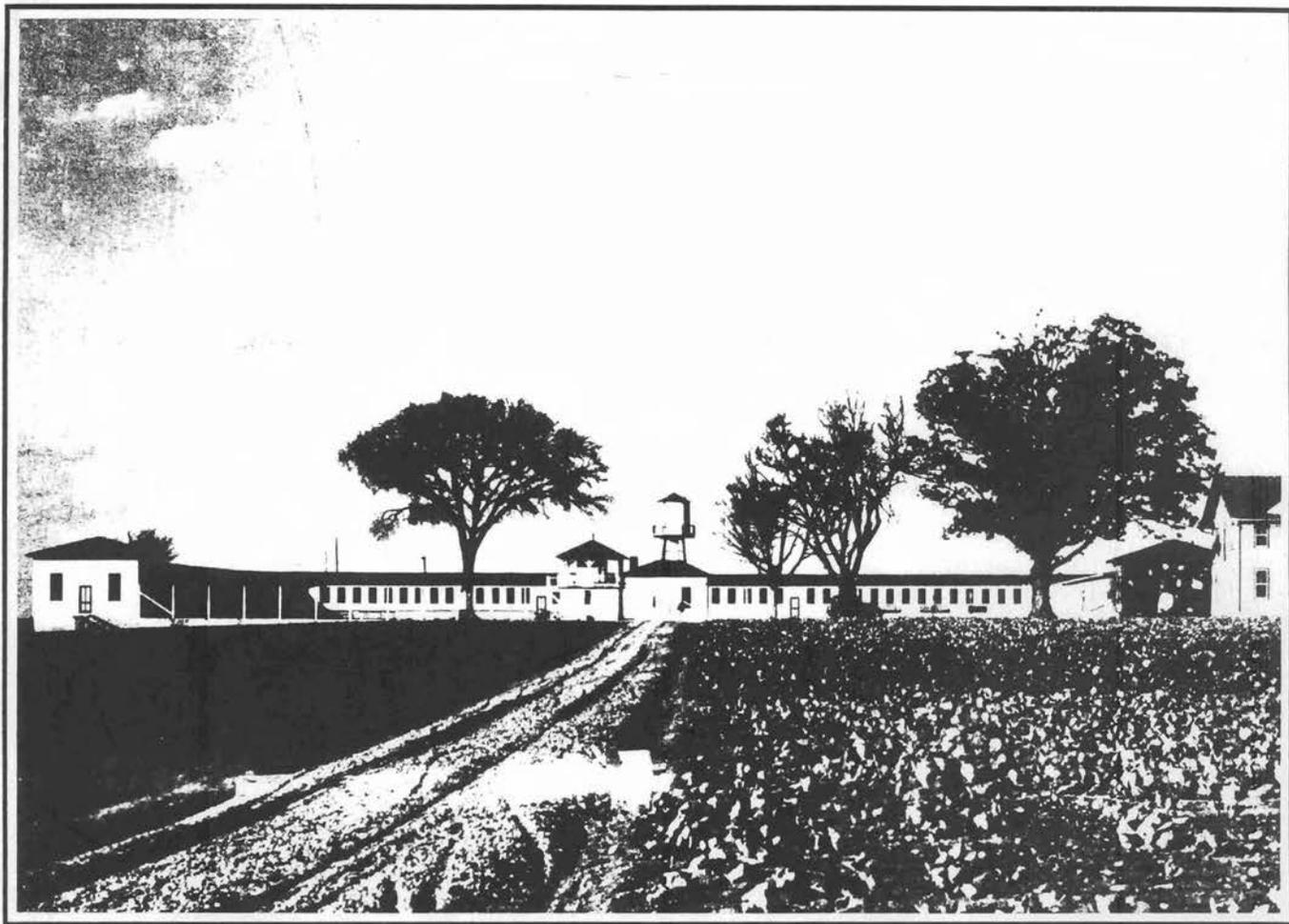


VA-3

SURVEY OF STATE-OWNED PROPERTIES
Department of Corrections



Land and Community Associates

**SURVEY OF
STATE-OWNED PROPERTIES:
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

**Prepared For:
Department of Conservation and Historic Resources
Division of Historic Landmarks
Richmond, Virginia**

**Prepared By
Land and Community Associates
Charlottesville, Virginia**

May, 1989

This publication and the work from which it resulted is funded in part by a grant from the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior through the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, Department of Conservation and Historic Resources. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U. S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program activity or facility described above, or if you desire further information, please write to : Office for Equal Opportunity, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240. The contents and opinions of this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or of the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks.

CREDITS

Division of Historic Landmarks

H. Bryan Mitchell, Director

Robert A. Carter, Survey and Register Supervisor

John S. Salmon, Historian

Jeffrey O'Dell, Architectural Historian

Land and Community Associates

Genevieve P. Keller

Katharine T. Lacy

J. Timothy Keller, ASLA

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Division of Historic Landmarks and Land and Community Associates gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the many individuals who contributed to the successful completion of this project. Our special thanks to the staff of the Department of Corrections; at the central office in Richmond, the office of planning and engineering services, and the many individual correctional facilities that we visited, for all of their help and guidance. In addition, we would like to thank the staff of the State Library in Richmond, and the reference department at the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROJECT PURPOSE AND GOALS	1
SURVEY METHODOLOGY	1
Criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register	1
Criteria for the National Register of Historic Places	1
SURVEY SOURCES AND PRODUCTS	2
Summary of Survey Findings and Results	2
Historic Context and Themes	2
THEME: GOVERNMENT/WELFARE: The Development of Penal and Correctional Institutions in The United States, with Specific Reference to Virginia	4
Early Precedents for American Prisons	4
The Colonial Period	4
Early American Prisons	5
Early Nineteenth-Century Prison Reforms	6
Penal and Correctional Developments from 1865-1930: The Reformatory, Convict Labor, and The Prison Farm	9
Prison Industries	10
Chain Gangs	11
Prison Farms	12
Correctional Facilities for Juveniles	13
Correctional Facilities for Women	14
Federal Prison Reforms of the 1930s and Their Impact on State-Operated Correctional Institutions	15
THEME SOCIAL/CULTURAL: The Design of Penal and Correctional Facilities in Virginia	20
The Nineteenth Century Penitentiary	20
Road Camps	24
Prison Farms	24
The State Farm	25
Bland and Southampton	29
Recent Farm-Related Activities	30
Correctional Facilities for Juveniles	31
Beaumont	33
Hanover	35
Bon Air	37
Barrett	38
Farming Operations at Youth Facilities	40
Correctional Facilities for Women: The Virginia Women's Correctional Center	41
Conclusion: Prison Design Since World War II	43
EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES	45
Barrett Learning Center	45
Beaumont Learning Center	45
Bland Correctional Center	46
Bon Air Learning Center	46
Culpeper Correctional Unit 11	47
Exodus House	47
Greensprings DOC Property	47
Hanover Learning Center	48
James River Correctional Center	48
Marion Correctional Center	50
Nottoway Correctional Center	50

Pinecrest Learning Center	51
Powhatan Correctional Center	51
Pulaski Correctional Unit	52
Southampton Correctional Center	53
Staunton Correctional Center	53
Virginia Womens Correctional Center	54
Virginia State Penitentiary	54
CURRENT PRESERVATION POLICIES AND LEGISLATION	56
National Role in Historic Preservation	56
Role of the Department of Conservation and Historic Resources	56
Enabling Legislation	56
Departmental Policy and Authority	57
Application and Review Procedures	57
PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	57
APPENDIX 1: BIBLIOGRAPHY	59
APPENDIX 2: LIST OF FIGURES	60

PROJECT PURPOSE AND GOALS

The purpose and intent of this survey was to document all state-owned buildings and landscapes managed by the Commonwealth's Department of Corrections to determine which properties forty years old or older may be eligible for nomination to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The survey has been undertaken to reduce the uncertainties that have existed regarding the eligibility of state-owned properties for placement on the state and national registers.

The major goal of this survey is to improve the level of protection of state-owned architectural/historic resources in Virginia through identification and evaluation. Related survey objectives include the preparation of a historic context for penal/correctional institutions in Virginia, completion of state survey forms, mapping of historic resources, and documentary black and white and color slide photography. The scope of work for the survey did not include survey of any archaeological resources on state-owned lands.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In accordance with the guidelines for survey outlined in *Bulletin #24* (of the National Register of Historic Places, U. S. National Park Service, Department of the Interior), an initial historic context was developed under the government/law/welfare and social/cultural themes. The context provided the basis for development of survey strategies for additional research and field work. As a result of the initial context development four property types were identified: 1) the nineteenth-century penitentiary, 2) agricultural prison farms, 3) correctional facilities for juveniles, and 4) correctional facilities for women. Some properties, as would be expected, can be classified according to more than one of these types. Field work was organized geographically and by property type. Each property was evaluated for its applicability to the historic context, as a representative or exemplary example of its type, according to its ability to meet the criteria established for the National Register of Historic Places, and for its physical integrity. Finally, the initial historic context and the two major themes were revised and supplemented based on the results of field work and the additional research conducted during the survey.

Criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register

The Commonwealth of Virginia has established the following criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register:

No structure or site shall be deemed to be a historic one unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of an historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designated, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate the style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the colonial and early history and architecture of the state or nation.

Criteria for the National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places list properties that possess quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that is present in districts,

sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

SURVEY SOURCES AND PRODUCTS

This report summarizes the main findings and recommendations of the survey. To obtain a complete understanding of the nature of the resources investigated and evaluated in the survey, the reader may need to become familiar with the additional materials collected, compiled, and consulted during the course of the survey. These materials include but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- a complete DHL file envelope for each property. Each file envelope contains at a minimum a completed DHL survey form, labeled black and white documentation photographs in a labeled envelope, and a copy of a USGS map showing the location of the property. Some envelopes may also contain the following:
 - supplementary information such as copies of news articles, scholarly papers, etc. that were collected and consulted during the survey;
 - field notes from observations and interviews that may contain information not to be included on the DHL form but which may be useful in future investigations or evaluations;
 - additional bibliographical data;
 - sketches, maps and other graphics prepared during the survey to document or analyze the property and its resources
 - copies of historic photographs
 - copies of available maps and brochures (both contemporary and historic) documenting the property
- selected color 35 mm slides documenting the properties surveyed and relevant features and conditions, and
- a scripted presentation to be given orally with accompanying slides that documents the findings of the survey

SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS AND RESULTS

This survey has resulted in the documentation and evaluation of 253 individual buildings, structures, and landscape elements owned by the Virginia Department of Corrections. Of these approximately 168 are believed to be eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources within a historic district or as part of a thematic nomination related to the historic contexts they represent. This figure does not include twenty nine buildings at the Staunton Correctional Center for which DHL has assumed the responsibility for surveying and evaluating. As a result of this survey it is anticipated that a multiple property nomination for correctional institutions could be prepared resulting in the creation of three new districts.

HISTORIC CONTEXT THEMES

The Commonwealth of Virginia has been involved in the imprisonment of felons and misdemeanants since the early days of statehood. In most instances Virginia has lagged behind other states and has responded late, if at all, to the major trends in the housing, treatment and

rehabilitation of prisoners. Although Virginia did not take a leading role in the nation's penal and correctional history, two major themes are associated with Virginia's correctional system that are worthy of further development and support a determination of statewide significance: 1) government/law/welfare and 2) social/cultural. In this project, Land and Community Associates has researched and developed these two themes for the historical context of penal and correctional institutions in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The government/law/welfare theme presents a chronological outline of national trends in the development of penal and correctional facilities, with specific reference to Virginia. Virginia's prison system reveals much about the values and attitudes associated with the punishment and rehabilitation of criminal behavior in the commonwealth. Additionally, the prison system in Virginia reflects other important trends and events in Virginia history, such as evolving attitudes about race, and changing philosophies about the treatment of youthful offenders and women. The relationship of the prison system to Virginia's largely agrarian population, or how the prison system reflects a rural society's approach to imprisonment, is another issue explored through this theme. Finally, until recently, the development and operation of Virginia's prison system reflects the effort to adhere to the concept that penal or correctional facilities should be largely self-supporting.

Virginia's penal and correctional institutions also are significant in terms of the social/cultural theme because they reflect evolving architectural trends and philosophies in the design and layout of prison facilities. Virginia's prison system represents the full range of penal and correctional facilities from those designed for all types of prisoners (without regard to their age, sex, race, or type of offense) to those specifically designed for the rehabilitation of a certain group of offenders, such as juveniles or women.

In this project four major property types associated with penal and correctional institutions in Virginia were identified and explored in greater depth: 1) the nineteenth century penitentiary, 2) prison farms, 3) correctional facilities for juveniles and 4) correctional facilities for women. The two major themes (government/law/welfare and social/cultural) have been organized both chronologically and in terms of these four property types.

**THEME: GOVERNMENT/WELFARE
THE DEVELOPMENT OF PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN
THE UNITED STATES, WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO VIRGINIA**

Early Precedents for American Prisons

The most direct forerunner of the modern American prison existed in London at the end of the 16th century. The Bridewells, as they were known (named after St. Bride's Well, the site of the first such institution established in London in 1555) are considered the earliest houses of correction. These institutions, which featured large congregate dormitories, were initially intended as poorhouses for those whose only crime was vagrancy or indebtedness. Fairly quickly, however, a term at the Bridewell came to be used as a standard punishment for a wide variety of crimes, thus setting a precedent for the use of confinement as an alternative to corporal punishment.¹

England continued to lead the way in penal reform when, in 1789, the English reformer John Howard convinced Parliament to pass an act establishing penitentiary houses to confine and employ prisoners rather than mete out barbaric and harsh treatment and corporal punishment (fig. 1).² Another important model for the American penitentiary was the workhouse created by Hippolyte Vilain at Ghent in 1773 (fig. 2). This institution, which was characterized by the classification of inmates, individual confinement, productive labor, and an ultimate goal of reform rather than punishment, had many of the features of modern European and American prisons.³

The Colonial Period

During the American colonial period imprisonment was not commonly used to punish criminals. Instead, criminal sentences were usually selected from a wide range of corporal punishments, including fines, the stocks, branding, whipping, banishment, or the gallows (fig. 3). In most instances the function of the colonial jail was simply to detain those awaiting a sentence.⁴

The minimal role of the jail during this period reflected commonly held attitudes toward deviant behavior. Calvinist and puritanical beliefs (particularly prevalent in the New England colonies) stressed the innate sinfulness of mankind, and left little hope for reform or rehabilitation through institutionalization. The most appropriate retribution for deviant behavior was thought to be forms of punishment that were the most immediate, painful, and humiliating. If a criminal did not reform after whipping and paying fines, he was considered hopeless and either banished or sent to the gallows.⁵

In Virginia, as in almost all of the other English colonies, corporal and capital punishment were the primary penal measures used throughout the colonial period. The colony's first effective criminal code, written at Jamestown in 1612, was outlined in the *Laws Divine, Morall and Martiall* written by Sir Thomas Gates and Sir Thomas Dale (fig. 4). This code, known popularly as Dale's Law, advocated harsh and direct corporal punishment, specifying that any disobedience be "subject to quick and severe use of whippings and brandings, pillories and stocks, clipping of ears or other mutilations, and generous use of the gallows."⁶ Although the punishments outlined by Dale's

¹Blake McKelvey, *American Prisons: A Study in American Social History Prior to 1915* (Montclair, New Jersey: Patterson Smith, 1936), 3.

²Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of Prisons, 1949), 18-19.

³*Ibid.*

⁴David J. Rothman, *Conscience and Convenience: The Asylum and its Alternatives in Progressive America*. (Boston: Little Brown, 1980), 53.

⁵*Ibid.*

⁶Paul Kevc, *The History of Corrections in Virginia*. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1986), 8.

Law were severe and harsh, they were "appropriate to the needs of a military outpost in hostile territory."⁷

In 1618 when the Virginia House of Burgesses became responsible for the lawmaking process, Dale's code was replaced with a more moderate criminal code. At this time county courts and a General Court located in the capitol (first Jamestown, and then Williamsburg) were also established, which had a further modifying influence on the treatment of criminals.⁸ Nonetheless, throughout the seventeenth and early eighteenth century it appears that corporal measures and public shaming (through the use of stocks or other devices) were prescribed as punishment for criminals far more frequently than imprisonment. Jails (such as the one built in Williamsburg in 1699) were constructed in some of the larger county seats but, as was the case throughout the colonies, were used only for short-term holding purposes.⁹

Early American Prisons

It was not until the turn of the eighteenth century that the first prisons were constructed in America for correctional rather than simply penal purposes. By this time it was becoming apparent that the traditional methods of criminal punishment used in the colonial era were simply not sufficient for the new republic. In addition the decades near the turn of the century were marked by a dramatic growth in the overall population, seen particularly in the growth of existing cities and the creation of new ones as well as a dramatic increase in crime. Spurred on by the new ideas of the Enlightenment, Americans searched for a more progressive and effective method of punishment than the traditional whip, stocks, or gallows.¹⁰ Imprisonment, rather than corporal and capital punishment, was seen as more efficient and more suitable to the needs of a government based on reason.

The use of the prison as the standard method for the punishment of criminals can be traced to the influence of American Quakers, who philosophically opposed most forms of corporal punishment. In 1662 William Penn submitted to the Pennsylvania colonial assembly a proposal that the standard retribution for criminal behavior should be hard labor in a house of correction. The Quaker criminal code was maintained in Pennsylvania until 1718, when the British government replaced it with a more traditional code involving fines and corporal punishment. Immediately following independence in 1776, however, the Quaker code was reinstated as a result of the urging of groups such as the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.¹¹ In 1790 the state legislature ordered the construction of the Walnut Street Jail where, for the first time in American history, cellular confinement, hard labor, and discipline replaced corporal punishment as the standard sentence for criminals (fig. 5).¹²

During the first decades after the Revolution most states followed Pennsylvania's example, and amended their criminal codes to replace the corporal punishments mandated by the English code with incarceration. In 1796 Newgate Prison was opened in Greenwich Village, New York, followed by the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton, opened in 1799. In 1800 both Virginia and Kentucky opened penitentiaries, followed in the next decade by Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maryland.

⁷Kathryn Preyer, "Penal Measures in the American Colonies: An Overview," *The American Journal of Legal History* 26(1982): 329.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Besides being used for the temporary confinement of criminals awaiting sentencing, jails were also used occasionally to house mentally ill citizens before they were transferred to mental hospitals. Also, during the revolutionary war political prisoners were confined in local jails, particularly in Southwest Virginia and the southern Piedmont.

¹⁰Rothmen, 56.

¹¹McKelvey, 5.

¹²Federal Bureau of Prisons, 20.

The major early prisons in the United States, such as the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton and the Walnut Street Jail in Philadelphia kept inmates in congregate confinement, with many prisoners sharing each cell. Although by 1800 the more enlightened prison reformers were aware of the concept of individual cellular isolation, this concept had yet to be actually implemented in the United States for the next fifteen to twenty years. At the Penitentiary in Richmond, for example, the original design concept had called for individual confinement, but the prohibitive cost of providing an individual cell for each prisoner led to the more pragmatic decision to house a number of inmates in each cell.¹³ Similarly, the sixteen rooms of the Walnut Street Jail, and the twenty rooms of the New Jersey Jail at Trenton, often held hundreds of prisoners at a time.¹⁴ In general, the emphasis of the early prisons was strictly on punishment and separation from general society, and not on reform.

The idea of constructing a penitentiary in Virginia was first proposed to the state legislature by Thomas Jefferson in 1786. Jefferson had observed the penitentiary system in France, and thought it a far more enlightened approach to criminal behavior than the traditional means of capital and corporal punishment.¹⁵ Jefferson's bill initially was defeated, but a decade later, in 1796, a similar bill passed authorizing the construction of a state penitentiary in Richmond.

The earliest goals for the direction and operation of the Penitentiary were highly ambitious (though, as it turned out, few of these goals were successfully achieved). Those involved in planning for a state penitentiary, including Thomas Jefferson, envisioned a system of strict solitary confinement in which prisoners would live, eat, and work in a contemplative state and be kept isolated from the potentially harmful influences of other prisoners.¹⁶ It was also planned for the facility to eventually become completely self-sufficient (or even profitable) through the productive management of prison labor. The Penitentiary was established with a superintendent under the guidance of a board of twelve overseers who were to inspect the facility every two months.

The site chosen for the prison was on a rise overlooking the James River, on Richmond's southwest side (fig. 6). Soon after, the English-born American architect Henry Benjamin Latrobe was hired to design the prison, and by 1800 the unique, horseshoe-shaped building was receiving its first inmates (fig. 7). For nearly a century, the Penitentiary would serve as the sole correctional facility for the commonwealth, with both women and boys serving their sentences along with adult males.

Early Nineteenth-Century Prison Reforms

A popular movement for penal reform developed in the period from 1815-1835, led by reformers in New York and Pennsylvania. In New York, the Auburn, or *congregate system* of prison organization was developed, and implemented first at Auburn State Prison (1819) and then at the Ossining (Sing Sing) institution (1825) (fig. 8). In this system, prisoners worked and took meals together during the day, but were not allowed to speak or even exchange glances. At night each inmate was returned to a solitary cell. In Pennsylvania an alternative plan called the separate system was developed and applied to the Eastern Penitentiary in Philadelphia (1829) and the Western State Penitentiary in Pittsburgh (c. 1830), both designed by architect John Haviland (fig. 9).¹⁷ In the separate system, prisoners were completely isolated from one another — eating, working, and sleeping in individual cells throughout the duration of their confinement. Many

¹³Keve, 24.

¹⁴Federal Bureau of Prisons, 26.

¹⁵Keve, 14-15.

¹⁶Arthur W. James, *Virginia's Social Awakening* (Richmond: Garrett and Massie, Inc., 1939), 124.

