners at the Women's Division of the Workhouse.[31]

The District of Columbia initially wanted to build its Reformatory at "Belvoir" on the Potomac, but public outcry at locating a prison within three miles of George Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon convinced the District to purchase instead 1,388 acres adjoining the District's Workhouse in 1914.[32] The first prisoners were transferred from the D.C. Jail to the Reformatory in the winter of 1916. These prisoners were housed in one-story dormitories similar to those at the Workhouse, even though they had been convicted of more serious crimes and had longer sentences than the Workhouse prisoners. The Reformatory was also run as an open institution with no bars or walls. There were a few punishment cells for disciplinary problems at both complexes. The Reformatory prisoners were engaged primarily in industrial production, such as broom and mattress manufacture, carpentry, and blacksmithing.[33]

The Workhouse and the Reformatory continued to grow both in population and activities through the 1910s. Plans for permanent buildings at the Reformatory, designed by municipal architect Snowden Ashford, were approved by the District of Columbia in June 1919, with construction beginning later that year.[34] The Reformatory design was for a quadrangle of buildings, where "the style of architecture throughout is colonial." An administration building formed the western entrance with a mess hall opposite. Connecting these two buildings were two rows of dormitories connected to each other and the end buildings with a covered arcade. A row of industrial shops was east of the mess hall. An industrial railroad ran through the prison property and connected these shops to the Workhouse and the Richmond, Fredericksburg, & Potomac Railroad. The entry road to the Reformatory was a

[31] CDC, *Annual Report 1913*, 321.
[32] Oakey *Journey from the Gallows,* 79-80.
[33] CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1917* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1917): 506-507.
[34] CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1920* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1920): 424.

new road designed to wind through the hills of the property, "a picturesque passage that will carry prisoners and people to a place of hope."[35] Most of the permanent buildings for the Reformatory were finished by the early 1930s.

The permanent Reformatory buildings, as well as later construction at the Men's and Women's Divisions of the Workhouse, were built by the prisoners themselves. The prisoners were organized into squads for brickwork, carpentry, concrete, excavating, and other tasks. Each squad was under the direction of a hired mechanic, who instructed the prisoners as they worked.[36]

At the Workhouse, designs for permanent buildings were approved and construction began in June 1923. The planned layout of the Workhouse was similar to that of the Reformatory: a colonial quadrangle, with a mess hall at one end and dormitories linked by a covered arcade lining the sides.[37] Secondary buildings, such as shop buildings, were located outside the central quadrangle. Agricultural buildings were scattered throughout the property, wherever they were most convenient to the various agriculture operations. There was a concentration of dairy and equipment buildings located northeast of the Workhouse quadrangle, and hoggery buildings were to the east. Some landscape buildings, including greenhouses, were located north of the Workhouse quadrangle.

To provide housing for prison officers, the District of Columbia built new houses and renovated existing houses on the property. Sleeping quarters for officers while they were off shift were built at both the Workhouse and the Penitentiary (W-13, W-15, P-13, and P-14). Laurel Hill house was renovated to serve as the superintendent's residence in the early twentieth century. These renovations left little of Laurel Hill's eighteenth-century core intact.

The Reformatory and Workhouse were designed to be as self-sufficient as possible. The reservation had its own water pumping station at the Occoquan. The Reformatory and Workhouse each had their own sewage treatment

[35] CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1919* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1919): 413-414.
[36] CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1922* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1922): 52.
[37] CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1924 (*Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1924): 59.

and heating plants, those at the Workhouse serving both the Men's and Women's Divisions.[38] The sewage treatment plants were built with funds from the Public Works Administration to replace outdated ones from the initial construction.[39] Eventually, the reservation converted to a purchased water plan and again updated its sewage treatment facilities.[40]

The funds raised through the agricultural and industrial endeavors of the prisoners were used to offset the cost of their imprisonment, although the emphasis was always placed on work as a means of reforming the prisoners:

> The industries which have been and are being developed, in so far as they are made profitable, lessen the burden of support which society must bear, and more important still they afford the most wholesome and helpful means of reformation for the prisoners.[41]

In the late 1920s, Federal penitentiaries were reaching capacity and so the Attorney General stated that all prisoners of the District of Columbia would serve their sentences in District of Columbia prison facilities rather than Federal prisons as some of those convicted of serious crimes had been. These serious offenders were placed in the Reformatory, but not all of these prisoners were a good fit with the open system then in place. Plans were made to build a walled complex to house serious offenders and safety risks. Even with the construction of this walled enclosure, the Penitentiary Division of the Reformatory, it was hoped "that this group of buildings be so designed as to insure a satisfactory degree of safety and not radically change the character of the institution."[42] The general plan for the Penitentiary followed that of the earlier Reformatory and Workhouse, with the buildings arranged in a quadrangle, with the mess hall at one end, flanked by rows of buildings connected by an arcade. At

[38] CDC, *Report of the District of Columbia for the Year Ended June 30, 1953* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953): 204.
[39] CDC, *Report of the District of Columbia for the Year Ended June 30, 1940* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1940): 73.
[40] CDC, *Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959): 123.
[41] CDC 1914: 404-405.
[42] CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1930* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1930): 8.

the Penitentiary, the shop buildings, cellblocks, and dormitories were grouped together along the sides of the quadrangle. Construction of the Penitentiary began in 1931 and it opened in 1941.[43]

During World War II, the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory faced several difficulties, including staffing shortages due to staff leaving to enter the armed services, even though the prison population declined during this period. Part of this shortfall was made up by hiring women to replace some of these men. Inmates at the Workhouse and Reformatory participated in the war effort in many ways. They volunteered in medical trials for typhus vaccines, penicillin, and vesicant gas. They also donated blood for the war effort and made war materials, including bomb noses, as well as shirts, mattresses, and brushes for the Navy. An aircraft spotter station and fire-fighting unit were organized at the Reformatory, both staffed by inmates.[44]

The District of Columbia penal system underwent reorganization in 1946 as the result of a study of the District of Columbia prison system by the Federal Government. This reorganization created the Department of Corrections providing the commissioners of the District of Columbia a direct line of communication and budget authority with the penal institutions. The creation of the Department of Corrections did not have a direct impact on the built environment at the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory; rather, it had a larger effect on the programs of the institutions.[45]

The 1950 Federal Youth Corrections Act led to the creation of a separate Youth Center southeast of the Workhouse for offenders between 18 and 22 years of age. This complex did not follow the Colonial Revival quadrangle plans of the earlier complexes but instead followed modern architectural tenets with no linear arrangement of the buildings, while maintaining the open system used in the Workhouse.[46]

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[43] CDC, *Report of the District of Columbia for the Year Ended June 30, 1942* (Washington,: Government Printing Office, 1942): 245.
[44] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 142-142.
[45] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 193-194.
[46] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 240.