¹⁷Norman Bruce Johnston, *The Human Cage* (New York, Walker and Company, 1973), 30.

states adopted variations on the congregate and separate systems and rebuilt and renovated their prison facilities.¹⁸

Despite the differences between the New York and Pennsylvania systems, (the merits of which were, in fact, vigorously debated for several decades) both marked an important departure, both philosophically and in their design, from the earlier American prisons. Advocates of both systems stood firm in the belief that institutionalization could do more than simply punish a criminal. Both systems were based on the belief that the isolation of the prisoner and the establishment of a disciplined routine could actually cure a prisoner of deviant behavior. This change in the perception of the role of the prison reflected an important change in the popular perception of the cause of deviant behavior. Unlike colonial Americans, who saw criminal behavior as an indication of an innately and incorrigibly flawed personal character, many Americans by the early nineteenth century traced deviant behavior to environmental factors, particularly the family. Consequently, the cure for such behavior, consequently, was simply to change the environment through institutionalization:

Convinced that deviancy was primarily the result of corruptions pervading the community, and that organizations like the family and the church were not counterbalancing them, they believed a setting which removed the offender from all temptations and substituted a steady, regular regimen would reform him. Since the convict was not inherently depraved, but the victim of an upbringing that had failed to provide protection against the vices at loose in a society, a well-ordered institution could successfully reeducate and rehabilitate him. The penitentiary, free of corruptions and dedicated to the proper training of the inmate, would inculcate the discipline that negligent parents, evil companions, taverns, houses of prostitution, theaters, and gambling halls had destroyed. Just as the criminal's environment had led him into crime, the institutional environment would lead him out of it.¹⁹

Another important innovation encouraged by these new prisons was the incorporation of industry into the daily routine at the prisons.²⁰ Experiments with prison labor had been previously attempted at some of the earlier prisons such as the Walnut Street Jail, where, initially, inmates were involved with the production of various handicrafts. Likewise, it was initially envisioned that prisoners at the Virginia State Penitentiary would be involved in profitable industrial pursuits.²¹ The tremendous pressures of overcrowding at these and other prisons, however, prevented most early attempts to institute prison labor. Prisons built after 1820, however, were designed to provide plenty of space for inmate labor, through the construction of larger cells, or open areas specifically designated as work space. Soon after the prison at Auburn was opened, for example, a private citizen applied for the use of prison labor on a contract basis, and proceeded to set up his industry within the very prison walls. The concept of prison industries received tremendous public and political support, not only as a way to keep otherwise idle prisoners busy, but as a means to alleviate the cost of running a prison (a notion greatly supported by an already tax-weary American public).²²

In Virginia, Penitentiary officials and state legislators were aware of the developments in penal philosophy occurring in New York and Philadelphia during the 1820s and 1830s. Indeed, it is interesting to note that the innovations implemented at the new prisons, such as solitary

¹⁸Rothman, 10.

¹⁹Ibid., 61.

²⁰McKelvey, 12.

²¹Keve, 16.

²²McKelvey, 13.

confinement and productive prison labor, had been seriously considered in the planning stages of the Penitentiary nearly thirty years earlier.²³ However, a combination of poor planning, mismanagement, and the tremendous burden of maintaining the increasingly impractical Latrobe facility, provided little opportunity for implementing reforms at the Penitentiary during this period. Indeed, just as the prisons in New York and Philadelphia were actively experimenting with new reforms, circumstances at the Penitentiary were forcing the curtailment of reformatory measures and resulting in a gradual worsening of conditions for prison inmates.

The earliest planners of the Penitentiary advocated a system of solitary confinement with each prisoner living and working alone in a cell, much like the one implemented twenty years later in Philadelphia. However, the cost of constructing a prison designed for solitary confinement was prohibitive and the Penitentiary was actually built with each cell large enough to hold several beds. Rather than completely abandon the idea of solitary confinement legislators developed a compromise whereby each prisoner would be required to spend "not more than 1/2 nor less than 1/12" of their sentence in solitary confinement.²⁴

As the prison grew more and more crowded, however, solitary confinement of any kind, whether partial or total, became a less practical alternative.²⁵ Indeed, within five years of opening it was apparent that there was simply not enough space for prisoners to be isolated from one another.²⁶ A report prepared by a legislative committee in 1816 reported that there were at least twelve men sleeping in each 12' x 14' cell.²⁷ The congregate living situation led to the increase of "conspiracies, immorality and mutual teaching of crime"²⁸ and resulted in atrocious conditions that were particularly uncondusive to reform:

With two or more inmates in most cells, any sort of activity could be going on within, and there was no way that any guard could observe or know about it. Ventilation was poor, there was no plumbing, and the heavy stone walls and wooden floors were typically damp with condensation. The odors of packed-in bodies and open toilet buckets were pervasive. Yet it was in these rooms that the inmates had to eat, for there was no dining room.²⁹

In 1824, a fire at the Penitentiary provided the opportunity for renovation, and additional cell space was designated for solitary confinement. At the same time strict rules requiring silence in the work areas (as at the Auburn Prison) were enacted.³⁰ However, these attempts at reform were soon abandoned. Throughout the 1820s there was increasing concern on the part of legislators, prison officials and the public that the conditions in the solitary confinement cells at the Penitentiary were too harsh, and caused many inmates to "die of despair."³¹ In addition, the steadily growing numbers of inmates created a chronic shortage of space. In 1833 the requirements for solitary confinement were reduced and finally, in 1838, the solitary confinement requirement was abolished altogether. By this time the rules requiring mandatory silence among inmates (almost impossible to enforce) had been abandoned also.³²

²³Keve, 21, 23, 24.

²⁴Keve, 36.

²⁵Ibid., 40-44.

²⁶James, 123.

²⁷Keve, 40.

²⁸James, 123.

²⁹Keve., 25.

³⁰Ibid., 55.

³¹James, 126.

³²Keve, 56.

Penal and Correctional Developments from 1865-1930: The Reformatory, Convict Labor, and The Prison Farm

By the 1860s the once much-heralded prison systems of the 1820s were increasingly regarded as dismal failures as true reformatories. Instead, they were serving a largely custodial purpose. In 1867 the *Report on the Prisons and Reformatories of Canada and the United States*, prepared by E. C. Wines and Theodore Dwight, was submitted to the New York state legislature reporting that "there is not a state prison in America in which the reformation of the convicts is the one supreme object of the discipline, to which everything else is made to bend."³³ According to this report prisoners were actually becoming more criminal in their behavior the longer that they spent in prison. Furthermore with a growing general population and the resulting increase in the numbers imprisoned for criminal behavior, prisons were now often filled far beyond capacity. To prison reformers in the post-Civil War era, there seemed to be little advantage to the Auburn system over the Pennsylvania system or vice-versa since neither had proven successful in reforming even the smallest percentage of prisoners.

In response to the failure of the American prison system a strong movement for prison reform developed in the late 1870s. An important model for American prison reformers during this period was the Irish prison system, developed in the mid-nineteenth century by Sir Joshua Jebb and Sir Walter Crofton. The Irish system included a promotion system that moved gradually from solitary confinement to situations of less and less restraint, until the prisoner was released. This system received considerable praise at the American Prison Congress held in Cincinnati in 1870.³⁴

Juvenile care facilities had proven quite successful in the rehabilitation of their inmates and provided another important model for the development of the late-nineteenth-century adult reformatory. Dwight and Wines, in their 1869 *Report on Prisons and Reformatories*, concluded that "there is no class of institution in our country connected with the repression and prevention of crime, that will bear a moment's comparison with juvenile reformatories. Almost every one of them might be pronounced a model institution of its kind."³⁵ Consequently, several of the theories and methods used to reform juvenile offenders were adopted by the adult reformatories. First was the emphasis on rehabilitation instead of punishment as the goal of incarceration. Second was the use of indeterminate sentences, which allowed prisoners early dismissal in exchange for good behavior, and provided special incentives for the inmate's self improvement. Finally, like the juvenile reformatories, the new adult reformatories emphasized education and vocational training to prepare the inmates for a more productive life after their release.

The first institution in the United States to apply the principles of the reformatory movement was the Elmira Reformatory, established in Elmira, New York, in 1876 (fig. 10). Prisoners assigned to Elmira, limited to those sixteen to thirty years of age, were not given sentences of determined length. Instead, inmates were required to pass through a series of grades or classes with promotions based on their behavior until they were eligible for parole and eventually release. All inmates were expected to attend classes, both academic and technical, in the hope that they would be better equipped to seek honest employment upon release. Finally, great emphasis was placed on physical education and exercise, which were intended to foster team spirit and self control among the inmates.³⁶ During the last decades of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth century several reformatories modeled after Elmira were established in the northeastern states, including Pennsylvania's Huntingdon Reformatory, the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord, and the Rahway Reformatory in New Jersey.

³³Rothman, 242.

³⁴Federal Bureau of Prisons, 109.

³⁵Rothman, 263.

³⁶McKelvey, 114.

In Virginia, and throughout the south, there was little implementation of the innovative and often expensive methods of the reformatory movement in the period following the Civil War. Indeed, it was not until the 1920s and 1930s that the reform methods used at institutions such as Elmira were applied at youth correctional facilities in the south, and it was not until after World War II that they were used at many southern adult correctional facilities. Instead, Virginia and most other southern states, left bankrupt and exhausted by the Civil War, sought cost reductions in operating their prison systems. In Virginia, legislators and corrections officials looked for opportunities to transform their outdated and inefficient Penitentiary into a profitable operation: "While other states were building reformatories, Virginia, still recovering from wartime economic exhaustion, turned to those avenues of expansion that promised self support."³⁷ By the turn of the century the commonwealth was collecting revenue from three distinct types of prison labor: in-house prison industries, road gangs that were leased to private contractors, and a prison farm.

Prison Industries

In the United States the tradition of leasing prisoners to private industries operating within the prison walls began as early as 1800. By 1803 the prison industries at the Newgate prison in New York were both owned and managed by a private contractor. By 1825 prisons at Auburn, Charlestown (Mass.), and Baltimore were making profits through the operation of such private industries.³⁸ In the more industrialized northern states, the years immediately following the Civil War were marked with a particularly high demand for factory labor which made the otherwise idle prisoners a valuable commodity. Furthermore, it was commonly thought that keeping prisoners occupied made them more manageable and speeded their reform.³⁹ For the prison managers the leasing of prison labor provided an easy route towards self-sufficiency, and even profitability.⁴⁰

In Virginia, following the model of the northern states, Penitentiary officials eagerly sought industries to set up shop within the prison walls.⁴¹ In its pursuit of in-house prison industries Virginia was rare among the southern states, where it was generally more common to lease prisoners to contractors who would employ them outside of the prison.⁴² In the 1880s two private contractors set up workshops in the Penitentiary: Larus and Brother Tobacco Manufacturing and the Davis Boot and Shoe Company of Lynn, Massachusetts. (It is unclear whether the workshops in which these operations were conducted were built by the companies themselves, or by Penitentiary officials in order to lure the industries to employ prison inmates.) Both of these companies employed Penitentiary inmates well into the next century. In addition, temporary contracts often were arranged with private companies allowing them to employ inmates in the prison workshops on a short term basis. The industries conducted at the Penitentiary were quite profitable and greatly aided efforts to achieve self sufficiency (fig. 11). Indeed, a visitor to the Penitentiary in 1908 reported that "In the five years from 1904 to 1908, inclusive, they (prison industries) earned total profits of approximately \$175,000.00."⁴³

³⁷Keve, 93.

³⁸McKelvey, 13.

³⁹Ibid., 87-88.

⁴⁰By the end of the nineteenth century some of the northern prison industries were so successful that they raised the ire of labor leaders, who saw them as unfair competition in the open market. Due to the powerful outcry by labor leaders against the use of prisoners for contract labor legislation was passed in 1887 forbidding the use of federal prisoners by private industries. In response, many state governments, already convinced of the benefit of prison labor, simply redirected the role of the prison industries towards the production of items that could be used by other state agencies. Around the turn of this century, several states created laws that required state departments to purchase prison produced goods whenever possible. (McKelvey, 94-95.)

⁴¹Keve, 88.

⁴²McKelvey, 179.

⁴³James, 127.

Chain Gangs

Prison officials in Virginia also attempted to raise additional revenues during the post-Civil War period by leasing to private contractors groups of prisoners known as chain gangs.⁴⁴ The use of chained prisoner crews was common in all of the southern states to provide the much-needed manpower for road, railroad, and canal building projects undertaken as part of the post-war recovery.⁴⁵ The use of convict labor, which took the inmates out of the prison, had the added advantage of sparing the bankrupt southern states the expense of enlarging or rebuilding their overcrowded prisons.⁴⁶ In addition, the relative lack of strong unionism in the south prevented the resistance to convict labor that occurred in the north. The use of convict labor in road crews for public works projects remained commonplace in most southern states until very recently.

In Virginia, the contracting of road gangs began immediately after the Civil War (fig. 12). In 1866 Governor Pierpont reported that:

a favorable opportunity presented itself of employing a number of the colored convicts on the excavation of two short railroad tracks, where they were employed with mutual profit to the institution and the contractor, and doubtless to the welfare of the prisoners; they were not overworked, and had the benefit of open air.⁴⁷

In 1871 the annual report of the Penitentiary counted 433 inmates leased to private contractors with the majority working on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; a contract was made the following year with the Old Dominion Granite Company for the employment of 270 inmates.⁴⁸ In short, the construction of roads, railroads, and canals could absorb all the laborers the Penitentiary could supply.⁴⁹ In most agreements, the contractor paid the Penitentiary a set daily fee for each prisoner. The contracting party constructed the necessary camp or barracks and the prisoners were clothed at state expense but fed and guarded at the contractor's expense. Despite some opposition to the concept of the contract system, the fact that it provided revenue while at the same time alleviating crowding in the Penitentiary made it much too advantageous an arrangement for legislators to avoid.⁵⁰

Penitentiary administrators and other government officials initially favored convict labor as a healthier and more humane sentence for some of the better behaved prisoners. However, contracted prisoners were rarely visited by state officials, and high death rates among laborers indicate brutal and abusive treatment.⁵¹ By the end of the nineteenth century, state officials were well aware of the abuse occurring at the convict labor camps, but the contract labor system continued in Virginia until the use of low-cost convict labor was finally recognized as a threat to the employment opportunities of non-prison laborers.⁵²

⁴⁴Department of Corrections, Informational Brochure.

⁴⁵Keve, 72.

⁴⁶McKelvey, 172.

⁴⁷Keve, 73.

⁴⁸Ibid., 74.

⁴⁹Keve, 73.

⁵⁰In 1892 Penitentiary superintendent Lynn stated publicly that "the policy of this institution ought to be to employ the convict inside the walls where they can be personally superintended, instead of hiring them to contractors to be worked on railroads, where the mortality has been fearfully large, and the men broken down after a few years of such labor." (Keve, 88.) However, this did little to stop the practise of leasing out prisoners.

⁵¹Keve, 74-78.

⁵²Department of Corrections, Informational Brochure.

The contract system, however, undoubtedly provided the model for the state-run convict road camps that developed in the first decades of the twentieth century.⁵³ In 1906 the General Assembly enacted the Withers Lassiter "good roads" law, which established the State Highway Commission to regulate road construction, and authorized the creation of convict road camps to be operated jointly by the Penitentiary and the State Highway Commission. By 1907 six camps had been established employing convicts from both the state penitentiary and county jails. By the 1930s there were twenty-two of these camps. In the 1950s and 1960s the state carried out a building program that converted twenty-six of these road camps into permanent correctional facilities. The field units, as they are now called, still provide workers for the Virginia Department of Transportation, as well as vocational, educational, and farming work programs for low- and medium-security inmates (fig. 13).

Along with the field units, many prisoners worked at lime grinding plants established to provide the state with a low-cost lime supply to be used for the improvement of the soil. The first of these plants was opened in 1914 outside of Staunton, and the second was opened in 1917 in Irvington where lime could be made from oyster shells from the Chesapeake Bay. There were other short-term but unsuccessful efforts at operating lime plants. The Irvington plant was short-lived, closing in 1920, but the Staunton facility was in operation until 1972. Apparently, working at the lime plants was considered particularly appropriate for more hardened criminals and consequently the prisoners who posed the most disciplinary problems at the Penitentiary were assigned to the lime plants.⁵⁴

Prison Farms

The final form of imprisonment implemented in Virginia during the post-Civil War era was the prison farm. Prison farms, where prisoners worked on large, state-owned farms, were particularly suitable for the needs of the southern states.⁵⁵ In the rural south farmland was cheap, and the simple accommodations needed for the inmates on a farm were far less expensive than a full-scale prison. In many cases, the simple structures used at the prison farms were constructed by the prisoners themselves. At the Virginia State Farm, for example, all of the original structures, as well as the bricks used to build them, were made by prisoners. Some of the southern prison farms grew to be quite extensive, and actually managed to reap a substantial profit. By the 1920s the idea of the prison farm had become so popular that many of the northern industrialized states had followed the southern model and established their own prison farms.⁵⁶

In 1894 the General Assembly authorized the purchase of a 986-acre tract of land in Goochland County for the establishment of the state's first prison farm (fig. 14). The purpose of the farm was to provide more suitable conditions for the many tubercular prisoners as well as to relieve overcrowding in the Penitentiary. Initially, the inmates at the State Farm represented the oldest, youngest, and least healthy inmates from the Penitentiary.⁵⁷ During the next two decades overcrowding at the Penitentiary resulted in the rapid increase in the number of inmates assigned to the State Farm regardless of their health or age. In 1918 the State Farm expanded with the purchase of a large farm in Powhatan County directly across the James River.

In addition to farming, which has remained the principal work program at the State Farm, several other work programs were initiated. A shirt factory was started in 1922; a quarrying operation to produce crushed stone for the Highway Department was initiated in the late 1940s. In the 1950s a laundry, tailor shop, and bookbinding were also in operation at various times. The most important

⁵³Keve, 119.

⁵⁴Keve, 122-124.

⁵⁵McKelvey, 186-187.

⁵⁶Ibid., 222.

⁵⁷Keve, 94.

of the nonagricultural work programs, however, has been the production of bricks at the brickyard west of the central correctional facility. Bricks produced at the State Farm brickyard were used in the construction of a large variety of projects at the other state correctional facilities including the Virginia Women's Correctional Center and Beaumont, Bon Air, Hanover, and Barrett learning centers.⁵⁸

Correctional Facilities for Juveniles

In Virginia, separate correctional facilities for juveniles developed relatively late; no private facilities existed until the late nineteenth century and there was no state involvement in juvenile care until the 1920s. In contrast, many other states had been operating separate institutions for delinquent children since the mid-nineteenth century. Houses of refuge, the earliest separate facilities for juvenile offenders in the United States, developed in the northeastern states in the first decades of the nineteenth century. The idea that criminal youths should be separated from the more hardened adult prisoners (a notion common in Europe by 1800) took hold slowly in the United States, only gaining popular acceptance when the large numbers of waifs and paupers in an urbanizing nation forced consideration of the issue in the nation's growing cities.⁵⁹ In 1822 the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism put forth a proposal that criminal youths should not be incarcerated with older criminals. During the next two decades several states enacted legislation that made sixteen the minimum age for convicting a person of a crime. However, it was not until the second half of the nineteenth century (and not until the first decades of the twentieth century in the more rural southern states) that the construction of specific facilities for youthful offenders became common.⁶⁰

As with the prison reform movement of the 1820s, the juvenile reform movement was based on the belief that a daily routine of work and strict discipline could actually transform an inmate's character.⁶¹ The earliest house of refuge opened in 1825 in a former army barracks in New York City, admitting as its first charges six girls and three boys. In 1826 a similar institution was opened in Boston, and in 1828 a house of refuge opened in Philadelphia (fig. 15).⁶²

These three houses of refuge were the only known facilities for juveniles until the 1840s, when New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Rochester opened similar institutions; in the 1850s houses of refuge opened in Providence, Saint Louis, Baltimore, Chicago, and Pittsburgh as well. By 1857, the proceedings of the first convention of refuge superintendents, held in New York, calculated that "seventeen reformatories now operated, with a combined inmate population of over 20,000, a value in land and buildings of almost \$2,000,000 and total annual expenditures of about \$330,000."⁶³

In Virginia, throughout the nineteenth century, children as young as ten years old were incarcerated at the Penitentiary.⁶⁴ In 1881, 121 prisoners under the age of 17 were imprisoned in the Penitentiary; in 1892 alone more than one hundred juveniles were admitted. By the late nineteenth century, however, there was a growing public concern over the numbers of juveniles being sentenced to the state Penitentiary.⁶⁵ Consequently, when the State Farm first opened in 1894 juveniles were assigned there instead of to the Penitentiary. However, even at the State Farm

⁵⁸Keve, 205. An individual, in-depth survey of the brickworks is being conducted concurrently by the Division of Historic Landmarks staff.

⁵⁹McKelvey, 15.

⁶⁰ibid., 67.

⁶¹Rothman, 14.

⁶²Federal Bureau of Prisons, 135.

⁶³Rothman, 209.

⁶⁴Department of Corrections, Informational Brochure.

⁶⁵Keve, 149.

children were not separated from the rest of the inmate population and received no special treatment.⁶⁶

In response to the growing concern in Virginia with the plight of juvenile offenders, four private facilities were opened for juvenile delinquents near the turn of the twentieth century.⁶⁷ The first of these, the Virginia Industrial School for White Boys (Beaumont Learning Center) was established in 1890 in the town of Laurel in Henrico County by the Prison Association of Virginia. In 1920, when the school was taken over by the commonwealth, the facility was moved to its present 2,306-acre site in Powhatan County. The Virginia Manual Labor School for Colored Boys (Hanover Learning Center) in Hanover County was established by the Negro Reformatory Association under the leadership of John Smyth in 1898. The Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls (Bon Air Learning Center) in Henrico County was established in 1910 by the Richmond Associated Charities. Finally, the Industrial Home for Wayward Colored Girls (Barrett Learning Center,) located adjacent to the Manual Labor School for Colored Boys in Hanover County, was established in 1915 by the Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

In 1920 the General Assembly voted that the commonwealth acquire these four privately operated facilities. In 1922 the Board of Public Welfare was created from the former Board of Charities and Correction, with the specification that "all delinquent children intended to be placed in a state institution shall be committed to the State Board of Public Welfare, it being the purpose of the chapter to make said board the sole agency for the guardianship of delinquent children committed to the state."⁶⁸ At the same time the Children's Bureau was established and given the responsibility of receiving, examining, and placing delinquent children in the appropriate facility or foster home. All of the state facilities for juveniles remained the responsibility of the Department of Welfare and Institutions until the creation in the 1950s of the Division of Youth Services as a branch of the Department of Welfare and Institutions.

Correctional Facilities for Women

The first separate prisons for women in the United States did not open until a decade following the Civil War. Before that, women offenders were usually placed in a separate branch of the men's prison or, even more commonly, in the smaller county or city jails.⁶⁹ The Indiana Women's Prison in Indianapolis, opened in 1873, was the first institution specifically established for female felons and misdemeanants over sixteen years of age. It was followed in 1877 by the establishment of the Massachusetts Women's Reformatory at Framingham. These early women's prisons however, were really more the exception than the rule, and it was not until the first three decades of the twentieth century that most states (including Virginia) constructed special prisons for women:

The fortunes of convict women in other states varied considerably. While Connecticut and Missouri were erecting new cell houses with separate yards for women, Illinois was crowding them into the fourth story of the warden's house and using the admirable women's building for the overflowing male population. Except for New York and Massachusetts, the other states continued their early arrangements, usually with a matron in charge of a dormitory, or a small cell house located within the state prison.⁷⁰

⁶⁶Ibid.