Due to an increasing population and overcrowding, a fence and permanent guard towers were built around the Reformatory complex from 1950 to 1952. Lights were added to this fence in 1953.[47]

The D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory, Post-1961

In the March 1966 Easter decision, the U.S. Court of Appeals found that public intoxication should be treated as a public health problem rather than a criminal offense. As a result of this decision, the inmate populations of the Men's and Women's Divisions of the Workhouse fell drastically. By the end of 1966, the Women's Division and most of the Men's Division were closed and turned over to the Department of Public Health for use as alcoholic rehabilitation centers.[48] Two dormitories at the Men's Division were retained by the Department of Corrections for use as a minimum security facility. Due to the drastic reduction in available workforce many of the agricultural operations at the Workhouse were curtailed, leaving only the dairy herd and forage crop production.[49] The Department of Corrections underwent a reorganization after the Easter decision and the closure of most of the Workhouse. The former Reformatory became the Central Facility, while the Penitentiary Division of the Reformatory became the Maximum Facility. The Central Facility had a capacity of 935 misdemeanants and felons, while the Maximum Facility could house 325 of those inmates deemed "intractable, overt homosexuals, inmates dangerous to the well-being of the staff and general population, and severe disciplinary transfers from other institutions."[50]

The population at the Central and Maximum Facilities continued to grow, leading to overcrowding and idleness, as there were not enough jobs for all of the inmates. There were more escapes from these facilities and increased inmate unrest. In 1968 and 1969 there were several riots at the Central Facility that extensively damaged some of the buildings.[51] During this period, Lorton was described as

> undergoing a gradual breakdown of control in which fear is commonplace and rules and regulations are openly flouted … The guards and the administrators acknowledge that they are losing control

[47] CDC, *Annual Report 1953*, 205.
[48] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 257.
[49] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 260-263.
[50] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 263.
[51] "Fires and Rioting Again Hit Lorton Prison Compound," *Northern Virginia Sun,* 20 January 1969, 1.

of Lorton and they cannot protect the inmates from each other.[52]

A General Accounting Office audit of the District of Columbia facilities at Lorton found the most critical problems were the large number of escapes, the increase in assaults by inmates on other inmates and correctional officers, insufficient inmate drug testing, insufficient restrictions on contraband, and granting inmates excessive furloughs for rehabilitation, community outreach, and college programs.[53] Additional security measures were put into place, such as new roads, fences, lights, metal detectors, closer monitoring of release programs, and new procedures for searching visitors. Despite these measures, the unrest continued.[54] On Christmas Day, 1974, inmates in the Maximum Facility held 10 guards hostage, several for 19 hours, to air their grievances about conditions at Lorton.[55]

After this disturbance, Fairfax County and Virginian officials began a series of lawsuits requesting that the District of Columbia close its penal facilities in Fairfax County or that they be taken over by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.[56] These lawsuits failed to close the Lorton facilities, but heightened the tension between the District of Columbia and Fairfax County.

Due to the reduction of agriculture at the Workhouse, some of the District's property was diverted to other uses. In 1973 the District approved building a landfill on 300 acres of their property.[57] In 1983 the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority leased 200 acres along the Occoquan, including the site of the former brick plant. All but one of the brick kilns were demolished, with the remaining one stabilized and restored.[58]

As part of efforts to improve conditions at the District of Columbia penal institutions, new facilities were built, including a new Minimum Security facility north of the Workhouse that opened in 1985.[59] The Workhouse was

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[52] William L. Claiborne, "Inmates Run Prison, Lorton Officials Admit," *Washington Post*, 11 September 1972, A1, A4.
[53] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 293-294.
[54] "Lorton Curtailing Outside Activities," *Washington Star & News,* 11 November 1972, C1.
[55] Brian Kelly, Mary Margaret Green and Earl Byrd, "Outside Siege Ends in Smiles and Tears, as … Inside Men are Left With a 'Trust Me,'" *Washington Star-News,* 26 December 1974, B1.
[56] Frank Tropin, "Lorton Suit Aligns Odd Bedfellows," *Alexandria Gazette,* 6 January, 1973, A1; "Lorton Removal Suit Dismissed," *Northern Virginia Sun,* 6 October 1975, 1.
[57] Fairfax County Board of Supervisors. Agenda for March 5, 1973 meeting. On file in "Prisons-Lorton Prison-1973" vertical file in the Virginiana Room, Fairfax City Regional Library, Fairfax, VA.
[58] Alan Fogg, "Historic Kilns Marked for Demolition," *Fairfax Journal,* 3 February, 1983, A1, A4.
[59] Sandra Evans, "Mayor Opens New Facility At Lorton," *The Washington Post,* 22 March, 1985.

also converted from its use as an alcohol rehabilitation center back to a prison. This conversion took place in the early 1980s and included the construction of additional security measures, such as a security fence and guard towers.[60]

Despite these improvements, the D.C. prison facilities in Fairfax County continued to be the site of unrest. In 1986 there was a "night of fiery destruction" at the former Workhouse. Prisoners rioted and burned buildings and the guards retaliated with tear gas and gunfire. After the riot, 29 prisoners, nine correctional officers, and six fire fighters were injured.[61]

The closure of the District of Columbia's prison facilities in Fairfax County was not due to legal action brought by Fairfax County, but rather by the National Capital Revitalization Act of 1997. This federal order was passed by Congress to aid the District in improving its financial standing. It required the closure of the Fairfax County facilities by the end of 2001. The Maximum Facility closed on January 31, 2001, with the Central Facility shutting its doors in November 2001.[62] On July 15, 2002, 2,324 acres of the former prison facility were sold to Fairfax County.

Progressive Penal Reform at D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District, 1910-1961

The D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District is the physical embodiment of many of the ideals of the Progressive Penal Reform movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Progressive movement aimed to improve American society by regulating business and industry to be more socially responsible, creating honest government, improving living and working conditions for all Americans, and bringing democracy to more Americans. Within this larger Progressive Movement were those who sought to reform the penal system of the United States. Their goal was to adjust the prisoner to society, and thus help the prisoner reach his full potential. They believed in an individualized approach to the rehabilitation of each prisoner, rather than a prescribed punishment.[63] Progressive penal reform sought an end to penitentiary-type cellblock imprisonment for

[60] Adrian Higgins, "D.C. May Add 400 Felons to Lorton," *Fairfax Journal,* 2 December 1983, A1, A6.
[61] Adrian Higgins and Susan G. Parker, "The Night That Lorton Burned" *The Fairfax Journal,* 11 July 1986, A-12.
[62] Kavaleski, Serge F. "Lorton's Final Lockdown," *Washington Post*, 20 November 2001, B1.
[63] David J. Rothman, *Conscience and Convenience: The Asylum and its Alternatives in Progressive America* (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1980), 61.