⁶⁷For a more in-depth discussion of these facilities, please see the property type description for correctional facilities for juveniles in the social/cultural theme development of this report.

⁶⁸Ibid., 151.

⁶⁹Department of Corrections, Informational Brochure.

⁷⁰McKelvey, 78.

Throughout the nineteenth century in Virginia women sentenced to prison served their sentences in the Penitentiary. Initially, women were placed in a separate section of the main prison building, but by the late nineteenth century two separate buildings had been constructed to house women inmates (fig. 16). Historically, female prisoners often suffered worse treatment than men since "as in most prisons of the time, the necessity of rigid separation from the men had the effect of restricting their work and recreation opportunities in favor of the much larger numbers of men."⁷¹

Despite the fact that separate correctional facilities had been developed for women in other states as early as the 1870s, little support developed for such facilities in Virginia until the 1920s. In his 1923 annual report, Superintendent of the Penitentiary Rice Youell decried the practice of housing women at the Penitentiary, stating "I do not believe that men and women should be placed in visual contact in prison. It causes moral perversion, sexual diversion, and degeneracy. As a first principle of moral education, there should be a separation of the sexes and improved quarters for women are needed."⁷² Another important motivation for creating a women's facility came from the desire to prevent white misdemeanor women from being sentenced to the county jails. Previously, only female felons were sentenced to the Penitentiary in Richmond, whereas misdemeanor women served their sentences in the increasingly decrepit and dangerous county jails.

In response to this concern, the General Assembly authorized the creation of a separate facility for white women in 1930, and delegated the responsibility for the project to the Penitentiary board. The board visited existing facilities for women in other states, evaluated suitable sites in Virginia, and finally selected a site in Goochland County on the James River opposite the juvenile institution at Beaumont for development of the women's prison. The State Industrial Farm for Women received its first inmates in 1932.

Elizabeth M. Kates, a well-qualified woman who had been superintendent at the federal prison for women at Alderson, West Virginia, as well as at state prisons in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, was appointed as the institution's first superintendent. Her goal was to bring all imprisoned women (black and white, felons and misdemeanants) in the state to this one central location.⁷³ In response to Kates' recommendations, the Goochland facility, which previously had been limited to white misdemeanor women, began to receive all of the state's female prisoners—regardless of race or type of crime in 1939. Shortly after all women prisoners had been moved to Goochland, the Women's Building at the Penitentiary was razed.

The Correctional Center for women was a source of pride for the state and considered a "pacesetter" for women's institutions of its day.⁷⁴ Approval within the state was by no means universal, however. At least one board member viewed the facility as extravagant and recommended that the new facility should be used "for epileptics or some such group more deserving of pleasant accommodations"⁷⁵. Despite these reservations, the Virginia Women's Correctional Center has continued to serve female prisoners in the commonwealth, and currently offers a wide variety of rehabilitative services.

Federal Prison Reforms of the 1930s and Their Impact on State-Operated Correctional Institutions

In 1930 the Federal Prison System was formally initiated through a series of legislative acts including an act establishing the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The laws passed in 1930 (which

⁷¹Keve, 89.

⁷²Ibid., 141.

⁷³Ibid., 143.

⁷⁴Ibid., 194.

⁷⁵Ibid., 195.

were, in many ways similar to the enlightened proposals set forth by the prison reformers of the late nineteenth century) advocated the principles of classification, segregation, and individual treatment (formerly used only at reformatories) for all levels of correctional facilities.⁷⁶ With this legislation, the federal government established a set of standards for prison design and administration that continues to guide the development of both federal and state-owned correctional facilities today:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the congress of the United States that prisons be so planned and limited in size as to facilitate the development of an integrated Federal penal and correctional system which will assure the proper classification and segregation of prisoners according to their mental condition and such other factors as should be taken into consideration in providing an individualized system of discipline, care and treatment of the persons committed to such institutions.⁷⁷

In response to the mandate of the Federal Prisons Act, the Federal Bureau of Prisons established five different types of penal and correctional institutions to serve the varying needs of their charges. The first of these were the penitentiaries, such as those established at Leavenworth and Atlanta, intended as high security prisons for serious criminal offenders. Correctional institutions were created as medium security facilities for felons and misdemeanants serving sentences up to two to three years. Reformatories were established for inmates who required low security and who could potentially benefit from vocational training. Camps, located in rural areas, were established to receive young men of "urban or rural background who can be handled safely under absolute minimum security conditions."⁷⁸ Finally, juvenile institutions, which were built for juvenile offenders from twelve to nineteen, were intended to emphasize educational and vocational training in a more homelike atmosphere. By 1950, twenty-six federal institutions had been established, spread among the five categories.

Throughout the 1930s and 1940s the standards developed for the federal prisons were implemented by some states at their state-owned correctional facilities. Virginia, however, was slow to respond to the reforms developed for the federal prisons. Indeed, after the creation of the State Farm few advances were made in the state's correctional system for adult males until well after World War II. Two exceptions were the establishment of the Southampton Prison Farm in Capron in 1937, and the establishment of the Bland Prison Farm in Bland County in 1946.⁷⁹ The Southampton Farm was intended to serve as a facility for younger offenders, in order to separate them from the bad influences of the older, more hardened criminals. The Bland Prison Farm was built in response to a serious need for a low security correctional facility in Southwest Virginia, so that offenders from that region (who were sent to Richmond formerly) could be incarcerated closer to home. In a sense, the construction of these two facilities was very much in the spirit of the reforms being attempted at the federal prisons in that they each served specific groups (younger prisoners and low- to mid-security prisoners) in the state's population, and thus advanced the process of classification of prisoners by type. However, in terms of their operation and design these new facilities were remarkably traditional, foregoing all innovations in favor of the more familiar methods of the prison farm.

Another important development during this period was an administrative reorganization of the commonwealth's correctional system. In 1942, during the administration of Governor Colgate

⁷⁶Federal Bureau of Prisons, 39-40.

⁷⁷Federal Bureau of Prisons, 40.

⁷⁸Ibid., 43.

⁷⁹For more information on these two properties see farming property type description in the social/cultural theme development of this report.

Darden, the General Assembly passed legislation that restructured and expanded the state's correctional system. Previously, the superintendent of the State Penitentiary at Richmond was in charge of all adult correctional facilities, and the four juvenile institutions were administered by their own boards. In 1942 the Department of Corrections was established, to be administered by a commissioner of corrections assisted by a state board of corrections. The State Penitentiary Board was abolished and its powers were transferred to the new board. At the same time all of the juvenile facilities were placed under the State Board of Public Welfare, and the first state parole board (which functioned in cooperation with but independently of the Board of Corrections) created. In 1948 the State Board of Welfare and the Department of Corrections were merged to become the State Board of Welfare and Institutions, consisting of the Division of Corrections and the General Welfare Division. In 1951 the Division of Youth Services, in charge of all of the state's juvenile correctional facilities, was created as a third division of the Department.⁸⁰

It was not until the 1960s and 1970s, however, that Virginia truly began to respond to the movement for expansion and diversification of correctional facilities mandated by the federal prison reforms of the 1930s. The first area of the correctional system to undergo significant expansion was juvenile services. By the 1960s population pressure in the state's four correctional facilities for juveniles necessitated the construction of new facilities. In 1964 the state arranged to lease the facilities of a camp for delinquent boys that had been operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons from 1949 to 1963. Located in the Jefferson Natural Forest, the Natural Bridge Learning Center, as it is currently known, was intended to serve the better behaved juvenile charges, who could be placed in a very unrestricted setting without the risk of escape. Natural Bridge, which provides academic and vocational training along with individual counseling, was the first of the state's correctional facilities for juveniles to be racially integrated.⁸¹

Along with a low security "honor" camp, there was also a pressing need for a special high-security facility for uncontrollable and aggressive juveniles who could not be contained successfully in the state's more open juvenile facilities. In 1967 Road Camp 29, located in the southwest Virginia town of Honaker, was designated as the Juvenile Vocational Unit. Initially, this facility served as a custodial facility for juvenile delinquents. It was walled and heavily guarded, and offered no academic programs for its inmates. In more recent years, however, academic and vocational programs have been introduced, and a greater emphasis has been placed on counseling and therapy.

The third important development in the area of juvenile facilities was the creation of a reception and diagnostic center for the interim handling and placement of newly committed juveniles. Since 1922 this had largely been the responsibility of the Children's Bureau (renamed the Child Care Bureau in 1948) which had developed a series of receiving homes to serve as reception facilities for children who had not yet been placed in an institution. By the 1950s and 1960s, however, there were increasing problems with the foster home system. Supervision of the growing numbers of children was too great a responsibility for the parents of the receiving homes, a shortage of state child care staff resulted in infrequent staff visits to the children and cases of abuse often went undetected. In 1966, in response to this situation, the General Assembly appropriated the funds for the construction of a diagnostic center on an unused portion of the Bon Air site for the reception and screening of delinquent boys and girls. The center consisted of a series of one-story brick cottages designed to house 130 children and some staff.

The correctional system in Virginia continued to expand and diversify throughout the 1970s, with several reorganizations of the state administration of prisons, and the construction and establishment of new institutions. In 1974 the Department of Welfare and Institutions was divided

⁸⁰Keve, 278.

⁸¹Keve, 219.

and a new Department of Corrections established. This department consisted of the Division of Adult Services, the Division of Youth Services, and the Division of Probation and Parole Services. The state's correctional facilities were divided into five regions in 1977, with regional headquarters in Roanoke, Lynchburg, Fairfax, Richmond, and Suffolk. A sixth region, the Youth Region, was also established to administer youth facilities statewide. In 1978 Corrections was reorganized into two separate divisions, one for institutional services and one for community services. In 1982 another reorganization led to the separation of the department into a Division of Youth Services, and another division that was in charge of both adult institutions and probation and parole. Finally, in 1985, the Department was reorganized into three operating divisions—Adult Institutions, Adult Community Corrections, and Youth Services.⁸²

Motivated by a rising inmate population and the overcrowding of existing facilities, the Department of Corrections embarked on an ambitious program to increase the number of specialized correctional facilities and gradually phase out the Penitentiary, which was considered outdated and unsafe. Two factors have caused delays in its implementation. First, there is often public opposition in areas where correctional facilities are proposed. Second, a rapid increase in prisoner population made the immediate abandonment of the Penitentiary facilities impractical. However, in the past two decades more than ten new correctional facilities, ranging from the high security facility at Mecklenburg to the Oak Ridge Learning Center, have already been established.

While planning proceeded for the construction of more permanent facilities, short term solutions were also developed to deal with the lack of space for inmates. In 1973, the state acquired the former Norfolk City Jail Farm located in the St. Brides section of Chesapeake. Initially, the facility was used as a road camp, but soon it was developed into a major new facility for young adult males who could benefit from educational or vocational training. The St. Brides facility receives assistance from local community volunteers, who help operate the social and vocational programs. Two temporary correctional facilities, Deerfield Correctional Facility (1976) and Deep Meadows (1976), housing approximately three hundred inmates each, were constructed using surplus trailers formerly used by flood victims and purchased from the federal government. Use of the Deep Meadow Facility in Powhatan was discontinued in 1984, but is planned to reopen in July of 1989. Deerfield is scheduled to close by 1990.

Two new correctional facilities were also established through the acquisition of already existing facilities. In 1976 the old Western State Hospital was transferred to the Department of Corrections and converted for use as a custodial facility for adult felons with an emphasis on geriatric prisoners and drug offenders. This hospital has an operating capacity of 527 inmates and also provides 65 beds for chronic, inpatient mental care. In 1980 the Finley Gayle Building at the Southwestern State Hospital in Marion was taken over by the Department of Corrections for use as a facility for special treatment and custody of mentally or emotionally disturbed adult felons. Because of the special needs of the patients, Marion provides full-time medical and mental health services for its inmates. Educational programs and participation in a small farming operation are also available for inmates.⁸³

By the 1970s there was a growing concern in Virginia, and across the nation, over the security of prisons holding a core of violent criminals, and many states opted to construct a very high security prison or "maxie."⁸⁴ The site for such a prison was donated by Mecklenburg County, and the first two units of the Mecklenburg Correctional Institution were constructed in 1977. Eventually five specialized cell block units were constructed each to serve special types of inmates, ranging from those placed on death row to those whose need for personal security warrants maximum

⁸²Keve, 278-279.

⁸³Department of Corrections Informational Brochure.

⁸⁴Keve, 212.

supervision to the general population inmates who work in food service, institutional maintenance, and the tailor shop.

In 1977 voters approved the construction of five new medium-security institutions, four of which already have been constructed. These include the Brunswick Correctional Center in Lawrenceville (1982); the Nottoway Correctional Center in Burkeville (1984) (fig. 17); the Buckingham Correctional Center (1982); and the Augusta Correctional Center (1986). All of these facilities have an operational capacity of approximately five hundred inmates, are located on large tracts of agricultural land, and feature work in the state's agribusiness program along with vocational training. In addition to these medium security facilities for adults, the Oak Ridge Learning Center in Chesterfield County was opened in 1982. The facility was established for male and female adolescents with serious behavioral disorders. Academic and vocational programs are offered at Oak Ridge, along with counseling and mental health care.⁸⁵

Currently, several important developments pertaining to corrections in Virginia are underway. First, the state Penitentiary in Richmond is planned to be closed and demolished by 1990. Similarly, the Deerfield temporary correctional facility will also be closed in the next few years. To replace these two institutions the construction of two new maximum security facilities is underway, with an expected completion date for both of 1990. These facilities are intended not merely to replace the two existing correctional facilities, but to provide expanded facilities in response to an expected rise in the number of inmates by the year 1990. The first facility, to be located in Greensville County near the town of Emporia, is planned to be the largest prison ever built in the state, with an operational capacity of over two thousand inmates. The second facility, to be located in Buchanan County in Southwest Virginia, is expected to have an operational capacity of seven hundred inmates. Both of these new facilities are to be built on what was previously privately owned farmland; apparently no preexisting structures are on either site.⁸⁶

⁸⁵Department of Corrections Informational Brochure.

⁸⁶Interview 6/13/88, Mr. Ferrar, Information Officer, Department of Corrections.

THEME SOCIAL/CULTURAL: THE DESIGN OF PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES IN VIRGINIA

The planning and design of penal and correctional institutions in Virginia reveals much about the evolving attitudes toward criminal behavior and the care and treatment of criminals in the commonwealth throughout its history. Owing to the high cost of designing and building exemplary or trend-setting institutions, prison reform and design innovation has been a low priority for the commonwealth. In a few instances, however, Virginia has planned and built facilities that are good examples of a particular type of facility and that still manifest today the distinctive characteristics of their type.

Four major types of correctional facilities were identified in the course of this project: the nineteenth century penitentiary, prison farms, correctional facilities for women, and correctional facilities for juveniles. The individual facilities that most properly belong to each type share similarities in both their intent and design.

The Nineteenth-Century Penitentiary

As in the other colonies, the prisons and jails received little design consideration in colonial Virginia since the major function of the colonial jail was simply to detain those awaiting a sentence or corporal or capital punishment.⁸⁷ Consequently prisons during this period were small, unimposing, and not even particularly secure.⁸⁸

The prison as a distinct architectural type began to emerge in Virginia and the other colonies in the years following the American Revolution. The design of many early prisons in the United States followed standard domestic residential models. Depictions of Philadelphia's Walnut Street Jail (1790) show it to be an "ordinary, if somewhat large frame house, indistinguishable from other sizable dwellings."⁸⁹ The New Jersey State Prison at Trenton (1799) was "a typical two-storied home complete with a columned doorway" and front yard.⁹⁰ Latrobe's elegant and elaborate Penitentiary in Richmond (1800), with its "grandly proportioned symmetry" and "generous curving lines," was the most notable exception to the predominant type of prison built during this period.⁹¹

At most early prisons in the United States, inmates were kept in congregate confinement, with many prisoners sharing each cell. Although by 1800 the more enlightened prison reformers were aware of the concept of individual cellular isolation, this concept had yet to be actually implemented in the United States for the next fifteen to twenty years. The sixteen rooms of the Walnut Street Jail, and the twenty rooms of the New Jersey Jail at Trenton, often held hundreds of prisoners at a time.⁹² In general, the emphasis of the early prisons was strictly on punishment and separation from general society instead of on reform.

The two decades from approximately 1815 to 1835 marked a period of great innovation in the design of prisons in the United States with the development of two conflicting and competing theories: the Auburn or congregate system (fig. 18) and the Pennsylvania or separate system (fig. 19). The design antecedents of both can be found in western Europe where both the large congregate facility and the individual cell were well known. The earliest houses of correction such

⁸⁷Rothman, 53.

⁸⁸Ibid.

⁸⁹Ibid., 90.

⁹⁰Ibid., 90.

⁹¹Keve, 24.

⁹²United States Bureau of Prisons, 26.

as Bridewells in England featured large congregate dormitories for those whose crimes were primarily such personal deviances as indebtedness and vagrancy.⁹³ But the prototype for isolation within a large facility with common open space also existed in such models as the Ghent prison where the physical plan was composed of a four-tiered cellblock opening onto an open-air courtyard.⁹⁴ The Auburn, or congregate system was first used in New York at Auburn State Prison (1819) and then at the Ossining institution, Sing Sing (1825). The separate system was first developed and applied at the Western State Penitentiary in Pittsburgh (1826) and the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia (1829).

Variations on the congregate and separate systems were quickly adopted around the nation, as states from Massachusetts to South Carolina to Connecticut rebuilt and renovated their prison facilities.⁹⁵ Both the New York and Pennsylvania systems mark an important departure in their design from earlier American prisons since advocates of both systems believed that "just as the criminal's environment had led him into crime, the institutional environment would lead him out of it."⁹⁶ Prison reform advocates believed that institutionalization could do more than simply punish a criminal and that the environment of the prison could have an influence on the inmate's behavior and ultimately serve as a vehicle of reform.

The new theories of the environmental influence on criminal behavior and the more varied roles being assigned to prisons resulted in increased attention to the design and layout of prisons. Previously, the primary focus of prison design was on the appearance and strength of the exterior of the building. After the 1820s, however, reformers began to turn their attention inward, as they attempted to create the perfect curative environment or system. The layout of cells, and the design of workplaces, eating areas and exercise yards became matters of extreme importance.

John Haviland's intricate radial plan for Philadelphia's Eastern State Penitentiary, with its exterior cells, and the courtyard plan at Auburn with its interior, windowless cells, are two significant examples of the kind of innovative prison designs that emerged during this period. By the 1830s, American prisons had gained international fame, receiving visitors from all over the world.⁹⁷ Auburn, in particular, became an important model for nineteenth-century prisons; the characteristic layout for prisons during this period followed the Auburn plan with a central building housing offices, mess hall and chapel, and flanked and joined on each side by a multitiered cell block.⁹⁸

The idea of constructing a penitentiary in Virginia was first proposed to the state legislature by Thomas Jefferson in 1786. Jefferson had observed the penitentiary system in France and thought it a far more enlightened approach to criminal behavior than the traditional means of capital and corporal punishment.⁹⁹ Jefferson's bill was defeated, but in 1796 a similar bill was passed authorizing the the construction of a state penitentiary to be located in Richmond. The Penitentiary was directed by a superintendent and a board of twelve overseers who inspected the facility every two months. The site chosen for the prison was on a rise overlooking the James River, southwest of the city. That same year, the English-born American architect Henry Benjamin Latrobe was hired to design the prison.

⁹³McKelvey, 3.

⁹⁴McKelvey, 7.

⁹⁵Rothman, 10.

⁹⁶ibid., 61.

⁹⁷ibid., 81.

⁹⁸Johnston, 40.

⁹⁹ibid., 14-15.

A common misperception exists that Thomas Jefferson was somehow involved in, or even responsible for, the design of the Penitentiary.¹⁰⁰ However, although Jefferson's papers indicate his strong interest in the development of the prison (he wrote several letters discussing his positions on various aspects of penal philosophy — particularly his belief in the value of solitary confinement) it now seems clear that he had nothing to do with the actual design of the facility. The influence of P.G. Bugniet's late eighteenth-century plan for the massive circular prison in Ghent has also been discounted in recent years as an important precedent for Latrobe's design.¹⁰¹

Regardless of the inspiration behind it, Latrobe's design for the Virginia Penitentiary is universally recognized as a unique experiment in prison design and one of the first to depart from domestic models in its design. The central building was a three-story, horseshoe-shaped structure with arched windows that opened onto a central courtyard (marked on Latrobe's plan as the Men's Court). Closing off the wide end of the horseshoe was a rectangular complex of cells and apartments linked by a high wall and marked at each corner by a square tower. The open area inside the rectangle was broken into three square courtyards designated as an entry court and two women's courts on Latrobe's plan. Additional outdoor space for a keeper's garden, kitchen yard, and central vestibule was also provided (figs. 20 and 21).

Prison officials and legislators in Virginia were aware of the prison reforms of the 1820s and 1830s, and dutifully attempted to implement them. The correctional "system" intended for the Virginia Penitentiary appears to have been a mix between Auburn's congregate system (where prisoners split their time between solitary confinement in their cells and at hard labor with other prisoners) and the separate system developed in Pennsylvania (where prisoners were placed in total solitary confinement). However solitary confinement of any kind—whether partial or total—became a less practical alternative as the prison grew more and more crowded throughout the nineteenth century.¹⁰²

Despite the innovative architectural philosophies used in the design of the Penitentiary, functionally it was a failure. The cells were not intended for more than a few inmates each yet they were overcrowded from the beginning. Furthermore, because the cells were completely enclosed, the guards were unable to observe and supervise inmate activity. The prison was unheated and poorly ventilated; the condensation that collected on the heavy stone walls made dampness a particular problem. There was no provision for indoor plumbing and inmates were provided with toilet buckets in their cells — the very same cells where, owing to the lack of a dining room — meals were served. Finally, the institution was simply not secure, and escapes occurred on a regular basis.¹⁰³

From the time that the Penitentiary was built, accommodations were available for women prisoners (fig. 22). However, the pace of making improvements for the women's facilities appear to have lagged behind those for men. Sanitation facilities and electricity were installed in the men's section of the Penitentiary long before they were available for the women. Two women's buildings were constructed at the Penitentiary during the nineteenth century although little is known about either at this point. The last one, built in 1884 outside the prison wall southeast of the central prison complex along Belvedere Street, was demolished in 1939 after the Virginia Correctional Center for Women was built in Goochland (fig. 23).

¹⁰⁰See Paul W. Garrett and Austin McCormick, *Handbook of American Prisons* (1929) or Blake McKelvey's *American Prisons* (1936) for the standard erroneous attribution.

¹⁰¹Keve, 21.

¹⁰²*ibid.*, 40-44.

¹⁰³*ibid.*, 25-27.

In 1901 in an effort to relieve severe overcrowding, the General Assembly authorized construction of the new cellblock known as the A building. Prisoners were involved in its construction to some extent; in 1902 it was reported that inmates were digging foundations for the building.¹⁰⁴ The A Building, a four-story brick structure with a slate, hipped roof topped by two cupolas, was ready for occupancy in 1905, when 672 prisoners were moved into the new building (fig. 24). The building contained 336 cells in five tiers; each cell measured 7'-6" by 5'-6" and was 7'-7" high.¹⁰⁵

The design and construction of the A Building, which was based on the Auburn plan, gave Virginia, for the first time, the capability to provide the individual cells that it had espoused from the creation of its prison system but that had been impossible to achieve in the original Latrobe building (fig. 25). The A Building also had certain comfort features such as heating and plumbing that previously had been totally lacking. The A Building featured a toilet in each cell, and was fitted with shower facilities.¹⁰⁶ In 1917, the three-story administration building was added on to the Spring Street facade of the A-building, giving the building its current appearance (fig. 26).

In addition to the cell buildings, work areas were also traditionally included in the layout of the prison. In the decades following the Civil War, Penitentiary officials searched for ways to make the prisoners pay for themselves. Indeed, during the last decades of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth century two particularly profitable contracts — one with a tobacco factory and one with a shoe factory — were maintained. In order to accommodate these prison labor operations, three three-story wooden shop buildings (Factories A, B and C) were constructed south of the A Cell; these factory buildings were significantly renovated in the 1930s (fig. 27). With the construction of the new cell building and the three factories, the Penitentiary assumed much the appearance of a small mill village (fig. 28). A visitor in 1908 described the facility as

a plant of thirteen buildings: a superintendent's residence, assistant superintendent's residence, office, new cell building, old cell building, women's department, three shoe shops, warehouse, powerhouse, and two stables. The value of the land and buildings was estimated at \$600,000.00. The grounds covered an area of fourteen acres.¹⁰⁷

Despite the construction of the new buildings, however, problems with both the living and work spaces at the Penitentiary continued through the early twentieth century (fig. 29). There was no proper sewage disposal system, and maintaining an adequate water supply was a major concern. The poorly ventilated and ill-lit cells were also considered to be crowded "beyond the bounds of decency."¹⁰⁸ The kitchen facilities as late as 1907 were still in the old basement dungeon and since there was no dining room, inmates ate in their cells. In 1913 the Penitentiary made makeshift improvements by converting a packing and storage room into a dining room. Finally, as late as 1928 it was reported that there was no permanent hospital facility.¹⁰⁹

In response to the increasingly embarrassing conditions at the Penitentiary, the commonwealth embarked on a program of improvements that continued up until the 1950s. In 1928 the original cell building designed by Latrobe was demolished, and all of the prisoners that had been previously housed there were moved into the A Building. In the early 1930s a U-shaped building (currently called Complex Building West and East) was built on the site of the Latrobe prison using

¹⁰⁴*Ibid.*, 118.

¹⁰⁵Paul W. Garrett and Austin McCormick, *Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories* (New York: National Association of Penal Information, Inc., 1929), 939.

¹⁰⁶James, 127.

¹⁰⁷*Ibid.*, 126.

¹⁰⁸Keve, 133.

¹⁰⁹Garrett and McCormick, 942.

bricks from the original prison building. This building, which followed a renovation plan developed by the architectural firm of Carneal and Johnston, originally contained a laundry, kitchen, dining room, living quarters for trustees, hospital, ice plant and woodworking shop. Following the demolition of the women's building in 1939, work began on the construction of a new cell building to be located on its site. The B Cell, a four-story, flat-roofed, brick structure also designed by the firm of Carneal and Johnston was completed in 1942. At the same time, a massive new power plant capable of properly heating the prison was constructed on the southeast side of the prison complex facing Ninth Street. After a hiatus created by World War II a third cell building, C Cell (for inmates in solitary confinement) and a mess hall, both designed by Carneal and Johnston, were also constructed.¹¹⁰

Since the demolition of the Latrobe prison, the Penitentiary has evolved as a series of U-shaped complexes of buildings, each surrounding an open quadrangle. Photographs of the Penitentiary from earlier in the twentieth century show the interior courtyard areas as planted with grass; currently nearly all are paved. The entire prison is surrounded by a high brick wall punctuated at intervals by guard towers (fig. 30).

Road Camps

Overcrowding at the Penitentiary and a desire to make the commonwealth's prison system pay for itself made the road camp a significant alternative to the State Penitentiary in the early twentieth century.¹¹¹ Six camps had been established by 1907 to assist in the construction and maintenance of Virginia's roads. The first camps required no permanent construction and relied instead on tents that were put up on wooden platforms and moved from one camp to another as the road construction schedule required. The exact period during which the tents were used as the primary housing for road camps is unknown. There appears to have been a gradual transition from tents to primitive but fully-framed wooden buildings that could be easily moved when the camp's road crew was reassigned to a new location. The dormitories were built in sections that could be unbolted at the corners, disassembled, and then rebolted and put up at a new location. These structures had no operative window sashes but instead were equipped with canvas flaps that could be let down in inclement weather. Toilets, as would be expected, were privies built over a pit. Although the camps had begun operation as early as 1906, it was not until 1932 that real beds were provided instead of mattresses laid on low platforms.¹¹² By the 1930s there were twenty-two road camps. Correctional reforms initiated in 1948 resulted in a policy decision to convert all road camps into permanent field units. In the 1950s and 1960s the state carried out a building program that converted twenty-six of these road camps, now called field units, into permanent correctional facilities.

Prison Farms

The second half of the nineteenth century was marked in Virginia as in many states by the development of a new type of correctional facility: the prison farm.¹¹³ At a prison farm prisoners worked much like common laborers at agricultural endeavors such as crop production or livestock management, though always under the watchful eye of a prison guard or overseer. Prison farms gained popularity towards the end of the nineteenth century for several reasons. First, the idea of setting a criminal to work in a healthful farming environment was very much in line with the philosophies of the adult reform movement. By the turn of the century the most advanced correctional theorists agreed that work, and especially outdoor work, improved a criminal's

¹¹⁰Keve, 181.

¹¹¹For more information about the history of the road camps, see government/welfare theme of this report.

¹¹²There are varied reminiscences from guards of this period ranging from those who remember snow blowing across the men's blankets to those who remember the warmth of pot bellied stoves. (Keve)

¹¹³Keve, 92.

character and hastened reform.¹¹⁴ Furthermore, the prison farm, with its utilitarian agricultural buildings, represented a relatively economical alternative to the construction of a full scale prison. Indeed, politicians and taxpayers viewed prison farms favorably because they were capable of achieving a certain degree of self-sufficiency. The agricultural products reaped through these farming operations served to feed the inmates at the prison farm itself and were commonly used to supply other state institutions. In some cases prison-produced goods were sold commercially, actually producing revenue for the state coffers.

The State Farm

In Virginia, following the national trend towards prison farms, the establishment of a state prison farm was authorized by the General Assembly in 1894. The State Farm was assigned its own manager who was under the direction of the superintendent of the State Penitentiary. The intention behind the establishment of the State Farm was to relieve overcrowding in the Penitentiary, as well as to provide more suitable conditions for the many tubercular prisoners. The fact that a prison farm could potentially generate revenue (as opposed to an expensive new prison or reformatory) was an added attraction that undoubtedly hastened its approval.¹¹⁵

The site chosen for the prison farm was a 986 acre tract of land in Goochland County that the Commonwealth purchased from the estate of General Joseph R. Anderson for \$16,000. In his annual report of 1894, the superintendent of the Penitentiary B. W. Lynn described the land as follows:

the tract contains 986 acres, 400 of which are low grounds. While the farm has been very much neglected and the buildings of little value, yet it is conceded to be one of the best farms on the James River, and is susceptible of valuable improvement.¹¹⁶

This particular site was selected, in part, because of a previous relationship between the Anderson family and Penitentiary officials. Several decades before the establishment of the State Farm, the Andersons contracted with the commonwealth to use Penitentiary inmates to work at the family's successful cooperage business.¹¹⁷ The tract also included the Anderson house, a rambling frame farmhouse built by Joseph R. Anderson in 1870. This 2-story, gable-roofed structure, which features a wrap-around porch, pyramidal-roofed front dormer and numerous rear additions, still stands in its original location (across old Route 6 from the central prison complex) where it currently serves as the administration building for the prison. Despite its additions, including a two-car garage added to the basement level, the house still very much retains the character of a prosperous and well-kept farmhouse.

Although the former portion of Route 6 which runs through the property has been closed for public use since the construction of a later parallel road, the drive through the historic core of the prison still has much the feeling of a country road and not an institutional drive. Other transportation-related resources include an early twentieth-century concrete bridge on old Route 6 and the early twentieth-century stone entrance gates to the State Farm along an infrequently used road leading to the cellblock and prison core.

The first inmates at the State Farm were housed in tents while they worked improving the farm and constructing more permanent facilities. The first dormitories were large cells made of rough lumber and capable of housing from ten to fifty inmates each. Several of these large cells were

¹¹⁴McKelvey, 222.

¹¹⁵Keve, 93.

¹¹⁶Ibid.

¹¹⁷Ibid., 84.

specifically designated for the many tubercular inmates (figs. 31 and 32). By 1896 there were 245 convicts living on the farm.¹¹⁸

Starting around 1910, more permanent facilities were constructed at the State Farm, including the construction of the main dormitory building (which housed cells, bathroom facilities, and a small infirmary facility) and the chapel, both located just southeast of the Anderson farmhouse across old Route 6 (figs. 33 and 34). These two brick, Classical Revival structures formed a core for the subsequent development of a tightly knit central prison complex. Only the presence of chain link fencing distinguishes this pair of pedimented red brick buildings from similar early twentieth century buildings in almost any Virginia courthouse town. In fact, when viewed from a distance the old State Farm complex in Goochland County does resemble a small county seat in rural Virginia. The skyline of cupola, water tower, and mix of institutional-appearing buildings ringed by farmland and agricultural buildings is a typical scene in Virginia's small towns and villages (fig. 35).

The main dormitory, with its temple form front, pedimented portico, and pairs of large white columns framing the central entry, has more in common with county courthouses of its day than the dormitories found on college campuses in Virginia during the period in which it was built. The front portico has been enclosed on the ground level for security purposes. The clock tower and cupola rising from the center of the brick dormitory is believed to have been donated to the State Farm when a county church was remodeled or demolished. The tower was first installed on the adjacent chapel, which proved to be incapable of supporting the additional weight, and the tower was subsequently added to the main dormitory where it is now an imposing part of the institutional skyline. The dormitory's narrow temple front belies its multiple bay length, which continues to provide the majority of the facility's inmate quarters. A flat-roofed rear wing attached to the main dormitory block houses the power plant, a situation that is considered dangerous by James River staff.

The State Farm underwent a considerable expansion in 1918 with the purchase of a large farm directly south of the James River in Powhatan County. This farmland was the site of two preexisting farmhouses located east of the current site of the central prison facility. The first of these, for which the date of construction is unknown but which appears to date from the late nineteenth century, is a two-story, gable-roofed, frame farmhouse with a two story rear L addition. The second farmhouse is believed to date from about 1900; the front porch features turned porch posts and balusters on the first level, although the second story of the porch has been enclosed. In addition an early twentieth century two-story frame bungalow with an engaged front porch, front gabled dormer window and shed-roofed rear addition is located northwest of the central prison complex. It is not clear whether this bungalow predates the purchase of the land for the State Farm, or whether it was built as an early staff dwelling.

Initially no inmates were housed on the south side of the river (now Powhatan Correctional Center). Instead, this land was farmed by inmates who were ferried across the James River each day in a wooden barge. In 1927 a crescent-shaped, wood-frame building containing racially segregated dormitory areas and a dining hall was constructed.¹¹⁹ The north and south sides of the State Farm traditionally served distinct roles. The north side housed felons who had previously been at the Penitentiary. The south side generally served sick and disabled misdemeanants from city or county jails.

Growth continued on the James River (north) side of the State Farm throughout the 1930s and 1940s. In 1935 a two-story, brick infirmary was erected adjacent to the main dormitory. A long,

¹¹⁸ Kcvc, 94.

¹¹⁹ Kcvc, 204.

two story brick building with its front and rear facades measuring nineteen-bays, the infirmary has an institutional appearance. Believed to have been designed by the Richmond firm of Carneal and Johnston, the infirmary has a flat roof and dropped brick cornice. The one-story brick jail building was built in 1940. With the main dormitory, these two later buildings formed a partially enclosed open-air prison yard. The control center was constructed in 1945, creating a formal entrance to the central prison yard.

During this same period, a new administration building and three staff residences were built to the west across the road from the prison yard. The two-story, flat-roofed Administration Building is also believed to have been designed by Carneal and Johnston (fig. 36). Brick quoining at the corners, a front portico with turned columns and a balustraded second story porch prevent the building from being strictly utilitarian. The administration building is typical of the firm's work on campuses and Richmond's commercial areas and would not be at all out of place on a college campus or city street. The three staff houses are typical pattern-book or "spec" houses of their day. The three houses — a small frame cottage with an L-shaped plan, a bungalow with engaged porch and three inset dormers, and a slightly later brick Cape Cod cottage — are sited opposite the Anderson House along old Route 6 which winds its way through the central section of the campus and forms the main prison drive. These staff buildings, surrounded by open lawn and large hardwood trees, give the appearance of early-twentieth-century rural house sites and provide a sharp contrast to the stark and treeless prison yard. Additionally they create a strong visual distinction and physical separation between the area designated for prisoners and the area designated for staff. Only recently, with the construction of the new prison mess hall adjacent to the old administration building has this distinction begun to blur. Together, these staff buildings and the prison yard formed the central administrative and residential core of the State Farm.

A small utilitarian work area also grew up adjacent to the central core immediately south of the prison yard. Utilitarian buildings devoted to farm maintenance and to institutional maintenance such as plumbing and welding were built in this area. The central dairy and milking facility was also located in this complex, convenient to the kitchen and dining facilities. The dairy operations in this area, include a two-story brick dairy, a stuccoed milking parlor, and a wide-angled, gable-roofed, brick and frame dairy and hay barn. The brick yard complex, which is being surveyed separately by the Division of Historic Landmarks, is located southwest of the main complex and adjacent to the James River and the Southern Railroad tracks. Several brick, two-story guard towers are located strategically on the property. Each of the pyramidal-roofed structures features a first story topped with a central octagonal-shaped lookout station and an open porch enframed with a double row of pipe railing and supported at the four corners with brick piers.

From the start, farming was the principle activity at the new correctional facility; food produced at the State Farm was used to supply the farm itself as well as the Penitentiary in Richmond. Indeed, a report prepared by the Osborne Association in 1928 suggested that the extensive farming operations at the State Farm were being operated at the expense of the well being of the inmates:

In spite of the splendid conditions at the farm from a material standpoint and in spite also of the high morale, there is no definite attempt at real vocational training or apparent concern for it. The work seems to be based on the idea that the state is justified in exacting as much profitable labor as possible during incarceration; little thought is given to the value of the work to the man or its effect on his condition after release.¹²⁰

Owing to this emphasis on farming, the development of agricultural buildings at the State Farm proceeded in the informal manner typical of a large farm, with distinct clusters of farm buildings

¹²⁰Garrett and MacCormick, 954.

springing up here and there as dictated by practicality.¹²¹ The mule barn, hog barn, and farrowing houses, for example, were located at a considerable distance to the southeast of the central residential area. The farrowing house includes a two-story brick wing with sleeping quarters for an inmate assigned to that detail, an indication of the considerable freedom granted to trustworthy inmates on a prison farm. Potatoes were stored in a barn sited immediately adjacent to the road for easy transport to the kitchen.

The complex southeast of the Anderson farmhouse is particularly indicative of the institutional scale and nature of the livestock operations at the State Farm. The complex includes a large brick smokehouse, of a scale normally associated with a cattle barn on a family farm, as well as a nine-bay-long slaughter house and a three-story (if counting the basement) brick chicken house. Interestingly, these facilities — smokehouse and chicken house — are located near the original farmhouse just as they would be on a family farm and may indicate the need to keep such valuable commodities as smoked meat and eggs near the warden's residence.

During the late 1930s and 1940s large numbers of farm buildings were constructed on both the James River and the Powhatan sides of the State Farm. It is not known how many, if any, of these buildings were replacing preexisting farm structures. Most of the farm buildings constructed during this period were designed by the Department of Corrections Office of Planning and Engineering, and most of them were designed by a single individual, E. M. Peate, who served as a staff architect for more than forty years until his retirement in 1980.¹²² Several of the structures designed, such as hay barns and equipment sheds, were replicated in several locations resulting in the farm's cohesive appearance. Gable-roofed barns with vertical wooden siding occur with frequency in the State Farm landscape as do gambrel-roofed brick and frame barns. A number of structures such as the hog fattening sheds, small sheds, and corncribs undoubtedly were not designed at all but just built in the traditional vernacular manner with which the largely rural State Farm staff and inmates were probably well acquainted.

One of the unique architectural elements at the old State Farm complex is the "Tag Barn" located at the current James River facility. Built in 1945 by inmate labor, the barn has a distinct relevance to prisoners and staff alike who consider it a somewhat ironic but very appropriate landmark. Clad in outdated Virginia license plates, the barn provides testimony to the State Farm's license plate industry. Painted white, the gambrel roofed structure resembles a perfectly ordinary barn when viewed from a distance.

The State Farm also developed the other specialized agricultural industries needed to support its farm operations: the site includes a four-story brick feed mill and a brick hay dryer. Although farming has always been the major occupation of inmates at the State Farm, from time to time they were assigned other types of work. In the late 1940s, for example, a quarry was developed on the farm and a number of inmates were employed in quarrying and crushing stone for state highways. The quarry remains visible and has become partially filled with water.

During the 1950s the simple wooden residential structures built at Powhatan were demolished, and construction began on a major new dormitory facility for inmates. This new complex, built in phases throughout the 1950s, consisted of three new cell buildings housing up to 120 inmates each, and a maximum-security building with a capacity of 100. In 1960 a single-span bridge was constructed across the James River to provide a direct connection between the north and south sides of the State Farm.¹²³

¹²¹Interview, E. M. Peate, January, 1988.

¹²²Interview, E. M. Peate, January, 1988.

¹²³This bridge was named the Youell Bridge after Rice Youell, Commissioner of Corrections from 1942 to 1948.

In 1974 the two sides of the State Farm were officially separated into the James River Correctional Center to the north and the Powhatan Correctional Center to the south, each with its own administration, budget, and superintendent (figs. 37 and 38). Since that time significantly less emphasis has been placed on the development of agricultural structures, and more emphasis placed on the construction and rehabilitation of facilities necessary for two modern, medium-security prisons. During the 1970s several new buildings were constructed at Powhatan, including a minimum-security building, a reception and classification center, and a new hospital building, making Powhatan the largest correctional facility in the state.¹²⁴ The only major addition at James River has been the addition of the new kitchen and dining room in 1982.

Bland and Southampton

More than fifty years after the creation of the State Farm two new prison farms were added to Virginia's correctional system: the Southampton Prison Farm, established in Capron in 1937, and the Bland Prison Farm, established in Bland County in 1946. The Southampton Farm was intended to serve as a facility for younger offenders, in order to separate them from the perceived bad influence of the more hardened older criminals. The Bland Prison Farm was built in response to a serious need for a correctional facility in Southwest Virginia, so that southwestern offenders, formerly sent to the State Penitentiary or the State Farm, could be incarcerated closer to home. Despite the different intents behind the construction of these two facilities, however, and their very different regional settings, these two later prison farms share many similarities. The most important of these is the role played by the State Farm as a model for their design and construction.

Southampton Correctional Center originally began as a convict road camp in 1931. In 1937, the commonwealth purchased 2,629 acres of farmland near the town of Capron for the creation of a prison farm for youthful male offenders. In 1939 the firm of Carneal and Johnston developed a campuslike site plan for the central prison complex. The plan featured adjoining quadrangles made up of cellblock buildings, gym, school, and office buildings (fig. 39). However, construction did not actually begin on the central prison complex until after World War II, and continued gradually throughout the 1950s and 1960s. The resulting complex was significantly less elaborate than that shown in the 1939 master plan (fig. 40). Several of the originally planned buildings were not constructed, leaving the quadrangles incomplete, and the overall layout of the prison buildings and grounds poorly defined. Two of the oldest buildings at the prison are the 2-and-1/2 story, brick warden's house and a single-story, brick staff dwelling, both dating from 1948, and both located approximately 1/4 mile from the central prison complex. Although the designer of these buildings has not been identified, according to prison tradition a single inmate with considerable skill as a bricklayer built both buildings.

The flat, reddish fields broken by rows of scrubby trees that make up the Southampton Farm are typical of the surrounding Southside landscape. Two main clusters of farm buildings were built at Southampton during the 1950s and 1960s. The first, which includes several barns, a cannery, vegetable storage barns, and a hog building is located immediately to the east of the central prison complex. The second, located one-half mile north of the central prison complex includes four barns and what appears to be a feed mill. The only remnant of the pre-prison period on this site is a log barn (recently covered with corrugated metal) located near the hog yards north of the central prison complex. Aside from the log barn, all of the farm structures at Southampton are frame buildings with weatherboarding or vertical siding which were designed in-house by the Planning and Engineering Division of the Department of Corrections.¹²⁵

Extensive farming operations continued at Southampton until the early 1980s. In the past five years, however, the makeup of the inmate population has shifted from low security to medium or

¹²⁴Keve, 206.

¹²⁵Virginia Department of General Services, Bureau of Capital Outlay Management, *Project Files*. (Richmond)

high security inmates who are prohibited from participating in farming activities. Consequently, much of the open farmland that surrounds that prison lies idle. During the 1970s several new correctional facilities were added to the Southampton site, including the Deerfield Correctional Center, the Southampton Reception and Classification Center, the Southampton Work Release Unit and the Southampton Youthful Offender Unit. None of these new facilities are involved with farming activities to any significant degree.