all prisoners, instead seeking to create a community within the prison that was like normal society outside the prison. They believed that when a prisoner learned to function within this idealized prison community, he would also be able to function within the free community. As part of this creation of an idealized society within the prison, Progressives wanted to eliminate such things as the lock step, uniforms, and the rule of silence. They wanted to encourage visitation and interaction with the free community, and introduce recreation to prison life.[64] Progressives also believed in the classification of each inmate by his aptitudes and potential for rehabilitation before determining his sentence. This classification system would ideally involve a variety of institutions, rather than the penitentiary model that was used to house all prisoners, misdemeanants and felons alike.[65] The Progressives also sought to increase the educational opportunities available to prisoners to allow them to improve their standing and thus help them live within the law outside the prison. This education was to include both academic and vocational classes. Progressives sought to "transform a nightmarish prison, dedicated to punishment, into a community that would at once prepare the prisoner for release and serve as a testing ground for society."[66]

In the early twentieth century, the typical American prison was a central administration building flanked by multi-story cellblocks, a mess hall, and other buildings forming an enclosed rectangle.[67] It is in this environment that the Penal Commission, appointed in 1908 by President Theodore Roosevelt, made its recommendations for the form and substance of the District of Columbia prison system. The Penal Commission's recommendations that prisoners be classified according to the seriousness of their crime and their ability to be rehabilitated were elements of progressive prison philosophy. When the temporary buildings for the Workhouse and Reformatory were constructed, they also followed the principles of a progressive prison; the open dormitories with no bars or walls were the antithesis of the restrictive cellblock. In their programs, the Workhouse and Reformatory also followed Progressive ideals, including the education of prisoners. Both the Workhouse and Reformatory offered vocational education to their inmates with the Reformatory also having academic classes. The architecture and programs of the Workhouse and Reformatory made them one of the earliest prisons to follow Progressive ideals.

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[64] Rothman, *Conscience and Convenience,* 118-119.
[65] Rothman, *Conscience and Convenience,* 123.
[66] Rothman, *Conscience and Convenience,* 126-127.
[67] Norman Johnston, *Forms of Constraint: A History of Prison Architecture* (Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2000): 130.

The Workhouse and Reformatory administration believed in

> the substitution of healthful farm life and industry for confinement in cells with its narrowing and injurious consequences on mind, body, and morals. Instead of the old closed institution with a separate cell for each prisoner, the men are housed in comfortable dormitories with abundance of light and air, and the supervision of the guard is substituted for the bolts and bars.[68]

This open system found at both the Workhouse and the Reformatory was unusual in prison management in the early twentieth century, but the prison administrators quickly found that it was successful.

> [The Workhouse is] the most advanced experiment in the way of handling prisoners with the largest degree of freedom from restraint. It is the only institution of any considerable size without bars or bolts or other means of physical restraint either day or night. . . .The institution at Occoquan [the Workhouse] seems to have demonstrated the fact that a great majority of prisoners can be handled with safety without resort to the old dehumanizing cell system. This change alone distinguishes the institution as marking the most conspicuous forward step in penal management.[69]

The accompanying work program at the industrial farm and industrial shops was to reform the prisoners through honest work. This idea of rehabilitation through work was part of the larger progressive prison reform movement. The permanent buildings for the Reformatory and Workhouse, begun in 1919 and 1923, respectively, were realizations of the Progressive ideal of making a prison resemble the free community. This was done through the use of the established Colonial Revival style and through the building arrangement of quadrangles with open dormitories and no surrounding wall. While this honor system worked for most prisoners at Lorton, those convicted of more serious crimes did not adapt well. Due to this, an enclosed area was built adjacent to the reformatory for these prisoners beginning in 1930.[70] The Penitentiary Division of the Reformatory, while it included a tall brick wall and cellblocks, also retained the Colonial Revival architecture of the earlier complexes, as well as their programs of rehabilitation through work and educational opportunities.

The 1946 reorganization of the Workhouse and Reformatory into the new Department of Corrections impacted the programs offered at the penal institutions more than their built environment. Physically, new features continued to

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[68] CDC, *Annual Report 1912,* 408.
[69] Commissioners of the District of Columbia (CDC), *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1914* (Washington, D.C.: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1914): 405-406.
[70] CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1931* (Washington, D.C.: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1931): 7.

be built with a nod to the original Colonial Revival design style, and in deference to the original quadrangle plans of the three complexes, although the architectural detailing of the building was less ornate. Although reorganization of the prison programs continued the Progressive ideals of the 1908 Penal Commission in that the focus of the institutions changed slightly to that of a "philosophy of rehabilitation through academic education and vocational training," after this reorganization, additional academic and vocational opportunities were offered to the inmates of all of the institutions. [71] Expanded psychological services were also available including weekly Alcoholics Anonymous meetings at the Workhouse, where approximately half the population was serving time for alcohol-related crimes.[72]

The duties of the Department of Corrections included providing the inmates with the following: safety for themselves and others at the institutions; adequate shelter, food, and clothing, and useful work "sufficient to keep them wholesomely occupied and contribute to their improvement and work skills, " as well as "instruct[ing], train[ing], and rehabilitat[ing] the men and women in such a manner that they will be more able to compete in a free community than when they were admitted."[73] The Workhouse began offering social education in addition to academic and vocational training in 1952. "The Nature of Man," "The

[71] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 173.
[72] CDC, *Report of the District of Columbia for the Year Ended June 30, 1948* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1948): 237-238.
[73] CDC, *Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1957): 193.

Nature of Society," and "Marriage and Family" were some of the social education courses offered by the Workhouse.[74]

Through the mid-twentieth century, the District of Columbia prison facilities in Fairfax County tried to follow the Progressive ideal of a balanced experience for the prisoner. From their inception, the Workhouse and Reformatory included religious and recreational activities, as well as work, in prison life. It was after the reorganization into the Department of Corrections that a separate building for religious services was built. This inter-denominational chapel (R-44) was dedicated in 1961 and was the end result of a series of social reforms that attempted to meet all of a prisoner's physical and mental needs.[75] Stadiums and athletic facilities were constructed as part of the permanent buildings for each institution. Despite increasing tensions between the prisoners and the administration in the 1960s, prison officials instituted programs that built bridges between the prison and the outside community. Some events that were part of this program included prisoners performing at concerts outside of the institution, prison sports teams playing local teams, and the Lorton Jazz Festival, an annual event that began in 1955 and continued into the late 1960s. Performers at the Jazz Festivals included Louis Armstrong, Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers, Jack Teagarden, Ella Fitzgerald, the Oscar Peterson Trio, Stuff Smith, the Charlie Byrd Trio, and Frank Sinatra.[76]

Comparison of Lorton to Other Prisons—How Progressive Was It?