The 2,127-acre parcel of land for the Bland Prison Farm in Bland County was purchased by the commonwealth in 1946. Already existing on the site at the time of purchase was a large, turn-of-the-century, triple-A farmhouse which was soon converted into a residence for the prison warden. The house is surrounded with mature hardwood trees, and a small, stone-lined creek runs through the front yard. Known locally as the Allen Residence, the warden's residence at Bland is a representational example of the many prosperous farmhouses found throughout Bland County. The attractive stone walls and fences that line the entry road to the prison appear to date from the same period as the house and contribute to the domestic agricultural character of the site.

Most of the original prison buildings at Bland were surplus board and batten structures that were trucked from Camp Pickett in Dinwiddie County to the site and reassembled. Soon after these were set up, however, construction began on more permanent facilities designed by the New York architectural firm of Alfred Hopkins. By 1952 the first of four brick cell blocks was completed. When completed, the central area of the prison consisted of a rectangular complex of cell and office buildings grouped around an open yard and surrounded by a security fence with intermittent guard towers (fig. 41). Located in a steep valley clearly visible from Rt. 42, the institutional buildings of the prison present a stark contrast with the surrounding pastoral landscape.

At the same time that housing and eating facilities were being built, several farm structures were also constructed. The main complex of agricultural buildings is located high on a hill to the south of the central prison complex and consists of a slaughter house, dairy barn, poultry house, carpentry shop, and milking parlor. Near the farm buildings is a massive kennel; Bland has the distinction of being one of two training areas in the state for hounds used for search missions. East of the central prison complex and visible from Rt. 42 are three large, frame barns. All of the farm buildings at Bland are simple frame structures very similar in appearance to the more recent farm structures built at the State Farm; it is very likely that they, too, were designed by the Division of Planning and Engineering of the Department of Corrections. In addition, much of the surrounding land, including a large tract of land west across Rt. 42, is used as field and pastureland for the prison's farming operations.

Recent Farm-Related Activities

During the past two decades, the Virginia Department of Corrections has acquired considerable amounts of new agricultural land. As the former road camps were converted into permanent facilities, many of them acquired small areas of farmland or pasture as well. The four medium security facilities opened during the 1980s in Brunswick, Augusta, Nottoway, and Buckingham counties were also associated with large tracts of farmland. In 1984 the Department held 11,276 acres of farmland at more than thirty locations, equally divided between pastureland and field crops.¹²⁶

Despite the increase in actual acreage owned by Corrections, the productivity of the farming operations at Virginia's correctional facilities has decreased significantly in the past decade. A recent study prepared by a team from Virginia Polytechnic and State University indicated that agricultural operations at Virginia's prisons were highly inefficient owing to the use of outdated

¹²⁶ *Agribusiness*, Department of Corrections Informational Brochure, 1984.

equipment and obsolete farming techniques.¹²⁷ The cost of modernizing farm equipment and overhauling traditional farming methods, however, was estimated to be so high that it would be cheaper for the prisons to simply purchase their agricultural products rather than produce them themselves. In some instances, the costs of maintaining livestock and poultry have also resulted in abandonment of such traditional agricultural activities as maintaining chickens for egg production and meat for the prison kitchens.

The decline of farming at Virginia's prisons follows a nationwide decline in institutional farming. One historian describes the predicament faced by the institutional farm as follows:

Up to the mid-twentieth century farming was a popular feature of state institutions of all types nationwide, for it provided produce to relieve institution food budgets and work for inmates. But after the 1950s farms became much less feasible for institutional use. Staff members supervising the farms had to be granted the 40-hour work week other staff members had, adding greatly to the expense of farm operations. Maintaining the increasingly expensive farm machinery while operating it with inexpert inmate labor was another serious problem. Many institutions found that they could purchase their food more economically than they could raise it. Consequently, through the 1960s many institutional farms were closed.¹²⁸

In addition, recent policies promoted by various civil rights groups have placed major restrictions on the type of work that prison inmates can be asked to do. Additionally, a recent executive order in Virginia prohibits inmates with a history of violent crimes from working outside a prison building or a securely fenced area. Consequently, the available labor supply at the various prison farms has diminished significantly, curtailing or eliminating farming operations at most state correctional facilities. Currently, farming operations still conducted at Virginia's prisons are manned at least in part by paid staff, a major departure from the goal of self-sufficiency on which these institutions were based originally. The James River portion of the old State Farm is the only facility where farming is still a major activity for inmates.

Correctional Facilities for Juveniles

In Virginia no separate correctional facilities for juveniles existed until the turn of this century, and there was no state involvement in juvenile care until the 1920s. Throughout the nineteenth century children as young as ten years old were incarcerated at the Penitentiary.¹²⁹ In 1881, 121 prisoners under the age of 17 were incarcerated in the Penitentiary; in 1892 alone over one hundred juveniles were admitted. By the late nineteenth century, however, there was a growing public concern over the numbers of juveniles being sentenced to the state penitentiary.¹³⁰ Consequently, when the State Farm first opened in 1894 the state assigned juveniles there instead of to the Penitentiary. However, even at the State Farm children were not separated from the rest of the inmate population and received no special treatment and no education.¹³¹

In response to the growing concern near the turn of the century with the plight of juvenile offenders, four private facilities were opened in Virginia for juvenile delinquents. These included the Virginia Industrial School for Boys, a training school founded in Laurel in 1890 (now Beaumont Learning Center); the Virginia Manual Labor School for Colored Boys in Hanover, founded in 1898 (now known as the Hanover Learning Center); the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls at Beaumont, founded in 1910 (now Bon Air Learning Center); and the Industrial

¹²⁷Keve, 259.

¹²⁸Ibid., 258.

¹²⁹Department of Corrections, Informational Brochure.

¹³⁰Keve, 149.

¹³¹Ibid.

Home and School for Wayward Colored Girls at Peaks Turnout, founded in 1915 (now known as the Barrett Learning Center). All of these schools were established by voluntary, private organizations although a partial state subsidy was granted to Hanover from the beginning and limited funds were available for all four institutions in the first decades of the twentieth century. In 1920 the General Assembly enacted legislation enabling the commonwealth to acquire all four properties and assume the operations of all four privately operated facilities. The following year the state assumed the operation of the juvenile facilities at Bon Air, Beaumont, Peaks Turnout (Barrett), and Hanover.

In both their curriculum and design, the four youth homes built in Virginia during this period followed, to a certain extent, current national trends in juvenile corrections. The juvenile reform movement was based on the assumption that a person's character was, to a large degree, formed by his environment. According to this assumption, children raised by immoral parents in a stressful or dangerous setting would develop criminal tendencies. The goal of the reformatory, therefore, was to take children from unhealthy or immoral home settings and provide an environment that would nurture the more desirable aspects of their characters.¹³² An important corollary to the juvenile reform movement was that criminal youths should never be sentenced to adult prisons where they would be susceptible to the bad influences of the more hardened criminal adults.¹³³ The creation of separate facilities for juvenile criminals was thus one of the earliest examples of the now common practice of classifying prisoners according to their age and the type of crime that they committed.

Juvenile reformers strove to provide a daily routine for troubled youths that would occupy body and mind while encouraging the development of discipline and morality.¹³⁴ In the earlier years of the juvenile reform movement the most common activity was work, usually for small, inhouse manufacturing or farming operations. Work programs had the added benefit of resulting in the production of goods, services or, in rare cases, revenue that could reduce the operating costs of a correctional facility. In addition, the juvenile reformatories were responsible for providing their inmates with elementary education, an obligation that was more frequently fulfilled after the turn of the century.¹³⁵ Religious training was also considered a responsibility of the juvenile reformatory, especially for those established by private religious or philanthropic organizations but also for those run by governmental agencies. Finally, at the more progressive institutions, physical exercise and games were encouraged to promote good health and team spirit.

Juvenile reformers in the Victorian era and in the early twentieth century believed in the impact of environmental factors and placed great emphasis on the thoughtful design of juvenile correctional facilities. The challenge faced by the designers of these institutions was to create a setting where the various activities comprising the correctional program could be efficiently carried out in an atmosphere that would promote reform. Until the second half of the nineteenth century, juvenile houses of reform were commonly prisonlike barracks. By the late nineteenth century, however, the barracks model was replaced by a campuslike arrangement of cottages, dining hall, work areas and classrooms. These new facilities operated on the "family plan" with resident superintendents rather than guards. The cottage system was first used for a correctional facility at the cottage colony for juvenile delinquents founded at Tours, France, in 1840 by Dr. Johann Heinrich Wichern and French penal reformer Frederic August Dementz. This complex featured three-story cottages, which had work space on the ground floor and lodgings above. In the United States the cottage system was first used in 1854 at an institution for girls in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and in

¹³²McKelvey, 13.

¹³³McKelvey, 67.

¹³⁴Rothman, 14.

¹³⁵McKelvey, 37.

1858 at a reform school for boys in Lancaster, Ohio.¹³⁶ By the turn of the century the cottage plan was the commonly accepted model for juvenile correctional facilities across the nation, and had been applied successfully to several adult correctional facilities as well.

At the same time that the cottage system was gaining popularity at correctional facilities, it was also being used as a model for the design of college campuses. Some of the best-known examples of the application of the cottage system in a college setting can be seen in the work of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted at many of the land grant colleges established in the mid- to late nineteenth century.¹³⁷ Olmsted's college plans featured a naturalesque parklike atmosphere with buildings arranged somewhat informally around a large open space. In addition, the scale of campus buildings, including chapels and classrooms, was kept to rather modest dimensions. The final characteristic of the Olmsted campus was the rejection of large dormitory halls and the use, instead, of clusters of domestic-style residences or cottages that would house smaller numbers of students. Olmsted promoted his college designs as both aesthetically pleasing and practical. However, in the same way that juvenile reformers touted the cottage system as a morally uplifting environment for troubled youths, Olmsted espoused the belief that the cottage style campus, "planned as a domestically scaled suburban community, in a park-like setting, would instill in its students civilized and enlightened values."¹³⁸

The exact relationship between the design of mid-nineteenth-century land grant campuses and juvenile correctional facilities is not known but Olmsted's philosophies were widely known among educators and social reformers.¹³⁹ Olmsted's plans based on the cottage system were implemented at a wide variety of institutions in all regions of the country including nearly all of the midwestern agricultural colleges, Hampton Institute in Virginia, and Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C, the national college for deaf and mute students. In short, it seems very likely that the successful application of the cottage system on American college campuses played a significant role in the acceptance of the cottage system as a primary model for American juvenile reformatories.

Whatever the source, the cottage system was clearly an influence in the design and development of the four correctional facilities for juveniles established in Virginia during the first decades of the nineteenth century. Initially, the four schools (which were each established by different philanthropic organizations and had widely varying budgets) were quite distinct in appearance. After their acquisition by the commonwealth in the 1920s, however, the growth and development of the four schools followed similar lines, based on the same legislative policies and in most instances through the work of the same public and private architects. The result, despite the different role assigned to each facility, was four campuses remarkably similar in design and layout, each featuring the trademarks of the cottage style: a parklike setting, informal layout, scaled down institutional facilities, and cottage style dormitories.

Beaumont

The current site of the Beaumont Learning Center (originally the Virginia Industrial School for Boys) in Powhatan County was purchased by the Virginia Board of Charities and Corrections in 1919. Previously the school, founded by the private Prison Association of Virginia in 1891, had been located on a small farm in the town of Laurel in Henrico County. The move to Powhatan County coincided with the takeover of the school by the commonwealth. The new site on the south side of the James River consisted of a 2,400-acre tract of land made up of 1,300 acres of

¹³⁶United States Bureau of Prisons, 135.

¹³⁷Paul Venable Turner, *Campus, An American Planning Tradition* (The Architectural History Foundation, MIT Press, 1987), 141.

¹³⁸*Ibid.*

¹³⁹*Ibid.*, p.146.

woodland, 750 acres of farmland, and 350 acres in pasture.¹⁴⁰ The current name of the correctional facility, Beaumont, was taken from the name of one of the two farms that made up the tract.¹⁴¹

Only a few buildings existed on the site at the time that it was purchased by the commonwealth. One of these, the impressive Beaumont Mansion, still stands just northwest of the central correctional facility. The house, which is listed in the Virginia and National registers, was built in 1811 by William Walthall, a wealthy Powhatan County landholder and consists of a five-bay, central-passage-plan, frame, weatherboarded main structure with a two-story rear brick wing added in 1839. The front elevation of the original section of the house features an elaborate two-tier portico; the rear addition has a one-story porch with decorative lattice work.¹⁴²

The first new buildings at the correctional facility were former World War I barracks that had been moved to Maidens and reassembled using convict labor from the Penitentiary. In addition, several other makeshift wooden buildings were constructed for classroom buildings. By 1922, all of the boys had been moved from Laurel and settled in these temporary quarters.¹⁴³ However, it soon became clear that the relocated barracks were not suitable living quarters. In 1925 Richmond architect Charles Robinson prepared a development plan for the school. Robinson was, at this point, well known for his work as architect and planner for many of Virginia's state-supported colleges, and as the designer of numerous public schools in Richmond and throughout the state.¹⁴⁴

Robinson's plan shows the campus much as it exists today, with a row of residential cottages replacing the old barracks, and a dining hall, chapel, and classroom buildings arranged informally around a landscaped open area.¹⁴⁵ In addition, Robinson developed a prototypical design for residential cottages and a plan for the dining hall and kitchen, all of which were built during the next decade. The cottages, which were intended to house thirty boys, were designed just as they appear today — as one-story bungalows with a parlor, sleeping quarters, and a small apartment for a resident couple in charge of the boys (fig. 42).

Robinson retired in 1926 and his work at Beaumont appears to be limited to these planning documents.¹⁴⁶ By 1927 the firm of Carneal and Johnston (who it appears had become the primary consulting designers for correctional facilities in Virginia) had assumed responsibility for most of the remaining design work at the school. However, despite Robinson's limited involvement in the design of juvenile correctional facilities in Virginia, his influence appears to have been considerable. The development of Beaumont over the next few decades very closely followed Robinson's original plan. In addition, it appears that the principles embodied in Robinson's plan for Beaumont were used in the subsequent development of the other three juvenile correctional facilities and the Women's facility at Goochland.

The buildings at Beaumont were constructed gradually during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. Following Robinson's development plan, buildings on the campus were arranged in an informal quadrangle that spread out along the south side of the main entry road. The Colonial Revival brick

¹⁴⁰Virginia Department of Corrections, Record Group 42: *Industrial Schools: Consolidation Survey Records, History*, 1941. (Virginia State Library and Archives, Archives Branch), 13-14.

¹⁴¹Keve, 156.

¹⁴²See DHL File # 72-95: *Beaumont*

¹⁴³Keve, 158.

¹⁴⁴Land and Community Associates, *Survey of State-Owned Property: Institutions of Higher Education*. (A report prepared for the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, 1988.)

¹⁴⁵Drawing is located at the Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Engineering, 6900 Atmore Drive, Richmond, Va.

¹⁴⁶Robert Winthrop, *Architecture in Downtown Richmond* (Whittet & Shepperson Printers, 1982), 242.

chapel was the first building to be completed in 1925 and is located in a lightly wooded area at what is now the northwest end of the central lawn. The funds for the construction of the chapel were donated by the Brotherhood of Saint Andrew.¹⁴⁷ In 1928 the Dining Hall, a brick, Georgian Revival building with a three-bay pedimented portico, was built directly across from the chapel, assuming a dominant position at the southeast end of the lawn. Construction of the hospital building (currently the counseling office) at the west end of the central lawn followed in 1930. The row of seven cottages that flank the east side of the central lawn area were built gradually from 1925 to 1930; in 1932 two additional residential cottages were constructed on the west end of the lawn on either side of the hospital.(fig. 43). The school building, located on the south side of the central lawn, was originally located in a converted barracks described in 1941 as "in a poor state of repair, flimsily constructed and uncomfortable in both winter and summer."¹⁴⁸ In 1952 a replacement academic and vocational school was constructed. Only recently has growth at the Beaumont campus spread across to the north side of the main entry road, with the construction of a new administration building, two high security cottages and a large parking area.

Through careful adherence to Robinson's original plan, Beaumont has evolved into a clearly organized and attractive campus with much more the appearance of a small college or boarding school than a correctional facility.(fig. 44). Approaching the campus on the tree-lined main entry drive the first buildings that are visible to the west are the row of residential cottages. By 1941 the area around the residential cottages had been landscaped with "trees and shrubbery, and bounded in front with rolling green terraces,"¹⁴⁹ giving them more the appearance of a suburban street than of a reformatory. Unfortunately, the institutional appearance of the recently constructed administration building and high-security cottages on the north side of the main entry road across from the residential cottages detract somewhat from this initial view. Behind the row of cottages, to the southwest, is the central lawn area, carefully planted with hardwood trees and surrounded by the school's institutional buildings. From the central lawn, to the northeast, one can see the Beaumont Mansion and surrounding complex of farm buildings in the distance, which lend a pastoral air to the campus. Overall, the campus today looks and feels much as described in 1941:

The quiet beauty of the Beaumont landscape is impressive. Located on 'The Hill' as the site is known, there is a view that takes in a long reach of the James River lowlands. At the entrance of the drive to the school is a small lake partially surrounded by sloping woodland that adds a peaceful tone to the winding drive enclosing the grazing and grain fields of the school. Slowly rising to the summit of the hill, where the modern cottages are, the entire approach is an attractive one for a training school, and as it greets the new boy must do much to allay his initial fears.¹⁵⁰

In addition to the development of the central campus a variety of farm and service buildings were constructed at Beaumont during the late 1930s and early 1940s. The main farm complex, consisting of more than a dozen farm buildings, is located near the mansion northwest of the central area of the campus. Also located near the mansion is the 1939 teacher's cottage, a square, frame bungalow with a dormer window on each side.

Hanover

The Virginia Manual Labor School (later known as the Hanover Learning Center) was established in 1900 through a charter granted by the General Assembly to the Negro Reformatory Association, under the leadership of John Smyth. Smyth, a black lawyer from Washington, D.C., raised the

¹⁴⁷Keve, 160.

¹⁴⁸Consolidation Survey Records, Beaumont, 16.

¹⁴⁹ibid., 15.

¹⁵⁰ibid., 15.

money for a down payment on a site for the school — a four hundred-acre tract of farmland in Hanover County. Within a few years there were nearly one hundred boys in residence. A preexisting farmhouse on the site was used to house the boys and auxiliary farm buildings were used in support of the school's agricultural needs.

For nearly the first fifty years of its existence, Hanover (like Barrett, the school for black girls) suffered from a chronic insufficiency of funding. Even after the school was taken over by the commonwealth in 1920, it remained impoverished owing to the fact that until the 1950s public funding allotted to the two juvenile correctional facilities for blacks was significantly lower than that allotted to the facilities for white youth.¹⁵¹ This fact, more than any other, shaped the development of the Hanover campus until the 1960s, when, with the advent of public desegregation, the school began to receive increased funding.

The primary emphasis of the Hanover school initially was on the development of farm programs intended to feed the boys and raise a small amount of revenue. Consequently, for the first decades of the school's existence facilities built at the school were extremely inexpensive and often of very poor quality. In 1901, for example, a school chapel was constructed at a cost of only \$1,500. The first dormitories, each of which housed anywhere from thirty to eighty boys according to the fluctuating school population, were described as shoddy, wood-frame structures:

The tin sheeting on their walls and ceilings, with its faded paint and worn and broken areas, makes the cottage interior drab and unattractive. The flooring in all of the cottages is badly worn and sagging in places, although most of them are scrubbed well to make them clean in appearance.¹⁵²

As late as 1941 the plumbing at the school was minimal: there were only two toilets in each dormitory building, and the boys were allowed only one bath a week. When the numbers of boys at the school exceeded 329, boys were simply doubled up in single-width cots.¹⁵³ Interestingly, despite the poor quality of the buildings at Hanover, the campus grounds appear to have traditionally maintained the attractive and well-groomed appearance that they have today. A report prepared in 1941 describes the grounds as follows:

The school's seven frame cottages, shops, and general utility buildings occupy the site of an old plantation and surround a large grassy oval shaded by large oaks. From the oval the land stretches out to the wide expanse of wooded and farming sections. The campus is on the surface an attractive one, with the shaded oval forming a peaceful setting for the old white building and tending to conceal their age and inadequacy.¹⁵⁴

In 1944 a master plan was prepared for the Hanover campus by Richmond architect Merrill C. Lee. This plan mapped out the location of new dormitory buildings, a new school, and an enlarged administrative office to be located in the recently completed hospital (1941). It also incorporated several simple masonry buildings that had been constructed during the 1930s including a cannery, laundry, and vocational shop. The hospital and these service buildings are some of the few older buildings that remain at Hanover. The changes outlined in this plan were carried out gradually over the next thirty years. In 1945 specifications were prepared by Merrill C. Lee for the construction of eight new, brick, fireproof cottages for the students and three staff residences; it appears that these buildings were erected gradually over the next decade. In 1951 plans were

¹⁵¹Keve, 165.

¹⁵²Consolidation Survey Report, 22.

¹⁵³Keve, 164.

¹⁵⁴Consolidation Survey Report, Hanover, 21.

prepared for the school building, and in 1957 a new vocational training building was built. In the mid-1960s (around the time that all of the youth facilities were desegregated) the adult correctional field unit for that region assumed operation of Hanover's farming operations and the emphasis of the school shifted from farming to academic and vocational training. At the same time, a new program was added for the instruction of mentally deficient boys. In response to these changes modernization and expansion continued at Hanover through the 1960s and early 1970s with the construction of the gymnasium (1965) and the dining hall (1971), the enlargement of the school building (1971), the construction of a maximum security cottage, and the gradual remodeling of the dormitory buildings.

In general, the individual buildings at Hanover are institutional in character and appearance, and share little of the quality and detailing found in the buildings at Beaumont. In particular, Hanover's one-story, flat-roofed, brick dormitory cottages are in stark contrast with the homey, residential-style cottages built at Beaumont. Despite the difference in the nature of the buildings at the two schools, however, the Hanover campus, as a whole, contains many of the elements used in Charles Robinson's 1925 plan for Beaumont.(fig. 45). As at Beaumont, the entry drive that leads to Hanover provides an attractive approach to the campus, passing through the surrounding farmland and crossing over a small farm pond. Also similar to Beaumont, the buildings at Hanover are arranged in an informal quadrangle around a large open lawn, with the administration building assuming the dominant position at the southwest end, the residential cottages lining the southeast and northeast sides and the school, dining hall and gym flanking the northwest side. The central lawn area itself is well maintained, and planted with mature hardwoods. Finally, as at Beaumont, from various points on the Hanover campus one is provided with attractive views of the surrounding countryside that relieve the institutional feeling of the campus.