In 1929 the National Society of Penal Information conducted a survey of all the state and federal penal institutions, noting such things as living conditions, educational programs offered, overcrowding, and other measurements of prison life. The D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory were not included in this survey, presumably because it was operated by the District of Columbia, rather than a state. Using information available from the annual reports of the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory and this National Society of Penal Information survey, a comparison was made between the D.C. facilities and other prisons in the United States. The National Society of

[74] CDC, *Report of the District of Columbia for the Year Ended June 30, 1953* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1953): 193.
[75] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 218-219.
[76] CDC, *Annual Report: Government of the District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1966): 5-16; Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 220-221.

Penal Information's survey praised prisons that had a parole program, facilities located outside of cities, fully-equipped medical departments, education integrated into every phase of the institutional program, and provided a full day's work, with a fair wage, for every able-bodied prisoner. The survey disapproved of practices such as harsh punishment, including the use of the strap, idleness, and overcrowding.[77]

In 1929 both the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory were operating on an honor system, with no fence or wall around the institutions. Both housed their inmates in open dormitories. Dormitories and cottages were features of several women's prisons, including the Women's Reformatory in Rockwell City, Iowa, and the Federal Industrial Institution for Women at Alderson, West Virginia. For male institutions, the only facilities besides Lorton to use dormitories for housing the general population were the Michigan Reformatory in Ionia, Michigan, the London Prison Farm in London, Ohio, and the Indiana Reformatory in Pendleton, Indiana. The National Society of Penal Information commended such institutions.

These D.C. institutions also had a rudimentary classification system, whereby those prisoners with sentences of less than one year were sent to the Workhouse and those with longer sentences who were thought to be able to be reformed were sent to the Reformatory. This classification was seen by the 1929 survey as a precursor to individualized treatment of the prisoner, a step away from uniform treatment of all prisoners.

Both the District institutions had begun the transition from temporary frame buildings to permanent brick buildings. The architectural design of the campus would have impressed the National Society of Penal Information surveyors, as they had approved of the college-like, and un-prison-like buildings and grounds at the Federal Industrial Institution for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, the Connecticut State Farm for Women in East Lyme, Connecticut, and the State Reformatory in Pontiac, Illinois. The Women's Reformatory in Rockwell City, Iowa, was noted as having attractive buildings, all linked by a colonnade, much like the dormitories and mess hall at the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory were.

The National Society of Penal Information viewed the use of misdemeanant labor on prison farms, such as the D.C. Workhouse, as beneficial. The variety of industrial shops at the D.C. Reformatory, each providing vocational

[77] Paul W. Garrett and Austin H. MacCormick, *Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories* (New York: National Society of Penal

training value, such as the auto-tag shop, foundry, as well as the construction crews building the permanent buildings at both facilities, would have been favorably reviewed.

There were several aspects of prison management at the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory that would not have been met with the highest praise from the surveyors of the National Society of Penal Information. These included the use of bloodhounds to track escapees, a practice the society found inhumane. The limited academic program at the Workhouse and Reformatory, the lack of a parole program, and compensating the inmates for labor worked would also not have been viewed favorably. These practices eventually did become policy at the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory; parole was implemented in 1932, and in 1931 the prisoners began receiving a small wage for their prison labor.

Overall, the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory were among the more advanced and progressive penal institutions in the United States in the early twentieth century, implementing many progressive and advanced practices in their programs and physical plant.

Women's Suffrage Movement at the D. C. Workhouse, Women's Division, 1917-1918

The Women's Division of the Workhouse was established in 1912 on the west side of Ox Road with temporary frame buildings, similar to those of the Men's Division, located on the east side of Ox Road, opposite the Women's Division.[78] The women's division was "completely segregated from the men's department and no communication between the inmates of the separate groups [was] permitted."[79]

In January 1917, members of the National Women's Party, founded by Alice Paul in 1916, began picketing the White House daily to encourage President Woodrow Wilson to pass the federal suffrage amendment. The National Women's Party had been founded by Alice Paul and included a policy of aggressive, nonviolent protest to achieve women's suffrage.[80] Many of these picketers were arrested for unlawful assembly or obstructing traffic. As a

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Information, Inc., 1929), xxviii-xlvii.
[78] CDC, *Annual Report 1912,* 253.
[79] CDC, *Annual Report 1912,* 386.
[80] Cited as Linda G. Ford, *Iron-Jawed Angels: The Suffrage Militancy of the National Women's Party 1912-1920* (Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1991): 123-127 in Anne S. Beckett, and Vanessa E. Patrick, "A Phase II Architectural Evaluation of Stoneleigh (29-487), Frank Reid House and Reid Store (29-491 and 29-496), Tyers House (29-522), and the Potential District of

protest to their arrest, many of the women refused to pay the small fines given them, and instead served short prison sentences. The first group of suffragists arrested served their sentences in the District of Columbia Jail, while later groups were sent to the Women's Division of the District of Columbia Workhouse. The suffragists claimed status as political prisoners but were denied access to counsel, and were physically and mentally abused. In November 1917, when one group of suffragettes began a hunger strike to protest the prison's lack of recognition of their political prisoner status, they were forcibly fed.[81] Alice Paul was among those arrested for picketing the White House in October 1917, but she was sentenced to serve her time in the D.C. Jail, rather than the Women's Division of the D.C. Workhouse. She also staged a hunger strike and was force fed. Despite these abuses, the suffragists continued their picketing and in 1919 the courts determined that they had been unlawfully arrested. The suffering and courage of the suffragists during their incarceration at the District of Columbia Workhouse helped to draw supporters to their movement and helped lead to the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution.[82]

The Women's Reformatory, Post-1918

The temporary buildings that housed the suffragists were supplanted in the mid-1930s with permanent brick buildings. The frame buildings remained in use as classrooms and assembly buildings.[83] In 1947, the Women's Division of the Workhouse was renamed the Women's Reformatory as part of the reorganization following the establishment of the Board of Corrections.[84] The Women's Reformatory was closed in 1966 and the site transferred to the Department of Health for use as an alcoholic rehabilitation center.[85] In the early 1970s, the facility was transferred back to the Department of Corrections for use as a medium security facility and the last of the temporary buildings that housed the suffragists were torn down. Additional dormitories, academic buildings, and a fence were all added during this phase of use. In 1997 the site was acquired by the Fairfax County Water

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Columbia Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District (29-947) Associated with the Proposed Route 123/Ox Road Project, Fairfax County, Virginia Project: 0123-029-F28, PE100 DHR File No. 94-0200 WMCAR Project No. 95-18," submitted by The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research to The Virginia Department of Transportation, January 30, 1996: 103.