Bon Air

Following the establishment of a correctional facility for white boys and one for black boys, a third facility, the Virginia Home and Industrial School, was founded in 1910 for white girls. The sponsoring organization for the school was the Richmond Associated Charities, under the direction of Reverend James Buchanan. The site selected for the school was a 75-acre tract of land in the suburban neighborhood of Bon Air, just two miles from Richmond. An attractive feature of the site was the presence of a pre-existing 1823 plantation house, Kilbourne, which initially housed all of the school's functions including dormitory space, classrooms, and dining hall (figs. 46 and 47). Kilbourne, a 1 1/2-story, central passage plan house with three front dormers, was greatly enlarged in the 1850s with the construction of a two-story rear addition. Owing to the eclectic mix of styles incorporated in this building, it has been described as one of the most unconventional antebellum houses in the commonwealth.¹⁵⁵

The Kilbourne house served as the primary facility for about ten years, at which time the school began a period of expansion. Development in the 1920s resulted in the creation of an informal quadrangle of buildings arranged around the open lawn area directly in front of Kilbourne. Although few of the buildings constructed during this period remain, it appears that the original campus-like plan separated the residential function of the school from administrative, academic, and other services and consisted of a linear grouping of four brick and frame residential cottages on one side of the lawn and the superintendent's residence, community store, laundry, and school building on the other side. In addition, two service buildings (a massive gambrel-roofed barn and a smaller tackle shop) were built in 1925 in a field southeast of the campus. These two service buildings, as well as the large, four-square brick school building (now used for staff offices), are the only buildings remaining from this initial growth period of the 1920s.

¹⁵⁵See DHL file # 20-685: *Kilbourne*

Growth continued in the 1930s with the construction of the small bungalow currently known as the conference room (1930) and Nick's cottage (1933). The small cottage was the residence for many years of the widow of a former school administrator. In 1936, the Jackson Fisher Cottage, designed by Carneal and Johnston, was constructed at the western end of the central quadrangle. This large, two-story, brick veneer structure was the first building on campus to be built in the Georgian Revival Style, the style which came to dominate the campus for the next two decades. Jackson Fisher, however, has much more the appearance of an institutional dormitory than a cottage and has more in common with a college dormitory than a family home. By the 1950s the construction of four new dormitories, a dining hall, and a school all built of brick in the Georgian Revival style provided the campus with a fairly cohesive collegiate appearance.

It is not known whether a master site plan similar to the one prepared for Beaumont by Charles Robinson, or for Hanover by Merrill C. Lee, was ever prepared for the Bon Air Campus. Perhaps because of the lack of a central planning document some of the more recently constructed buildings have been sited in a somewhat haphazard manner. Unlike the 1920s campus, which was arranged more or less in a quadrangle, the campus currently lacks overall spatial definition and organization (fig. 48). Despite this lack of order, the campus continues to maintain the same well-groomed and pleasant appearance described nearly fifty years ago:

The campus, attractively planted with flowers, grass and shrubbery, and shaded by large hardwood trees, would be a credit to any private school for girls. The buildings present a pleasant and harmonious appearance.¹⁵⁶

Barrett

The Barrett Learning Center, originally the Industrial Home for Wayward Colored Girls, was the last of the four juvenile correctional facilities to be established in Virginia during the early twentieth-century. The institution was first established by the Virginia State Federation of Colored Women, who purchased a 148-acre tract of land adjacent to the Virginia Manual Labor School (Hanover Learning Center) in Hanover County as a site for the school. The first superintendent of the school was Janie Porter Barrett, who served that in that position for twenty five years and for whom the school eventually was renamed. In 1920 the Industrial Home for Wayward Girls, like the other three correctional facilities for juveniles, was taken over by the commonwealth.

As at the Hanover school (for black boys), the funding available for the development of the new school was extremely limited, a fact that dictated the appearance of the campus until well after World War II. The original residential cottages built at Barrett were simple, three-story, wood-frame structures that proved in several instances to be dangerous firetraps.¹⁵⁷ As late as 1947 the school building was reported to be a two-room shed. The sporadic availability of funding also determined when buildings were constructed. For example, the construction of two new cottages in 1919 occurred primarily because of a sudden donation from the United States government, motivated by a desire and concern to keep delinquent girls away from military bases in Virginia.¹⁵⁸ Early descriptions of the facilities at the school provide a sharp contrast to descriptions made at the same time of the two schools for whites, Beaumont and Bon Air:

Peaks (Barrett) from the entrance road presents a restricted picture for a girls school with the few buildings it has aligned in one row along the main campus area. The two cottages used for housing the girls are old and unattractive in style.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁶Consolidation Survey Report, Bon Air, 14.

¹⁵⁷Keve, 176.

¹⁵⁸Keve, 176.

¹⁵⁹Consolidation Survey Report, Barrett, 14.

The one attractive place on the otherwise dreary campus was the area around the superintendent's house:

The superintendent's brick residence on the western end of the drive is by far the most agreeable spot on the campus. There is a well-kept lawn bordering the entrance drive directly across the cottage which takes away some of the bareness from the other side. Here there is a small flower garden and a small fish pond with seats scattered about under the large shade trees to form a pleasant grove for the girls during their rest periods.¹⁶⁰

Despite the uniformly strong leadership provided by school's officers and staff, the development of adequate facilities was virtually impossible until the 1950s when, as a result of the movement towards separate but equal facilities for blacks and whites and eventually desegregation the school began to receive increased funding. Starting in the 1950s the school underwent a period of significant growth, starting with the construction of several new service buildings, including a cannery and laundry designed by the architectural firm of Merrill C. Lee, and a poultry house designed inhouse at the office of planning and engineering of the Department of Corrections. In 1953 a fairly elaborate landscape plan was prepared for the grounds by the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation. It specified, among other things, the still extant allees of trees lining the entry drive and the foundation planting around the administration building. By 1970 the new school building, a dining hall and the cottages called for in a 1960 master site plan by E. Tucker Carlton had been completed giving the school its present character and appearance.¹⁶¹

Parallel to this physical growth, the role of the school continued to evolve. In 1965 the facility, along with all of the other youth facilities in the commonwealth, was officially desegregated. The institution was coeducational for the brief period between 1972 and 1977 until it was designated in 1977 as the state's correctional facility for young boys from 8-14 years of age.

Because of the virtual transformation of the school since the 1950s, very few older buildings remain on the campus. As at the Hanover school, the newer buildings are, unfortunately, somewhat drab and institutional in character. The major structure remaining from the first half of the century is the superintendent's residence built in 1920. In the 1950s and 1960s the brick, foursquare superintendent's house was renovated to serve as administrative offices. Alterations included interior renovations and the enclosure of the two-story porch. The former recreation facility, a one-story, brick ranch style building dating from 1948, now serves as offices for casework counselors. Two older farm structures also remain: a 1920 frame barn and a 1948 gambrel-roofed implement shed. These two structures are part of a small complex of service buildings located to the west of the central campus area.

Despite the late date of the development of much of the Barrett campus, the current layout (as at Hanover) has many similarities to Charles Robinson's 1925 plan for Beaumont, most noticeably the attractive and well-planted entry drive and the arrangement of the modestly scaled buildings around a well-planted open lawn (fig. 49). When examined carefully, Robinson's plan and the two planning documents prepared more than twenty five years later for Barrett (The Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation's and Tucker's) are remarkably similar in their adherence to the principles of the cottage system. Indeed, the attractively landscaped Barrett campus contains virtually all of the characteristics of the cottage system first made popular in this country on college campuses nearly a century earlier.

¹⁶⁰Ibid.,14.

¹⁶¹Plan available at the Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Engineering, 2900 Atmore Drive, Richmond, Va.

Farming Operations at Youth Facilities

Significant farming operations were also traditionally associated with the commonwealth's two correctional facilities for boys, the Virginia Manual Labor School for Boys (now Hanover Learning Center) and the Virginia Industrial School for Boys (now Beaumont Learning Center). As in the case of the State Farm, the primary reason for incorporating farmwork into the daily routine at these two institutions was to make them at least partially self-supporting, thereby lessening the burden for taxpayers. However, the emphasis on farming also reflected the theory, first exercised at the Elmira Reformatory in New York in 1869 and made popular throughout the next half century, that outdoor work was one of the surest routes to the reform of criminals. In particular it was felt that youthful offenders, whose characters were still relatively unformed, could best reap the benefits of a strict work program.¹⁶²

At the original school site for white boys in Laurel in Henrico County, the boys participated in farm work along with light manufacturing for privately-owned companies. Within twenty five years after the school's establishment, however, the growth of the inmate population and the increasing urbanization of Richmond made the continuation of farming operations at the Laurel School more and more difficult. The move to the present Beaumont site in Powhatan County occurred gradually over a period of five years beginning with the 1919 purchase of the new property. The site in Powhatan offered the potential of a significant expansion of the school's farming operations. Within the first year after the land was purchased, a farm manager was hired and a dairy herd formerly located at Laurel was moved to the new farm. Despite the fact that a school and vocational training facilities were soon constructed, farming was the only major activity for inmates until the World War II era. Indeed, it was not until 1940 that the boys were even allowed to spend any time participating in athletic activities because it was felt that sports would divert their energy from farming.¹⁶³

Apparently there were several preexisting farm structures at the Beaumont site at the time of its purchase as well as the early nineteenth-century plantation house, although it is not known exactly how many. Currently, however, there is only one farm structure that predates the establishment of the school: a brick gable-roofed barn located approximately one mile south of the central school complex. This massive barn has a FAACS-assigned date of 1800, and appears to date from the first half of the nineteenth century. It is likely that the barn was constructed at about the same time as the house, which was built in 1811. The barn's original use is not clear; it may have been used as a tobacco storehouse. Physical evidence suggests that it was converted at some later date into an equipment shed or hay barn, as several new doors have been punched into two of its facades. It is currently abandoned and in a serious state of deterioration.

During the 1940s a series of farm buildings, including several barns, a maintenance shop, silos, a milk house, chicken houses, hog houses and storage buildings were constructed at Beaumont. Most are located in a single farm complex near the old Beaumont Mansion just west of the central area. It is not known whether these buildings replaced preexisting farm buildings or not. All of these buildings are standard farm structures constructed of concrete block or wood frame with weatherboarding. It is very likely that all of the farm buildings at Beaumont were designed inhouse by the Department of Corrections Office of Planning and Engineering.

Farming remained the principle activity at the school until the 1960s. In fact, a dairy herd, which supplied milk for Beaumont as well as Bon Air, was maintained by the inmates until the 1970s. In the late 1960s, however, state corrections officials began to feel that a greater emphasis should be placed on academic training and the more standard extracurricular activities associated with schools for non-inmates. Furthermore, increasing numbers of seriously delinquent or disturbed inmates

¹⁶²McKelvey, p.67.

¹⁶³Keve, 159.

who were considered unsuitable for farm work were being assigned to Beaumont. During the 1970s the farm operations at Beaumont were taken over by inmates from the James River Correctional Center who continue to maintain its grounds and fields today.¹⁶⁴ However, despite the fact that farming is no longer an important part of the routine at the school, the surrounding fields and pastures continue to lend the campus a serene and pastoral feeling.

Farming played a similar, perhaps greater, role in the daily routine at the Virginia Manual Labor School, later known as the Hanover Learning Center. From the time of its establishment, the Virginia Manual Labor School was partially subsidized by the state legislature. However, state funding provided only part of what was needed to run the school. Owing to this deficit, the operation of a commercially successful farming operation was crucial to the school's survival and, especially in the first decades after the school was founded, the boys were often forced to maintain an almost brutal work schedule.¹⁶⁵ In 1921 farm operations at the school expanded still further when a generous neighbor died and left the institution 1,380 acres of farmland.¹⁶⁶

Farming continued to be the dominant activity at Hanover until well after World War II. Indeed, in 1943 a report on manual training schools published by the Osborne Association (a philanthropic group based in New York) stated that the amount of farm work required of the inmates at Hanover was detrimental and prevented them from acquiring academic or vocational skills.¹⁶⁷ Finally, during the late 1940s and 1950s, several vocational training programs such as automotive repair, carpentry, and painting were established, providing inmates an alternative to farm work. In 1956 the school's farming program was terminated and the remaining farming facilities, located southeast of the central area of the facility, were taken over by a neighboring adult correctional facility, Road Camp 14.¹⁶⁸ However, the acres of open farmland that still surround the school serve as a reminder of its agricultural past.

Correctional Facilities for Women: The Virginia Women's Correctional Center

As in the case of juvenile corrections, the first separate prisons for women did not open until a decade following the Civil War. Before that, women offenders were usually placed in a separate branch of the men's prison, or, even more frequently, in the smaller county or city jails.¹⁶⁹ Throughout the nineteenth century in Virginia, women served their sentences in the state Penitentiary. Initially, women were placed in a separate section of the main prison building. In the mid-nineteenth century a two-story, wood-frame building was constructed to house women inmates, but within a decade the female population had outgrown it. In 1884, a new women's building, larger than the earlier building and constructed of brick, was built (see figs. 22 and 23).¹⁷⁰ However, no matter where they were housed, Virginia's female prisoners — until well into the twentieth century — were usually subjected to much worse treatment than their male counterparts. In Virginia "as in most prisons of the time, the necessity of rigid separation from the men had the effect of restricting their work and recreation opportunities in favor of the much larger numbers of men."¹⁷¹

In the 1920s, a movement began in support of the construction of a separate correctional facility for women. In response to this concern, the General Assembly authorized a separate facility for white

¹⁶⁴At this point the complex was also expanded with the addition of several new barns and storage buildings.

¹⁶⁵Keve, 162-163.

¹⁶⁶*Ibid.*, 163.

¹⁶⁷*Ibid.*

¹⁶⁸This farm complex was visited during the site visit to Hanover in October, 1988. None of them appear to be older than forty years old or have any particular significance.

¹⁶⁹Department of Corrections, Informational Brochure.

¹⁷⁰*Ibid.*, 69.

¹⁷¹*Ibid.*, 89.

women in 1930, leaving the planning to the Penitentiary board. After visiting existing facilities for women in other states and evaluating suitable sites, the board selected a "beautiful wooded area" in Goochland County on the James River opposite the juvenile institution at Beaumont.¹⁷² The State Industrial Farm for Women, as it was originally named, received its first inmates in 1932.

The initial facilities at the Women's Farm were modest. An existing nineteenth-century, two-story frame farmhouse on the southwest side of the property was converted into the headquarters office with the superintendent's living quarters on the second floor. Prisoners were housed in Building 1, a two-story, L-shaped, institutional brick building located directly behind the farmhouse. Unadorned except for simple quoining, Building 1 was built by prisoners from the Penitentiary and the State Farm using bricks made at the State Farm brickworks (fig. 50).

For the first five years after the Women's Farm was opened, Building 1 and the farmhouse (located at what is now the northeastern end of the campus) were the only two buildings on campus. Under the guidance of superintendent Elizabeth M. Kates, however, the Women's Farm quickly expanded. In 1937 the General Assembly appropriated the funds for the construction of three new buildings providing dormitory space for 130 additional inmates and a new medical clinic. As with the first building, these buildings were built by prisoners from the Penitentiary and the State Farm using bricks made at the State Farm brickworks. These three, two-story, brick, Georgian Revival buildings give much the same appearance as college dormitories built in the same period and, perhaps even more significantly, differ little in exterior appearance from the Georgian Revival staff quarters at the facility. Located on the north side of the main drive leading into the campus from Rt. 6, the dormitories with their parapeted end walls and central entry porticoes were designed by the architectural firm of Carneal and Johnston. With the construction of new facilities, the role of the Women's Prison was expanded in 1939 to include the charge of all state female prisoners regardless of race or type of crime; consequently the Women's Building at the Penitentiary was razed.

The Correctional Center for Women was, from the start, a source of pride for the state and is, to this day, considered a "pacesetter" for women's institutions.¹⁷³ Its well-kept grounds, brick entry gates, and Georgian Revival buildings would not be inappropriate for a small college and reflect the changing attitudes towards imprisonment and rehabilitation in Virginia. Approval within the state was by no means universal, however. In 1949 a prominent board member termed the facility "extravagant" and recommended that the new facility should be used "for epileptics or some such group more deserving of pleasant accommodations"¹⁷⁴ Despite these reservations, however, the institution continued to grow. Throughout the 1940s and 1950s three new dormitories, the administration building, the auditorium, and the chapel (all located on the north side of the campus across a steep ravine from Buildings 2, 3, and 4) were constructed. Like the dormitories built during the 1930s, these buildings were also designed by Carneal and Johnston in the Georgian Revival style, further enhancing the cohesive, collegiate appearance of this facility.

In addition to the collegiate-style dormitory and classroom facilities built at the women's prison, several more modest service and vocational training buildings were constructed. In the mid-1940s several farm buildings were built in a small farming complex northwest of the central campus along the James River, including a barn, four brick chicken and egg houses, and two sheep sheds. According to VWCC staff, day laborers for this small farming operation were assigned from the State Farm. A small, gabled building — with the appearance of a storage building or other small agricultural outbuilding — was constructed on the farm for the male prisoners to use as a dining room. The exact extent to which the female inmates themselves participated in outdoor farm work,

¹⁷²*Ibid.*, 141.

¹⁷³*Ibid.*, 194.

¹⁷⁴*Ibid.*, 195.

however, is not known. It appears, however, that farm work by female inmates was of the type usually conducted by women on family farms in rural Virginia with women being primarily involved in the care of chickens, picking up, cleaning, and sorting eggs; milking cows; and tending vegetable and flower gardens while State Farm inmates served the usual male roles of large-scale farming and livestock care.

In 1949 a greenhouse/workshop was built west of the chapel and auditorium to train inmates in commercial horticulture; this facility is still used and functions very much as a state nursery. The center supplies holiday wreaths, flowers for the Executive Mansion and Virginia Museum, small shrubbery for state property, and other flowers and plants for state buildings and events. A large brick laundry facility was constructed on the southwest side of the campus near the James River in 1950; since that time the prison has operated an extensive laundry service for a variety of state-owned institutions including the University of Virginia and the Penitentiary.

Like the correctional facilities built for juveniles in Virginia during the 1920s and 1930s, the campus of the Correctional Center for Women has evolved using the cottage system as a model, with free movement among designated buildings and certain outdoor areas. Unlike the juvenile facilities, however, the buildings at the Women's Correctional Center are not arranged around a central open area, but are organized in distinct clusters located off a loop road that passes through the campus (fig. 51). These clusters of buildings are separated both by function (dorms in one cluster, farm buildings in another, school and administrative buildings in a third) and visually by the hilly topography and groves of trees that characterize the site. From various points along this road views open to the surrounding fields and pastureland. Another important difference between the Women's Farm and the juvenile facilities is that, appropriate for an adult institution, the buildings are somewhat larger in scale, and more like those at a college than a boarding school.

Conclusion: Prison Design Since World War II

By World War II Virginia had developed its four major historical property types — a penitentiary and auxiliary road camps, prison farms, juvenile facilities, and a women's prison. Since that time the commonwealth's correctional system has continued to grow through the expansion of existing facilities, the acquisition and renovation of facilities previously owned by other state, federal, or local agencies (such as the acquisition of the Finlay Gayle building at Southwestern State Hospital for the Marion Correctional Center) and, in the last decade, the construction of new correctional facilities.

In Virginia, as in all of the states, the expanded roles and duties of modern correctional institutions has required innovations in prison layout and design. One of the most important innovations in high-to-medium-security prison design in the United States has been the development of the telephone-pole plan, which consisted of a series of cellblocks, service facilities, and shops flanking a long central corridor. The first prison in the United States to make partial use of the telephone pole plan was the State Prison at Stillwater, Minnesota, built in 1913. Later, in the 1930s, architect Alfred Hopkins popularized the telephone pole plan through his designs for the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania (1932), the Westchester Penitentiary at White Plains, New York, and the Berks County Prison in Reading, Pennsylvania. The telephone pole plan served the diverse needs of the twentieth-century prison well, by allowing adequate separation of the different classes of prisoners and different types of activities in distinct buildings.¹⁷⁵ Since World War II the general trend in prison design has been towards more an informal prison layout with less emphasis on security for low risk prisoners. Layouts formerly reserved for juveniles and women, such as the cottage plan, are now frequently used for medium- to high-security prisons for adult males.¹⁷⁶ The 1958 Michigan Training Unit at Ionia, the Missouri Training Center for Men

¹⁷⁵Johnston, 46.

¹⁷⁶*Ibid.*, 49.

at Moberly (1963), and the Wisconsin Correctional Institution at Silver Lake (1962), are all examples of informally arranged medium-security institutions. All of these institutions are composed of clusters of detached buildings arranged in a large, open yard, with walks leading from building to building.

The five new correctional facilities built in Virginia in the early 1980s--The Brunswick Correctional Center in Lawrenceville (1982); the Nottoway Correctional Center in Burkeville (1984); the Buckingham Correctional Center (1982); and the Augusta Correctional Center (1986)--all represent modified versions of the informal "cluster" style. All of these prisons were built from the same basic plan designed by the architectural firm of Oliver Smith, Cook and Lindner. The layout of these prisons consists of a central complex of five buildings (housing, dining hall and kitchen, industrial building, support services, and administration) connected by walks. The dormitory consists of four interlocking diamond-shaped structures that represent four distinct housing areas. All of these main buildings are contained in a prison yard bounded by a high fence broken at intervals by guard towers. A small control building serves as the entry point to the high security area. The first of these to be built, Brunswick, was constructed of brick and concrete block; the later four were built of concrete block in an effort to economize and hasten the construction time. All of them are four stories in height. The two prisons currently under construction, Buchanan and Greenville, were designed by the architectural firm of VVKR and are basically similar to the other recent prisons. The completion of these two correctional facilities will provide sufficient inmate beds to allow the long awaited closing of the Penitentiary, and the sale of the site on the James in Richmond.

Conclusion

The planned closing of the Penitentiary marks an important point in the evolution of Virginia's correctional system over the last two centuries from a single facility housing all types of criminals, to a wide variety of facilities each geared towards the specialized needs of a specific group of inmates. Throughout the course of this evolution Virginia has rarely taken the lead in prison reform or design innovation, instead usually following models set forth by other states. However, Virginia's penal and correctional institutions are significant in that they reflect evolving national architectural trends and philosophies in the design and layout of prison facilities. Furthermore, the development of Virginia's prison system has distinct significance in that it clearly reflects other important trends and events in the history of the commonwealth.

at Moberly (1963), and the Wisconsin Correctional Institution at Silver Lake (1962), are all examples of informally arranged medium-security institutions. All of these institutions are composed of clusters of detached buildings arranged in a large, open yard, with walks leading from building to building.

The five new correctional facilities built in Virginia in the early 1980s--The Brunswick Correctional Center in Lawrenceville (1982); the Nottoway Correctional Center in Burkeville (1984); the Buckingham Correctional Center (1982); and the Augusta Correctional Center (1986)--all represent modified versions of the informal "cluster" style. All of these prisons were built from the same basic plan designed by the architectural firm of Oliver Smith, Cook and Lindner. The layout of these prisons consists of a central complex of five buildings (housing, dining hall and kitchen, industrial building, support services, and administration) connected by walks. The dormitory consists of four interlocking diamond-shaped structures that represent four distinct housing areas. All of these main buildings are contained in a prison yard bounded by a high fence broken at intervals by guard towers. A small control building serves as the entry point to the high security area. The first of these to be built, Brunswick, was constructed of brick and concrete block; the later four were built of concrete block in an effort to economize and hasten the construction time. All of them are four stories in height. The two prisons currently under construction, Buchanan and Greenville, were designed by the architectural firm of VVKR and are basically similar to the other recent prisons. The completion of these two correctional facilities will provide sufficient inmate beds to allow the long awaited closing of the Penitentiary, and the sale of the site on the James in Richmond.

The planned closing of the Penitentiary marks an important point in the evolution of Virginia's correctional system over the last two centuries from a single facility housing all types of criminals, to a wide variety of facilities each geared towards the specialized needs of a specific group of inmates. Throughout the course of this evolution Virginia has rarely taken the lead in prison reform or design innovation, instead usually following models set forth by other states. However, Virginia's penal and correctional institutions are significant in that they reflect evolving national architectural trends and philosophies in the design and layout of prison facilities. Furthermore, the development of Virginia's prison system has distinct significance in that it clearly reflects other important trends and events in the history of the commonwealth.

EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES

The Department of Corrections properties have been evaluated to determine their significance in American and Virginia history, design, and culture using the historic context, themes, and property types developed during the course of this project. The survey team applied two tests for significance: a property must 1) represent a significant pattern or theme in the history, design, or culture of the nation, the Commonwealth of Virginia, or the locality in which it is located; and 2) possess integrity—that is, it must retain the essential characteristics that make it a good representative of its property type. National Register criteria recognize the following seven aspects or qualities, which, in various combinations define integrity: historic location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Barrett Learning Center Hanover, Virginia 23069

No resources were evaluated as eligible at Barrett. The demolition of the buildings and structures associated with the early development of the institution diminish its ability to represent the history or design of juvenile correctional facilities or the social welfare aspects of black history in Virginia in the pre-World War II era. The late dates of construction for the majority of the existing buildings disqualify them for nomination at this time and there do not appear to be any circumstances that would justify a special exception to the usual age requirement.

42-126-1	714-00001-11	1920	Administration Bldg.
42-126-2	714-00001-6	1948	Rec. Building
42-126-3	714-00001-25	1943	Implement Shed & Barn
42-126-4	714-00001-27	1920	Barn & Storage
42-126-5	714-00001-21	1949	Storage

Beaumont Learning Center Beaumont, Va. 23014

Already listed in both the Virginia and National registers, the Beaumont Mansion (DHL File # 72-95) located at this site is clearly significant as an example of an early nineteenth-century plantation house. It is also an integral part of the juvenile facility that has occupied the site for most of this century.

The Beaumont campus itself is significant as Virginia's first major juvenile correctional facility and also the first to be designed in the the cottage style favored by juvenile reformers in this era. Retaining its cottages, dining hall, and chapel, the campus has significance as a particularly clear example of the layout and design favored for youth correctional facilities starting in the late nineteenth century. Its campus plan was developed by architect Charles Robinson who also was the major designer associated with the development of Virginia's normal schools and small colleges in the early twentieth century. Robinson's plan appears to have been implemented by the Richmond architectural firm of Carneal and Johnston, which was responsible for the design of many of the later buildings. The Georgian Revival buildings at Beaumont, while not notable individually, represent a cohesive entity that was designed intentionally to provide a campuslike environment for juvenile offenders. Based on this evaluation of its significance, the Beaumont Campus appears to be a good candidate for nomination (as a district) to the Virginia Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

72-95	713-00001-36	1800	Old Mansion
72-125-1	713-00001-01	1926	Ellis & Ball
72-125-2	713-00001-02	1924	Caskie Cottage
72-125-3	713-00001-03	1928	Beattie Cottage
72-125-4	713-00001-04	1929	Wilkenson Cottage
72-125-5	713-00001-05	1930	Bane Cottage

*Survey of State-Owned Properties:
Department of Corrections*

Land and Community Associates

72-125-6	713-00001-06	1927	Terrell Cottage
72-125-7	713-00001-07	1928	Dining Hall
72-125-12	713-00001-12	1930	Chapel
72-125-13	713-00001-13	1931	Bryan Cottage
72-125-14	713-00001-14	1930	Counseling Office
72-125-15	713-00001-15	1932	Scherer Cottage
72-125-30	713-00001-30	1944	Landscape Shop
72-125-32	713-00001-32	1943	Paint Shop
72-125-33	713-00001-33	1939	Teachers Cottage
72-125-34	713-00001-34	1948	Water Tower
72-125-35	713-00001-35	1939	Garage
72-125-37	713-00001-37	1940	Rudd House
72-125-37A	713-00001-37A	1940	Garage
72-125-50	713-00001-50	1940	Smoke House
72-125-53	713-00001-53	1940	Surplus Storage
72-125-54	713-00001-54	1941	Corn Crib
72-125-55	713-00001-55	1942	Smithy
72-125-59	713-00001-59	1945	Fertilizer & Storage
72-125-60	713-00001-60	1946	Mill House
72-125-63	713-00001-63	1949	Fertilizer Storage and Slaughter House
72-125-70			Additional Farm Buildings
72-125-71	713-00001-71	1942	Dairy Barn & Silos
72-125-72	713-00001-72	1944	Milk House
72-125-80	713-00001-80	1800	Brick Barn
72-125-90	713-00001-90	1936	Saw Mill
72-125-95	713-00001-95	1935	Brooder House

Bland Correctional Center

Route 2

Bland, Va. 24315-9616

The majority of the buildings surveyed at Bland do not meet the fifty year age criteria nor do they appear to justify special exceptions. In addition there have been a number of renovations and alterations to the surviving pre-World War II era buildings that diminish their integrity. The Warden's House (also known locally as the Allen Residence), although clad with aluminum siding, may be a representative example of the many prosperous farmhouses found throughout Bland County. Although not considered eligible for listing as an individual property, it should be reevaluated in the context of local history and architecture and considered for inclusion in any future multiple property nominations developed in this vicinity.

10-101-1	718-00001	c1946	Cell Building 2
10-101-2	718-00001-20	1900	Wardens
10-101-3	718-00001-21C	1947	Pump House
10-101-4	718-00001	c1946	Filtration Plant
10-101-5	718-00001-06	1946	Office Bldg. Dwelling

Bon Air Learning Center

1900 Chatsworth Avenue

Bon Air, Va. 23235

Kilbourne, a significant early nineteenth-century plantation house with later additions and renovations, has been surveyed by DHL (File # 20-98) prior to the initiation of this survey. The house, located on the campus of the Bon Air Learning Center, played a significant role in the early twentieth-century history and design of correctional facilities for young women and girls. Kilbourne was the focal point of the early campus with the institution's first cottage-style plan

organized around the historic house. However, only one other building from this early period (the staff house) remains. While the campus is attractive and continues to provide an environment conducive to the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, it does not reflect a cohesive campus design that is significant in the history of correctional facilities in Virginia. Consequently, although Kilbourne appears to be a good candidate for an individual nomination to the National and Virginia registers or to be included in a multiple property nomination for other properties in the vicinity, the campus as a whole does not appear to warrant nomination at this time.

20-98	712-00001-03	1823	Administration Bldg. (Kilbourne House)
20-685-2	712-00001-04	1930	Conference Room
20-685-3	712-00001-18	1948	Way Out Cottage
20-685-4	712-00001-16	1928	Staff House
20-685-5		c1936	Petersen Cottage
20-685-6	712-00001-22	1925	Barn
20-685-7		c1930	Tackle Shop
20-685-8	712-00001-17	1933	Nick's House
20-685-9	712-00001-25	1936	Jackson/Fisher Hall
20-685-10		1936	Buchanan

*Culpeper Correctional Unit 11
1845 Orange Road
Culpeper, Va. 22701*

The Culpeper Correctional Unit has significance as the first of the state's road camps to be converted into a permanent facility. The brick cell building and dining hall, constructed in 1929, has undergone minimal exterior renovation. With its respective outbuildings (a 1929 laundry, guard house and shed) and the surrounding prison yard, the central complex of the Culpeper Correctional Center appears to have substantial integrity and is a unique example of a small early twentieth-century prison complex in Virginia. Based on this evaluation of its significance, the Culpeper Correctional Unit appears to be a good candidate for nomination as a small district to the Virginia Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

204-22-1	759-00113-01	1944	Old Admin Bldg.
204-22-2	759-00113-03	1929	Laundry
204-22-3	759-00113-02	1929	Cell House/Dining Rm.
204-22-4	759-00113-07	1945	Administration Bldg.
204-22-5			General

*Exodus House
3802 Chamberlin Ave
Richmond, Va. 23227*

Exodus House is not individually eligible for listing in the Virginia or National registers nor is it located in an area that appears potentially eligible as a district.

127-679	735-00002-01	1924	House
---------	--------------	------	-------

*Greensprings DOC Property
Intersection of Route 617 and US Route 15
Louisa County*

This parcel of land, located within the Green Springs National Landmark Historic District, contains approximately two hundred acres of agricultural land and thirty six-acres of woodlands. The agricultural fields are currently under cultivation by the Department of Corrections. The wooded tract is made up primarily of mixed oak, pine, and cedar, and is boggy and appears to have a high

water table. Many of the mature oak trees are dead or dying and the area appears to be in succession moving towards a mixed evergreen forest. It appears that this wooded area has not been cultivated for many years and due to its wet nature was used as a grazing area where shade trees were allowed to grow. Although there are no historic buildings or structures on this parcel, it contributes to the rural and agricultural character of the district and its naturalistic qualities should be retained. Both institutional uses and single species forest monoculture appear inappropriate in this rural historic district.

*Hanover Learning Center
Rt. 326*

Hanover, Virginia, 23069

The majority of the buildings surveyed at Hanover do not meet the fifty year age criteria nor do they justify special exceptions. The demolition of the buildings and structures associated with the early development of the institution diminish its ability to represent the history or design of juvenile correctional facilities or the social welfare aspects of black history in Virginia in the pre World War II era.

(Note: None of the buildings at Hanover appear on the FAACS list. The decision of what buildings to survey at the school (what buildings were more than 40 years old) was made on the site based on recommendations from school staff and the exterior appearance of each building.)

42-128-1	1941	Administration Bldg.
42-128-2	unknown	Boy's Graveyard
42-128-3	c. 1945	Staff House
42-128-4	c. 1945	Staff House
42-128-5	c. 1945	Staff House
42-128-6	c. 1945	Shed
42-128-7	c. 1945	Storage
42-128-8	c. 1945	Garage
42-128-9	N.A.	General

*James River Correctional Center
State Farm, Va. 23160*

The James River Correctional Facility is significant as the state's first prison farm, and as the model for the subsequent development of farming operations at several of the Commonwealth's other correctional facilities. It is also significant as a well-preserved and relatively unique example of large scale agriculture in the pre-World War II era. There are remarkably few modern intrusions in this institutional rural landscape. The goal of self-sufficiency for the institution is well-represented in its full range of agricultural, industrial, and institutional buildings. Possessing considerable integrity as a historic resource, James River appears to be a good candidate for nomination as a district to the Virginia and National registers. DPHL is evaluating the brickyard complex independently but it is anticipated that the information from that smaller-scale survey will serve only to increase the information available concerning this property and to strengthen its evaluation as significant.

Note: Since an effort was made to coordinate FAACS numbers with file numbers, file numbers may not follow strictly in sequence.

37-151-2	709-00002-02	1940	Dairy Milking
37-151-2A	709-00002-2A		Dairy Rest Room
37-151-3	709-00002-03	1941	Dairy Supply Room
37-151-4	709-00002-04	1942	Brick Barn East of Feed Mill

*Survey of State-Owned Properties:
Department of Corrections*

Land and Community Associates

37-151-5	709-00002-05	1943	Hay & Cattle Shed
37-151-6	709-00002-06	1944	Cattle Shed
37-151-7	709-00002-07	1945	Tag Barn
37-151-8	709-00002-08	1939	Brickyard Barn (Dairy Milking)
37-151-9	709-00002-09	1940	Cattle Shed
37-151-10	709-00002-10	1941	Cattle Shed
37-151-11	709-00002-11	1942	Mule Barn
37-151-12	709-00002-12	1943	Hay Shed
37-151-13	709-00002-13	1944	Equip Shed & Tack Rm
37-151-14	709-00002-14	1945	Feed Mill
37-151-15	709-00002-15	1939	Farrowing House Brick
37-151-16	709-00002-16	1940	Old Potato House
37-151-17	709-00002-17	1941	Hay Shed #4
37-151-18	709-00002-18	1942	Hay Shed #5
37-151-19	709-00002-19	1943	Hay Shed #6
37-151-20	709-00002-20	1944	Hog House
37-151-21	709-00002-21	1945	Hay Dryer & Shed
37-151-22	709-00002-22	1939	Implement Shed
37-151-23	709-00002-23	1940	Barn SE of Rockquarry
37-151-24	709-00002-24	1941	Hog Fattening Lot
37-151-26	709-00002-26	1943	National Guard House
37-151-31	709-00002-31	1941	Reservoir Storage
37-151-32	709-00002-32	1942	Old Slaughterhouse
37-151-33	709-00002-33	1943	Smokehouse
37-151-34	709-00002-34	1944	Chicken House
37-151-36	709-00002-36	1939	Grain Bin 1-4
37-151-40	709-00002-40	1943	Corn Crib
37-151-54	709-00002-54	1946	Pump House
37-151-58	709-00002-58	1870	New Admin Building
37-151-60	709-00002-60	1936	Staff Residence
37-151-61	709-00002-61	1936	Staff Residence
37-151-62	709-00002-62	1936	Staff Residence
37-151-63	709-00002-63	1945	Old Admin Building
37-151-64	709-00002-64	1945	Control Ctr Building
37-151-65	709-00002-65	1915	Chapel Building
37-151-66	709-00002-66	1915	Main Dormitory
37-151-67	709-00002-67	1935	Infirmary Building
37-151-68	709-00002-68	1942	#1 Tower (see file # 73)
37-151-69	709-00002-69	1942	#2 Tower
37-151-70	709-00002-70	1942	#3 Tower
37-151-71	709-00002-71	1938	Welding & Plumbing
37-151-73	709-00002-73	1940	Jail
37-151-75	709-00002-75	1940	Farm&Maint Area
37-151-76	709-00002-76	1929	Post Office
37-151-78	709-00002-78	1940	Guards Sta & Ent
37-151-79	709-00002-79	1944	Power Plant (see file # 66)
37-151-91	709-00002-91	c1950	Rifle Range Building
37-151-93	709-00002-93	c1950	Visiting Guard Booth
37-151-101	709-00002-101	c1950	Water Tower
37-151-102	709-00002-102	c1970	Water Tower
37-151-102	709-00002-103	c1960	Rifle Range Slaughter House
37-151-104	709-00002-104	c1960	Brick Barn in Bank
37-151-105	709-00002-105	c1945	Quarry
37-151-106	709-00002-106	c1945	Bridge to Rt. 6

*Survey of State-Owned Properties:
Department of Corrections*

Land and Community Associates

37-151-107	709-00002-107	c1900	Old Entrance
37-151-108	709-00002-108	c1960	Bridge to Powhatan
37-151-109	709-00002-109		Old Cemetery
37-151-110	709-00002-110	c1914	WW I Bunker
37-151-111	709-00002-111		General Views

The following brickyard properties are currently being surveyed by DHL staff.

37-151	709-00002-82	1940	Brickyard Str Bldg
37-151	709-00002-83	1934	Brickyard Shed 1
37-151	709-00002-84	1934	Brickyard Shed 2
37-151	709-00002-85	1934	Brickyard Shed 3
37-151	709-00002-86	1934	Brickyard Shed 4
37-151	709-00002-87	1934	Brickyard Shed 5
37-151	709-00002-88	1934	Brickyard Kiln 1
37-151	709-00002-89	1934	Brick Kiln #2
37-151	709-00002-90	1934	Brick Kiln #3
37-151	709-00002-92	1940	Yard Office Rec Rm.

*Marion Correctional Center
P.O. Box 1027
502 E. Main Street
Marion, Va. 24315-9616*

The Marion Correctional Treatment Center was established in 1980, when the Finlay Gayle Building at Southwestern State Hospital was taken over by the Department of Corrections to become a special facility for the criminally insane. The prison is located on a seventy-five acre site immediately southeast of the hospital, on land that originally served as farmland for the production of food for the hospital. The two buildings surveyed at the prison were originally part of a small complex of agricultural buildings owned by the hospital, that are now used by the prison for its small farming program. Until recently, a large large dairy barn was located just north of the shop; this was demolished in the past two years. According to the director of buildings and grounds, department officials are attempting to have the shop demolished as well. The surviving buildings were not evaluated as significant in the context of corrections developed for this survey. Although they do not appear significant, DHL should reevaluate them in the context of mental health before a final determination is made since there may be significance of which we are unaware.

119-8-1	747-00001-13	1912	Storage Barn
119-8-2	747-00001-14	1949	Shop

*Nottoway Correctional Center
P.O. Bo 488
Burkeville, Va. 23922*

(some properties listed as on Rt. 1/Rt. 650)

The majority of the buildings surveyed at Nottoway do not meet the fifty year age criteria nor do they justify special exceptions. There may be local significance of which we are unaware.

67-100-1	701-00002-20	1939	Warden's Residence
67-100-2	701-00002-21	1940	Storage Shed
67-100-3	701-00002-22	1941	Storage/Corn Crib
67-100-4	701-00002-23	1942	Hay Barn
67-100-5	701-00002-24	1943	Equipment Shed
67-100-6	701-00002-25	1944	Smokehouse/Storage
67-100-7	701-00002-26	1945	Storage Shed

*Survey of State-Owned Properties:
Department of Corrections*

Land and Community Associates

67-100-8	701-00002-28	1940	Wood Shed
67-100-9	701-00002-31	1943	Tobacco Barn
67-100-10	701-00002-32	1944	Tobacco Barn
67-100-11	701-00002-37	1945	Old House
67-100-12	701-00002-38	1948	Equipment Shed (demolished)
67-100-13	701-00002-27	c1945	House
67-100-14	701-00002-30	c1945	House Near Grain Bin
67-100-15	701-00002-27	c1940	Tobacco Barn
67-100-16	701-00002-39	c1945	Pig Parlor

*Pinecrest Learning Center
Sanitation Division*

*Department of Corrections
5817 Walmsley Road
Richmond, Va. 23224*

The three buildings that make up the Sanitation Division were originally built in 1932 by Mr. Woolfolk for the privately run Woolfolk Home for Boys. These were acquired by the commonwealth for use as a welfare home in the 1950s, at which time the facility was renamed Pinecrest. Although this property does not appear to have significance in the context of corrections in Virginia, it should probably be reevaluated in terms of other related contexts such as poorhouses, welfare homes, or social services. The rustic log buildings may also be reevaluated at a later date in any thematic survey of twentieth century rustic log buildings in Virginia. While interesting, the buildings do not appear to have any particular significance at this time. Until such evaluation is complete, the buildings should be kept in stable condition and protected from demolition until they can be fully documented.

127-678-1	719-00001-01	1930	Dwelling 1
127-678-2	719-00001-02	1934	B Cottage
127-678-4	719-00001-04	1934	A Cottage

*Powhatan Correctional Center
State Farm, Va. 23160*

Although interesting as part of the former State Farm, Powhatan is most appropriately viewed at this time as secondary in importance to the James River portion of the State Farm. James River best represents the model agricultural farm prison; the resources at Powhatan only supplement the information available at James River. There are, however, two late-nineteenth-century farmhouses and a brick barn on the property that predate acquisition of the site by the commonwealth. None appears eligible individually but all should be reevaluated in the context of local farmhouses and barns when comprehensive survey data is available for the area. Until such evaluation is complete, the two farmhouses and barn should be kept in stable condition and protected from demolition.

Note: An effort was made to coordinate FAACS numbers with file numbers, so file numbers do not follow strictly in sequence.

72-53-215	709-00001-215	1940	Storage Barn
72-53-43	709-00001-43	1900	Old White House
72-53-53	709-00001-53	1937	Equipment Shed
72-53-101	709-00001-101	1939	Seed House
72-53-102	709-00001-102	1940	Implement Shed
72-53-103	709-00001-103	1941	Beef Cattle Office
72-53-104	709-00001-104	1942	Mule Barn & Storage
72-53-105	709-00001-105	1943	Bull Barn & Storeroom
72-53-106	709-00001-106	1944	Equipment Shed
72-53-107	709-00001-107	1945	Old Cannery

*Survey of State-Owned Properties:
Department of Corrections*

Land and Community Associates

72-53-108	709-00001-108	1939	Equipment Shed
72-53-109	709-00001-109	1940	Sweet Potato House
72-53-111	709-00001-111	1941	Corn Crib
72-53-112	709-00001-112	1942	Hay and Cattle Barn
72-53-113	709-00001-113	1943	Farrowing House
72-53-114	709-00001-114	1944	Hay Barn
72-53-115	709-00001-115	1945	Hay Barn
72-53-116	709-00001-116	1939	Hay Barn
72-53-117	709-00001-117	1940	Hay Barn
72-53-118	709-00001-118	1941	Hay & Cattle Barn
72-53-119	709-00001-119	1942	Hay & Cattle Barn
72-53-120	709-00001-120	1943	Hay Barn
72-53-121	709-00001-121	1944	Hay Barn
72-53-122	709-00001-122	1945	Hay Barn
72-53-123	709-00001-123	1939	Hay Barn
72-53-124	709-00001-124	1940	Hay Barn
72-53-125	709-00001-125	1941	Hay Barn
72-53-126	709-00001-126	1942	Feed Storage
72-53-127	709-00001-127	1943	Hay & Cattle Shed
72-53-128	709-00001-128	1944	Big Hay Dryer
72-53-129	709-00001-129	1945	Feed Storage
72-53-130	709-00001-130	1939	Feed Storage
72-53-131	709-00001-131	1940	Hay & Cattle Barn
72-53-132	709-00001-132	1941	Bull Shed
72-53-133	709-00001-133	1942	Storage Building
72-53-135	709-00001-135	1943	Bull Barn
72-53-137	709-00001-137	1944	Hay & Cattle Barn
72-53-138	709-00001-138	1945	Equipment Shed
72-53-139	709-00001-139	1939	Hay Barn
72-53-140	709-00001-140	1940	Hog Shed
72-53-141	709-00001-141	1941	Hog Feed Storage
72-53-142	709-00001-142	1942	Hay Barn
72-53-143	709-00001-143	1943	Hay & Cattle Barn
72-53-144		c1900	Green Staff House
72-53-145		c1940	Recreation Are
72-53-146		c1900	Major's House

Pulaski Correctional Unit

Box 1188

Dublin, Va. 24084

The Pulaski Correctional Unit (one of the twenty six field units run by the commonwealth for minimum and medium security inmates) was one of the earliest of the Road Camps to be settled at a permanent facility in 1948. Recently, however, many original structures have been demolished, including the flour house, oil house, hobby shop, food and clothing storage, wellhouse, freezer room, clothing room, and walk-in cooler. Original structures that do remain have been completely rebuilt with concrete blocks and block foundations, composition siding, and new standing-seam metal roofs. Consequently, no resources were evaluated as eligible. The late dates of construction for the majority of the existing buildings disqualify them for nomination at this time and there do not appear to be any circumstances that would justify a special exception to the usual age requirement.