[81] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 114-116.

[82] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 117-118.

[83] CDC, *Report of the District of Columbia for the Year Ended June 30, 1941* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1941): 247.

[84] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 176.

[85] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 257.

Authority for use as a water treatment plant.[86] The Griffith Water Treatment Plant is currently under construction and all of the buildings associated with the former Women's Division of the Workhouse have been demolished as part of this construction.

Agriculture at the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District, 1910-1961

The D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District is significant as an example of large-scale agriculture in early-twentieth-century Fairfax County. From its beginnings in 1910, the scale of agricultural operations here was much larger than the small farms that were typical of early-twentieth-century Fairfax County. The scale and products of this farm were typical of other penal farms from the period, with most of the produce being used by the prison itself. The connection between the prison complexes and the ability of the surrounding countryside to support food production, brick manufacturing, and vocational training of prisoners is an important component of the historic district, suggesting that the cultural landscape played a crucial role in the conceptualization of the prison complexes, as well as the on-going operation.

The agricultural land was reclaimed to productivity through the use of lime and manure collected from the streets of Washington, D.C. In 1912, the Workhouse's vegetable production covered 40 acres and it had a large orchard of 1,500 apple trees, 200 cherry trees, 50 plum trees, and 5,000 grapevines. The dairy operations began with 17 milk cows, the poultry farm began with 400 chickens and the hog ranch began with 250 hogs.[87] Each of these operations would continue to grow, with 825 hogs being slaughtered in 1951 and over 80 head of milk cows in the 1940s and 1950s. The poultry branch did not do as well, as it was plagued by diseases that decimated the flock in the 1940s. At its peak, the Workhouse was actively farming over 1,000 acres, including orchards. The farm's production went towards feeding the inmates. Any food that was not eaten fresh was canned for later use. In the 1950s and 1960s, the farm was producing between 25 percent and 30 percent of the food needed by the Workhouse and Reformatory.[88]

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[86] Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. "Cultural Resource Evaluation on the Grounds of the Former Medium Security Facility District of Columbia Detention Center, Lorton, Virginia." Submitted to the Fairfax County Water Authority, Merrifield, VA. 1998: 30-31.
[87] CDC, *Annual Report 1912,* 239-241.
[88] CDC, *Report of the District of Columbia for the Year Ended June 30, 1950* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950): 214; CDC, *Annual Report: Government of the District of Columbia* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963): 14.

The agricultural buildings at the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District showcase state-of-the-art farming practices during the early through mid-twentieth century and the self-sufficient nature of the Workhouse farm, exemplified in the bank barn (W-22), the creamery (W-25), and the blacksmith shop (W-28). While some elements of the farming operations were kept at the forefront of available knowledge, others lagged behind, such as the implementation of mechanization to the farm. As late as 1950, draft horses provided most of the power on the farm. In the early 1950s, the Workhouse purchased several tractors to take their place.[89] Because the Workhouse had an abundance of manual labor available, labor-saving devices were not as important here as on other farms in the region.

Architecture at the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District, 1910-1943

The D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District is significant for its Colonial Revival architecture, which is the physical embodiment of the Progressive ideals implemented in the programs at these institutions. The buildings of the Workhouse, Reformatory, and Penitentiary reinforce the ideal of creating a community within the prison, modeled on the free community outside the prison. They "dispel [the] suggestion of a penal institution."[90] By using a conventional architectural style, in this case the Colonial Revival, which reflected the history of Virginia and the District of Columbia, the prison emulated the larger community in form as well as in program. This approach was unusual in early-twentieth-century prisons. The integration of all aspects of community life, work, home, recreation, education, health care, and religion into each facility was another way the municipal architects and prison administrators attempted to recreate the larger community.

The Penitentiary Division of the Reformatory was built in 1930-1943 and included cellblocks and an enclosing wall with guard towers. This was not part of the original design of the Workhouse or Reformatory, but did retain the overall arrangement of buildings as a quadrangle and the Colonial Revival architecture that also represented Progressive reforms. Construction of the Penitentiary allowed the Reformatory to continue its Progressive programs by separating a more difficult classification of prisoner from the general population.

The D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District is also significant as the work of locally important

[89] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 206.

architects Snowden Ashford and Albert L. Harris. Snowden Ashford was born in Washington, D.C., in 1866. He helped organize the Architectural Club of Washington. In 1895 he was appointed to the post of assistant building inspector for the District. He was chosen as the first municipal architect of the District in 1909.[91]

Washington, D.C.'s municipal architect was tasked with overseeing the design of all local government buildings within the District, including schools, firehouses, and police stations. Since the Workhouse and Reformatory were District of Columbia facilities, the design of these buildings fell under the oversight of the municipal architect. Due to the small staff of the municipal architect's office and for reasons of efficiency, the design of approximately half of these government buildings were provided by local architecture firms rather than the municipal architect's office.[92]

During his tenure, Snowden Ashford designed many school buildings for the District. He preferred to use the Collegiate Gothic style for many of these, believing it to be an appropriate style for this building type despite the growing popularity of the Colonial Revival.[93] Ashford resigned the position of Municipal Architect in 1921 to return to private practice and Albert L. Harris succeeded him. It appears that Snowden Ashford developed the initial plans for the Reformatory complex, with Albert Harris completing the design of this area and designing the Workhouse and Penitentiary.[94] A branch office of the municipal architect, composed of a constructing engineer and staff, was based at the prison. This branch office oversaw the actual construction, repair, and maintenance of the buildings.[95]

Albert Harris was born in Wales and came to America in 1872 as a young boy. He studied architecture at George Washington University and began his career in the Chicago office of Henry I. Cobb. In 1900, he returned to Washington to join the office of Hornblower and Marshall. Harris was soon promoted to chief designer and in

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[90] Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows,* 130.
[91] Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathbun Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Co., 1956), 23.
[92] CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1910* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1910), 183-184.
[93] Pamela Scott and Antoinette J. Lee, *Buildings of the District of Columbia* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), 268.
[94] Albert Harris signed a drawing of the Reformatory Mess Hall as originally constructed (A.L. Harris "Mess Hall for D.C. Reformatory Lorton, VA," nd, plan on file as project ID CEN-ND-008, in drawer 20, Lorton Correctional Facilities Records, D.C. Archives, Office of Public Records).
[95] CDC, *Annual Report 1922*, 44.

1911 he became a partner. While with Hornblower and Marshall, Harris assisted with the design of the Customs House in Baltimore, and the U.S. National Museum, now the Natural History Museum.[96]

After he became Municipal Architect, Harris continued the same sort of building program as Snowden Ashford. Most of his work involved schools, firehouses, and other municipal buildings. He also was involved in the first comprehensive plan for George Washington University, creating the quadrangle, University Yard. He designed Stockton Hall and Corcoran Hall for the University.[97] While the Colonial Revival style appears to predominate in Harris' work, he was also proficient in eclectic styles, such as his design for the Reptile House at the National Zoo.[98] Albert Harris continued to serve as Municipal Architect until his death in 1933.[99] Despite the fact that the quadrangle designs of the three campuses appear to recall the layout of the Academical Village at the University of Virginia, documentation of Harris and Ashford's work in developing the Workhouse, Reformatory, and Penitentiary does not indicate their use of a particular architectural precedent or model.

[96] Withey and Withey, *Biographical Dictionary,* 266.
[97] Scott and Lee, *Buildings of the District of Columbia,* 215.
[98] Delos H. Smith, "Albert L. Harris," *The Federal Architect,* vol. 5, no. 4 (April 1935): 7.
[99] Withey and Withey, *Biographical Dictionary,* 266.

Archaeological Sites

Site 44FX1669

(see maps illustrating known archaeological sites, missing/demolished buildings, and previously surveyed areas)

Site 44FX1669 is located at the southern tip of the historic district, near the bank of the Occoquan River. The historic component of Site 44FX1669 is a standing brick kiln and associated chimney that fired brick for building construction at the Lorton prison from ca. 1910 to 1966. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) site form for 44FX1669 records the dimensions of the site to be 750 feet by 750 feet, but reports that an unknown portion of the site has been destroyed, including three other kilns. The site form also notes that tunnels connected the site with the Reformatory.[100] Site 44FX1669 also includes a prehistoric Native American grave of unknown date. The site was surveyed by Fairfax County Archaeologist Susan L. Henry in 1989.[101]

The historic component of Site 44FX1669 contributes to the significance of the historic district for its association with the construction of the prison buildings. The brickworks supplied construction material for the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory buildings during the period of significance, and beyond to circa 1966. The historic district boundary includes this site.

Archaeological Potential

To date, the historic component of Site 44FX1669 is the only documented contributing archaeological resource within the proposed district. However, archaeological survey and testing has been conducted in only a small portion of the proposed district. Several areas of the district may include archaeological resources that could be identified through subsurface testing. Subsurface remains of the destroyed kilns and associated industrial features at the brickworks (Site 44FX1669) may survive. It is likely that undisturbed land around the Laurel Hill House (located in the easternmost portion of the district) includes archaeological resources associated with the use and

[100] Virginia Department of Historic Resources Site Form, ID#: 44FX1669. Fairfax County, Virginia. www.hrdss.state.va.us. Accessed August 8, 2005.
[101] Additional records of kiln production at this site are on file at the Virginia Room; also see Occoquan Survey #215. The kiln appears on the 1915 USDA map but not on earlier maps, according to Henry's research. DHR Site Form, ID#: 44FX1669. Fairfax County, Virginia. www.hrdss.state.va.us. Accessed August 8, 2005.

occupation of the house, both before and during the period of significance. Archaeological remains of five buildings within the Workhouse complex that have been demolished may survive as foundation remains. These include two property buildings, the dairy office, and two dairy barns. Such archaeological resources are likely to contribute to the significance of the historic district.

Prehistoric sites are likely to be found in much of the undeveloped areas of the district, especially on high ground along or between drainages. Prehistoric and historic sites that do not date to the period of significance may be discovered through future investigations. Such sites may be individually eligible. All newly discovered archaeological sites in the historic district are subject to the memorandum of agreement (MOA) on the property. The MOA mandates archaeological identification survey to determine presence or absence of sites; archaeological testing to evaluate significance, defined as eligibility for the National Register; and mitigation of adverse effects on eligible sites.

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UTM points 1-26 follow the boundary lines more precisely, while UTM points A-N provide a general polygon

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	305297	4287312
3	18	305643	4287379
2	18	305545	4287245
4	18	305847	4287505
5	18	305990	4287236
6	18	305869	4286918
7	18	306123	4286375
8	18	305514	4286449
9	18	305274	4285714
10	18	304800	4286153
11	18	304674	4285839
12	18	304361	4285787
13	18	304318	4285657
14	18	304153	4285528
15	18	304033	4285445
16	18	303963	4285112
17	18	303996	4284866
18	18	303822	4284108
19	18	303991	4283860
20	18	303813	4285197
21	18	303794	4285842
22	18	304280	4286328
23	18	304232	4286374
24	18	305010	4287081
25	18	303536	4285924
26	18	303651	4285988

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	305297	4287312
B	18	305847	4287505
C	18	305990	4287236
D	18	306123	4286375
E	18	305274	4285714
F	18	304361	4285787
G	18	303963	4285112
H	18	303996	4284866
I	18	303822	4284108
J	18	303991	4283860
K	18	303813	4285197
L	18	303536	4285924
M	18	304385	4286535
N	18	304755	4286895

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District is shown as a bold red line on the accompanying sketch map entitled "D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District Boundary Sketch Map." The following verbal boundary description is based on a description composed in 2000 by Greenhorne & O'Mara and updated in the course of this project in 2005.

The boundary of the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District is as follows, beginning at the Reformatory perimeter road just north of R-55 (UTM 18 305297 4287312) and proceeding clockwise. The boundary runs in a straight line approximately 320 feet ESE to intersect with the property line, which it follows south, continuing to the north edge of the unnamed road north of R-02. The boundary turns east, following the road as far as its intersection with another road north of R-29. The boundary turns north, following this road until it intersects the property line at UTM 18 305545 4287245, just northwest of R-72.

The boundary continues along the property line, encompassing R-72, R-73, and R-66. North of R-66 at UTM 18 305643 4287379 the boundary turns east for 140 feet, intersecting another property line which it follows, jogging north and east.

At UTM 18 305847 4287505 the boundary reaches Silverbrook Road, and then turns southeast, then south, following the property boundary where it edges the Silverbrook Road right of way. The Historic District boundary line remains on the west side of Silverbrook Road, and does not include the legal right-of-way of Silverbrook Road.

At UTM 18 305990 4287236, the boundary departs from the property line, following a fenceline roughly southwest for approximately 1,400 feet to rejoin a property line at UTM 18 305869 4286918. The boundary follows the property line SSE to the north edge of Lorton Road at UTM 18 306123 4286375, where it crosses to include the pavement edges of Lorton Road, turning west to follow the road.

The boundary continues along Lorton Road to its crossing of a small unnamed creek at UTM 18 305514 4286449. At this point, the boundary turns southeast to follow a fenceline and property boundary. It remains congruous with the property boundary for 1,665 feet until the corner of the boundary, then turns due south to encompass H-63. The property boundary meets the property line of the waste disposal facility, and follows it a short distance west to include the pavement edges of Furnace Road at UTM 18 305274 4285714.

At this point, the property boundary follows Furnace Road northwest to its intersection with Dairy Road at UTM 18 304800 4286153. It then turns southwest, following the south edge of Dairy Road to UTM 18 304361 4285787, and continuing along the road edge as far as the boundary of the waste disposal facility at UTM 18 304318 4285657. At this point the boundary turns south, excluding the waste disposal property, and following along the property line east of the Workhouse area, through UTM points 18 304153 4285528 and then 18 304033 4285445, which is at an unnamed access road south of the Workhouse.

The Historic District boundary follows along the east side of this road to its intersection with the entrance drive to Occoquan Regional Park at UTM 18 303963 4285112. The boundary follows the east side of this road down to the Brickyard area within the park, through UTM 18 303996 4284866, terminating at UTM 18 303991 4283860, capturing the Quarry, Brick Kiln, and Kiln Building #1. It then turns back, following the western edge of the former rail grade, through UTM 18 303822 4284108 and back up to the intersection at UTM 18 303963 4285112.

The boundary then turns to the west, following the eastern edge of Ox Road south of H-49 at UTM 18 303813 4285197, and continuing along the eastern edge of Ox Road to its intersection with Lorton Road at UTM 18 303794 4285842. The boundary turns to the east, following the north edge of Lorton Road approximately 2,300 feet to its intersection with a property boundary at UTM 18 3042804 286328. The boundary turns north following this property boundary about 220 feet to its crossing of a small creek at UTM 18 304232 4286374, then turns NE to roughly parallel Lorton Road, encompassing H-51, HB-02, and H-53.

After 2,070 feet the Historic District boundary intersects and joins the Farm Road, following its northern edge to a crossing of Giles Run at UTM 18 305010 4287081. From this point, the boundary follows the road to its intersection with the Reformatory Perimeter Road and back to the point of origin.

A discontiguous parcel encompasses less than an acre, including the Stoney Lonesome cemetery and an accompanying ingress/egress easement. As shown on the map, this parcel is located between UTM 18 303536 4285924 and UTM 18 303651 4285988.

Boundary Justification

Based on a 1999 field survey and site conditions observed in the field in 2005, the historic district boundary encompasses approximately 511 acres. The historic district is intended to include the D.C. Workhouse, Reformatory, and Penitentiary complexes and all related historic resources surviving from the period of significance. The area within the historic district boundary is anchored in the northeast by the primary clusters of buildings associated with the Reformatory and Penitentiary; and in the southwest by the Workhouse compound. The open, rural landscape between the complexes is comprised largely of former farmland associated with the complex, and includes officers' houses, agricultural and penitentiary structures. This agricultural setting is significant as an integral part of the historic character of the site.

The historic district boundary is largely contiguous with the 1999 proposed historic district boundary described in the Final Determination of Eligibility (DOE) in January 2000.[102] Along most of its length, the boundary follows existing roadways and parcel boundaries as necessary to encompass historic resources as described in the 2000 DOE. The historic district boundary departs in several places from the 1999 proposed historic district boundary. The updated boundary is based on changes since 1999, including loss of integrity as well as new resources identified in the field, justified in more detail below.

The following areas have been removed from the historic district since the DOE was prepared:

- The 40.8-acre area northwest of the Reformatory/Penitentiary, included in the earlier district boundary, has been removed from the proposed historic district due to loss of integrity since 1999. Buildings, structures, objects, and sites in this area have been razed to make way for a planned development currently in construction. The area excluded from the updated historic district includes the area north and west of the Reformatory dormitories and Commissary building, as shown on the sketch map.

- Two segments of the district falling within the adjacent solid waste facility parcel to the southeast have also been removed: a small triangle of land along Furnace Road, and a section of approximately 6 acres southeast of the Workhouse. On the former area there were no features, and on the latter several non-contributing structures, and one contributing structure that was in severely dilapidated condition, and had reportedly collapsed by the time of this writing. Lack of remaining contributing features on these parcels constituted a loss of integrity which resulted in their exclusion from the Historic District. See the Sketch Map for the current boundary.

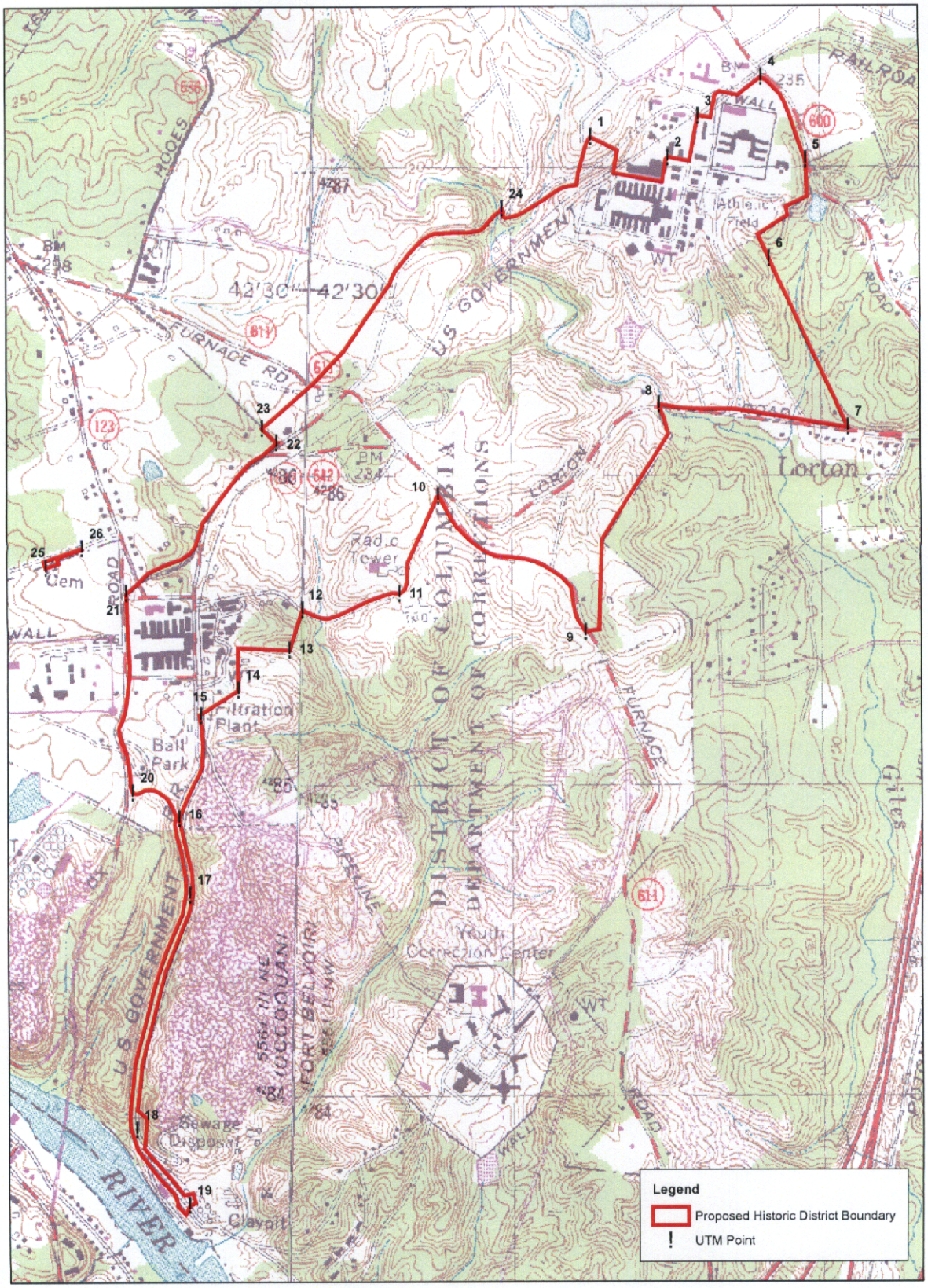
[102] Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc., "Historic Structures Determination of Eligibility Report; Lorton Correctional Complex; Lorton, Fairfax County, Virginia" (Greenbelt, MD: General Services Administration, January 2000), 86-90.

One section has also been added to the historic district as presented in the DOE:

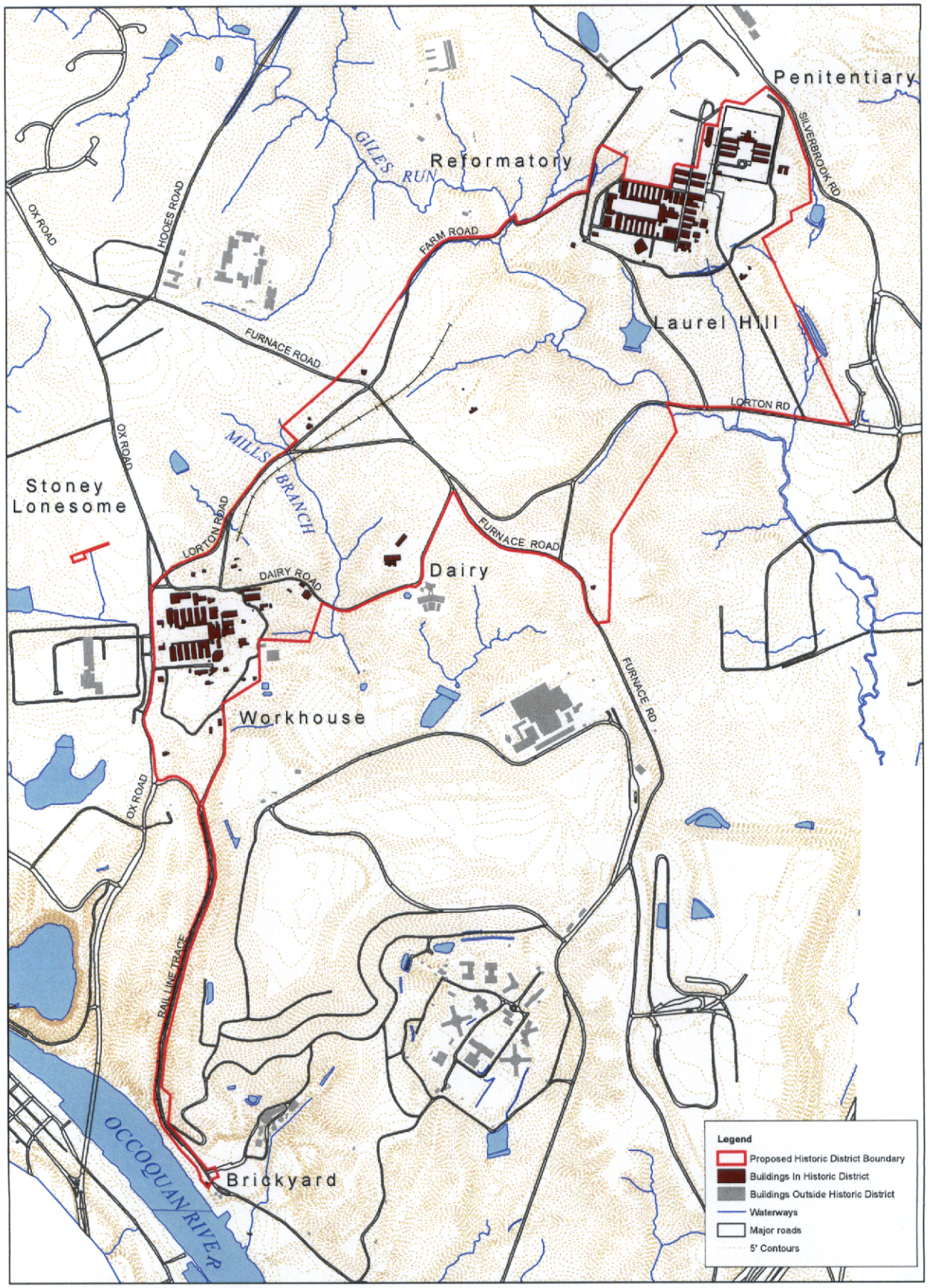
- The brick kiln and associated road, an additional area of 8 acres, stretches south from the Workhouse along the entrance road to the Occoquan Regional Park, encompassing the manmade landform of the former rail and road grade, and terminating with the inclusion of the Brick Kiln and associated structure. The 1915 kiln and associated structure have previously been determined to be individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. However, additional related resources were identified in the field relating to the former Lorton and Occoquan railroad that accessed the Brickyard area. In this area, the district boundary encompasses additional resources including the former rail grade and road alignment accessing the Occoquan Brickyard; associated drainage structures including brick culverts and headwalls; and a quarry/pond with brick riser, earthen dam, and brick outfall. The current park entrance road and associated bike path are located along the former rail grade/brickyard road alignment, and terminate at a parking area beside the kiln.

One section has been adjusted since preparation of the DOE:

- The Stoney Lonesome cemetery has been refined to include the cemetery and its ingress/egress easement. The new boundary area is discontiguous, excluding land to the east that is under construction as a current road realignment of Ox Road as well as additional land surrounding the cemetery area on the Fairfax County Water Authority property.



D.C Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District
Fairfax County, Virginia
USGS Quad Map
September 2005



0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District
Fairfax County, Virginia
Historic District Boundary Sketch Map
September 2005