(Note: the structures surveyed at Pulaski are the only three structures on the site to retain any degree of integrity to their 1948 construction)

*Survey of State-Owned Properties:
Department of Corrections*

Land and Community Associates

77-243	757-00011-02	1948	Cell House
77-243	757-00011-05	1948	Counselors Office
77-243	757-00011-07	1948	Laundry

*Southampton Correctional Center
Capron, Va. 23829*

Southampton Correctional Center began as a convict road camp in 1931 and was converted into a permanent facility in 1937. Very little remains from the pre-World War II era. The late dates of construction for the majority of the existing buildings disqualify them for nomination at this time and there do not appear to be any circumstances that would justify a special exception to the usual age requirement. Additionally, during the 1970s several new correctional facilities were added to the Southampton site. The relatively unchanged surrounding farm land (now almost completely unused due to tightened security) demonstrates the influence of the State Farm as a model for later facilities.

87-4-1	717-00001-03	1948	Staff House
87-4-2		1948	Warden's House
87-4-3	717-00001-21	c1930	Old Log Building
87-4-4		c1945	Work Release Dining Hall
87-4-5		c1950	Farm Complex

*Staunton Correctional Center
P.O. Box 3500
Staunton, Va. 24401*

Land and Community Associates did not conduct a field survey for the former Western State Hospital. DHL has assumed responsibility for documenting and evaluating the resources at this facility as part of its survey of state-owned properties associated with mental health and mental retardation. The resources can be best be evaluated in the context of mental health and mental retardation and not in the context of corrections. Governor Baliles has requested that a task force composed of representatives of the Department of Corrections, Division of Historic Landmarks, and the Historic Staunton Foundation develop a plan for the preservation of this property.

731-00001	00002	1935	Wheary
731-00001	00004	1921	Carter
731-00001	00005	1898	Wards 10,11,12,13
731-00001	00006	1828	Old Ward 3
731-00001	00007	1850	Bookbinding
731-00001	00012	1828	Administration
731-00001	00013	1886	Chapel
731-00001	00014	1870	Main Kitchen
731-00001	00016	1915	Infirmery
731-00001	00017	1875	Auditorium
731-00001	00025	1938	Housekeeping
731-00001	00026	1865	Old Laundry
731-00001	00030	1894	Library-Academic
731-00001	00031	1850	Treatment
731-00001	00036	1875	Inmate Housing
731-00001	00037	1928	Byrd
731-00001	00038	1921	DeJarnette
731-00001	00040	1936	Dwelling
731-00001	00041	1943	Storage-B42
731-00001	00042	1938	Dwelling
731-00001	00049	1925	Storeroom
731-00001	00050	1930	Dwelling

*Survey of State-Owned Properties:
Department of Corrections*

Land and Community Associates

731-00001	00051	1938	Garage-B57
731-00001	00054	1910	Garage-B55
731-00001	00055	1874	Dwelling
731-00001	00057	1938	Dwelling
731-00001	00058	1932	Garage-B57
731-00001	00059	1931	Dwelling

*Virginia Womens Correctional Center
P.O. Box 1
Goochland, Va. 23063*

The Correctional Center for Women, established as the State Industrial Farm for Women in 1930, is significant as the state's first and only correctional facility for women and as a model facility for its type and period. This facility, located on a 170-acre tract of land just west of Goochland County Courthouse, consists of a group of primarily institutional Georgian Revival buildings laid out in an arrangement similar to that of an early twentieth-century college campus and well represents the campuslike plan advocated by turn-of-the-century prison reformers. Based on this evaluation of its significance, the Virginia Women's Correctional Center appears to be a good candidate for nomination as a district to the Virginia and National registers.

37-151-1	716-00001-01	1932	Building 1
37-151-2	716-00001-02	1949	Building 2
37-151-3	716-00001-03	1949	Building 3
37-151-4	716-00001-04	1949	Building 4
37-151-5	716-00001-11	1949	Greenhouse
37-151-6	716-00001-13	1948	Maintenance
37-151-7	716-00001-16	1940	Power Plant
37-151-8	716-00001-24	1932	Staff Res
37-151-9	716-00001-25	1938	Sheep Shed
37-151-10	716-00001-26	1940	Warden Residence
37-151-12	716-00001-27	1940	Smoke House
	716-00001-28	1940	Meat Storage
	716-00001-29	1940	Meat Storage
37-151-13	716-00001-8	1950	Administration
37-151-17	716-00001-10	1950	Auditorium
37-151-19	716-00001-33	1945	Chicken House
37-151-20	716-00001-34	1945	Chicken House
37-151-21	716-00001-35	1945	Chicken House
37-151-22	716-00001-36	1945	Chicken House
37-151-23		c1940	Abandoned House
37-151-24			Storage
37-151-26		post 1950	Dairy Barn Complex
37-151-27		c1932	Entry Gates

*Virginia State Penitentiary
500 Spring Street
Richmond, Va. 23219*

Although the State Penitentiary has importance in the history of the role of the prisoner in Virginia, the current facility has not been evaluated as significant. The demolition of the original Latrobe building and of the two earliest facilities for women in the state system and other alterations diminish the ability of the Penitentiary to represent the early history and design of penal institutions in Virginia. The existing complex is not significant in terms of its architecture and does not represent significant trends or philosophies of prison design. This site, however, performed a vital role in the state's history with instant name recognition throughout the commonwealth. It is hoped

that some portions of the complex may remain on the site and be adapted for other purposes. Given the long occupation of the site by this facility, it should also be the object of an evaluation by a qualified archaeologist. Consideration should be given to listing and preserving the wall delineating the site perimeter to provide some lasting and tangible evidence of centuries of Penitentiary use on this site.

127-680-1	710-00001-01	1917	Administration Bldg.
127-680-2	710-00001-02	1903	A Cellhouse
127-680-4	710-00001-03	c1930	Complex Bldg, E,W and CTR
127-680-5	710-00001-06	1888	Factories 1,2,3
127-680-6	710-00001-09	1942	B Cellhouse
127-680-7	710-00001-12	1939	Power Plant
127-680-8	710-00001-14	1948	Accounting
127-680-9	710-00001-15	1938	Service Station
127-680-11	710-00001-23	1916- 1946	Guard Stations 1-8 and prison wall
127-680-12		c1945	Baseball Field
127-680-13		c1945	Probation and Parole Office
127-680-14			General Views
127-680-15	710-00001-19	1942	Storage Building: Correctional Enterprises

CURRENT PRESERVATION POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

National Role in Historic Preservation

Preserving historic resources has been a national policy since the passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906; significant expansion in historic preservation has occurred through the subsequent Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. These last two acts made the Secretary of the Interior responsible for maintaining the National Register of Historic Places, a list of properties that have been evaluated as significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture, and found to be worthy of preservation. The National Park Service maintains and expands the National Register of Historic Places on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior.

Nominations to the National Register for state-owned properties in Virginia are made by the State Historic Preservation Officer, who is also the Director of the Division of Historic Landmarks, Department of Conservation and Historic Resources. Federal agencies request determinations of eligibility for properties that are subject to Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activities in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. For state-owned properties, a National Register designation accomplishes the following:

- increases public awareness of historic resources and may encourage preservation,
- may mitigate the negative impact of projects where there is federal involvement, but
- does not restrict the use of private funds.

Role of the Department of Conservation and Historic Resources

The General Assembly, in recognition of the value of the Commonwealth's cultural resources, provides for the review by the Department of Conservation and Historic Resources of all rehabilitation and restoration plans for state-owned properties listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register to insure the preservation of their historic and architectural integrity. In this respect the Virginia Landmarks Register is a planning tool in the protection and wise use of significant historic properties in the commonwealth.

Enabling Legislation

The specific provisions for review are defined in the 1987 Appropriations Act, 1987 Session, Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 723, Section 4-4.01.

State-Owned Registered Historic Landmarks: To guarantee that the historical and/or architectural integrity of any state-owned properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the knowledge to be gained from archaeological sites will not be adversely affected because of inappropriate changes, the heads of those agencies in charge of such properties are directed to submit all plans for significant alterations, remodeling, redecoration, restoration or repairs that may basically alter the appearance of the structure, landscaping, or demolition to the Department of Conservation and Historic Resources. Such plans shall be reviewed within thirty days and the comments of that Department shall be submitted to the governor through the Department of General Services for use in making a final determination.

The 1987 Appropriations Act, which supersedes the similar provisions of the 1986 Appropriations Act, places into the code the provisions of Executive Order Forty-Seven issued by Governor Mills Godwin in 1976. In that executive order Governor Godwin stated the rationale for safeguarding state-owned historic resources:

Virginia's many historic landmarks are among her most priceless possessions. The preservation of this historic resource should be of prime concern to all citizens. As Governor, I believe the Commonwealth should set an example by maintaining State-owned properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register according to the highest possible standards.

Departmental Policy and Authority

By memorandum dated 28 October, 1986, B. C. Leynes, Jr., Director of the Department of Conservation and Historic Resources, delegated to the Division of Historic Landmarks, subject to his continuing and ultimate authority, the responsibility for review of all plans for significant alterations, remodeling, redecoration, restoration, and repairs that may basically alter the integrity of state-owned registered historic landmarks, and to provide comments related to such plans to the governor, through the Department of General Services.

Application and Review Procedures

The 1987 Appropriations Act directs the heads of state agencies in charge of state-owned landmark properties to submit all plans for significant alterations, remodeling, redecoration, restoration, or repairs that may basically alter the appearance of the structure, landscaping, or demolition to the Department of Conservation and Historic Resources. Although capital projects represent the most obvious state-funded activities that affect historic resources, state agencies should notify the Division of any remodeling, redecoration, restoration, or repair that could affect the structure or visual character of a state-owned landmark or archaeological site. Even such normal maintenance including repointing brickwork, cleaning masonry, painting woodwork, or landscaping can compromise the integrity of a landmark if not done in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. The *Standards* encompass the most widely accepted principles regarding work undertaken on historic buildings in the United States and are used in review of all Federal projects involving historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks uses the Standards as a basis for evaluating proposed alterations to state-owned historic landmarks. The Standards are available without cost from the Division of Historic Landmarks.

PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Several of the Commonwealth of Virginia's properties held by the Department of Corrections possess inherent historic and design values that merit preservation. The necessary first step in their preservation is a recognition by the commonwealth that these resources are indeed significant.

This recognition should be accomplished through listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, of the properties evaluated as eligible in the course of this survey and the adoption of an official preservation policy by the Department of Corrections. This policy statement should reiterate the nature of the department's resources and their significance to the department and the commonwealth. Furthermore, the statement should pledge the Department to a course of using wisely its historic resources. In most instances the properties that have been evaluated as potentially eligible for the Virginia and National registers are not currently in use as high-security institutions. Consequently, preservation goals should not be in conflict with security at most of the historic properties.

Given the age and use of these facilities — coupled with the fact that they have never been considered as historic resources prior to the initiation of this survey — the potentially eligible facilities are remarkably well preserved. The need for increased security in recent years, however, has created new pressures that threaten some historic resources, particularly for properties where there are abandoned or vacant agricultural buildings. The relatively new policy restricting most inmate labor outside secured areas has resulted in a significant reduction in agricultural work at most correctional institutions, less outdoor maintenance of both grounds and buildings, and decreased use of agricultural buildings.

A number of issues face historic resources at correctional facilities. Maintenance of historic buildings and other resources is particularly critical because inmates have traditionally provided the labor and that labor source has been strictly curtailed. Significant historic landscape details, such as wooden fences are also in danger of being lost because of the current lack of available inmate labor to repair, rebuild, and repaint them when necessary.

Departmental adoption of the *Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation* would provide standards for maintenance, repair, and additions to historic buildings. Development of maintenance plans based on the *Secretary's Standards* would ensure that both historic buildings and landscape elements are given proper care. Road widths and alignments, for example, are significant design components at the old State Farm, Beaufort, and the Goochland Women's Correctional Center and should be preserved. Significant alterations of either will diminish integrity. All future master plans and rehabilitations to historic buildings should incorporate the principles of the *Standards* and acknowledge the importance of preserving the integrity of the historic resource. There should be historic structure reports prepared for major historic buildings or major types of buildings that contribute to historic districts. All future planning consultants, architects, engineers, and landscape architects should be well informed concerning the nature of the historic resource and its integrity and have the ability and experience to work successfully in a historic environment.

There is a need for at least one position at the departmental office of planning and engineering and at each potentially eligible institution that includes responsibility for historic preservation as part of the official job description. Each of these staff members should receive some background training and continuing education in preservation issues and technology. Additionally, each institution for which a historic district is recommended needs a preservation plan that can be incorporated into its overall master plan; for some, master plans may require substantial revisions to accomplish preservation. The locations of new buildings, structures, and roads, for example, need to be carefully considered.

Since this survey did not include an archaeological component, potential archaeological sites have not been considered. Some of the sites visited, however, could be expected to yield information significant in archaeology; consequently, there should be an archaeological investigation by a qualified archaeologist when any site is proposed for major new construction or other land-disturbing activities. The Division of Historic Landmarks needs to allow in its future work plans for the periodic updating, further documentation, and evaluation of existing conditions at state-owned properties included in this survey.

A thorough review of prison master plans should occur prior to any future development in order to eliminate as many conflicts as possible with preservation goals. At the institutions considered eligible, there is a deliberate balance between open and built space either as a result of design intent or as an evolutionary process that has attained significance over time as an identifying characteristic.

Three of the potentially eligible districts are located in rural, agricultural counties. At the present none has experienced commercial or residential development on adjacent lands. Maintaining an agricultural setting is important to the integrity of each site. The Department should remain aware of current land use policies and decisions in each county and discourage land use decisions that may jeopardize the integrity of these districts.

Appendix 1: BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Garrett, Paul and Austin H. MacCormick, eds. *Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories*. New York: National Society of Penal Information, Inc., 1929.
- Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*. United States Bureau of Prisons, 1949.
- Hart, Hastings L. *Plans and Illustrations of Prisons and Reformatories*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1922.
- Hopkins, Alfred. *Prisons and Prison Building*. New York: Architectural Book Publishing Company, 1930.
- James, Arthur W. *Virginia's Social Awakening: The Contribution of Dr. Mastin and the Board of Charities and Corrections*. Richmond: Garrett and Massie, Inc., 1939.
- Johnston, Norman Bruce. *The Human Cage: A Brief History of Prison Architecture*. (Published for the American Foundation, Incorporated. Institute of Corrections, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.) New York: Walker and Company, 1973.
- Keve, Paul W. *The History of Corrections in Virginia*. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1986.
- McKelvey, Blake. *American Prisons: A Study in American Social History Prior to 1915*. Montclair, New Jersey: Patterson Smith, 1936.
- Preyer, Kathryn. "Penal Measures in the American Colonies: An Overview," *American Journal of Legal History* 26 (1982):327.
- Rothman, David J. *Conscience and Convenience: The Asylum and its Alternatives in Progressive America*. Boston: Little Brown, 1980.
- Rothman, David J. *The Discovery of the Asylum: Social Order and Disorder in the New Republic*. Boston, Little Brown, 1971.
- Turner, Paul Venable. *Campus: An American Planning Tradition*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1984.
- Virginia Department of General Services, Department of Engineering and Building, Bureau of Capital Outlay Management. *Project Files Index*. (A listing of projects at the commonwealth's correctional facilities for which funding was allocated by the General Assembly. Available for viewing at the Office of Capital Outlay Management, 801 Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia.)
- Virginia Department of Corrections Record Group 42: *Industrial Schools: Consolidation Survey Records, History*. 1941 (Available at the Virginia State Library and Archives.)
- Virginia Department of Corrections: *Informational Brochures* (1 page informational brochures prepared for each correctional facility; available through the Department of Corrections.)
- Virginia Department of Corrections, Division of Planning and Engineering. *Plans and Drawings of Correctional Facilities*. (A collection of architectural plans and drawings of buildings and structures at most of the commonwealth's correctional facilities. Divided by institution.)

Survey of State-Owned Properties:
Department of Corrections

Land and Community Associates

Available for viewing with special permission at the Department of Corrections, Division of Planning and Engineering, 6900 Atmore Road, Richmond, Va.)

Winthrop, Robert P. *Architecture in Downtown Richmond*. Richmond: Historic Richmond Foundation, 1982.

APPENDIX 2: List of Figures

- Figure 1. John Howard (1726-1790).
(From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 17)
- Figure 2. The Prison of Ghent, Belgium, established 1773.
(From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 22)
- Figure 3. Revolving Pillory, c. 1800.
(From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 16)
- Figure 4. Sir Thomas Dale
(From *The History of Corrections in Virginia*, by Paul W. Keve, p. 99)
- Figure 5. Walnut Street Jail, Philadelphia, 1790.
(From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 23)
- Figure 6. Virginia State Penitentiary, late nineteenth century.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 7. Benjamin Henry Latrobe (1764-1820).
(From *The History of Corrections in Virginia*, by Paul W. Keve, p. 103)
- Figure 8. Cells, Auburn Prison, early twentieth century.
(From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 9)
- Figure 9. Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, 1855.
(From *The Human Cage: A Brief History of Prison Architecture*, by Norman Johnston, p. 29)
- Figure 10. Elmira Reformatory, Elmira, New York, 1876.
(From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 109)
- Figure 11. Industrial Workers, Virginia State Penitentiary, c. 1900.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 12. Convicts Returning from Work, Richmond Penitentiary, 1882.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 13. Field Crew, c. 1980.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 14. State Farm, late nineteenth century.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 15. Philadelphia House of Refuge, 1828.
(From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 135)
- Figure 16. Women's Building at the Penitentiary, Richmond, c. 1907.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 17. Nottoway Correctional Center, c. 1985.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 18. Plan of Cellblocks, Auburn State Penitentiary, 1825.
(From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 30)
- Figure 19. Pennsylvania System: Radial Wings.
(From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 24)
- Figure 20. Virginia State Penitentiary, Plan, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, 1798.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 21. Virginia State Penitentiary, Elevations, by Benjamin Henry Latrobe, 1798.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)

- Figure 22. Internal Elevation of the Women's Court, Virginia State Penitentiary, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, 1798. (Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 23. Women's Building at the Penitentiary, c.1907.
(From *The History of Corrections in Virginia*, by Paul W. Keve, p. 106)
- Figure 24. A-Cellhouse, Virginia State Penitentiary, c. 1903.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 25. A-Cellhouse, Interior, c. 1950.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 26. A-Cellhouse with Administrative Building added to Spring Street facade, c. 1917.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 27. Industrial Laborers at Virginia State Penitentiary, c. 1900.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 28. Plan of Penitentiary, c.1870.
(From *The History of Corrections in Virginia*, by Paul W. Keve, p. 106)
- Figure 29. Original Penitentiary Building as it appeared in the early twentieth century with added fourth story and hospital wing. (Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 30. Virginia State Penitentiary, Aerial View, c. 1970.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 31. Tubercular Ward, Virginia State Farm, c. 1900.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 32. Tubercular Ward, Virginia State Farm, c. 1900.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 33. Main Dormitory, Virginia State Farm, c. 1930.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 34. Chapel, Virginia State Farm, c. 1930. (Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 35. Central Complex, Virginia State Farm, early twentieth century.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 36. Old Administration Building, Virginia State Farm, c. 1930.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 37. James River Correctional Center, Aerial View, 1979.
(Courtesy of the Virginia Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Engineering)
- Figure 38. Powatan Correctional Center, Aerial View, 1979.
(Courtesy of the Virginia Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Engineering)
- Figure 39. Southampton Correctional Center, Capron Virginia. Rendering of Proposed Layout, c. 1945. (From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 99)
- Figure 40. Southampton Correctional Center, plan, 1985.
(From *Guide to Institutions*, prepared by the Architecture and Design Unit, Department of Corrections, p. 40)
- Figure 41. Bland Correctional Center, plan, 1985.
(From *Guide to Institutions*, prepared by the Architecture and Design Unit, Department of Corrections, p. 40)
- Figure 42. Plan for a Cottage for the Virginia Industrial School for Boys (Beaumont), c. 1925.
(Virginia Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Engineering)
- Figure 43. Cottages at the Virginia Industrial School for Boys (Beaumont) c.1940.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 44. Beaumont Learning Center, Aerial View, 1979.
(Courtesy of the Virginia Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Engineering)
- Figure 45. Hanover Learning Center, Plan, 1985.
(From *Guide to Institutions*, prepared by the Architecture and Design Unit, Department of Corrections, p. 53)

- Figure 46. Kilbourne (Bon Air Learning Center) c. 1925.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 47. Kilbourne (Bon Air Learning Center) c. 1925.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 48. Bon Air Learning Center, Aerial View, 1979.
(Courtesy of the Virginia Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Engineering)
- Figure 49. Barrett Learning Center, Plan, 1985.
(From *Guide to Institutions*, prepared by the Architecture and Design Unit, Department of Corrections, p. 50)
- Figure 50. Building One, Virginia Women's Correctional Center, early twentieth century.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)
- Figure 51. Virginia Women's Correctional Center, Aerial View, 1979.
(Courtesy of the Virginia Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Engineering)



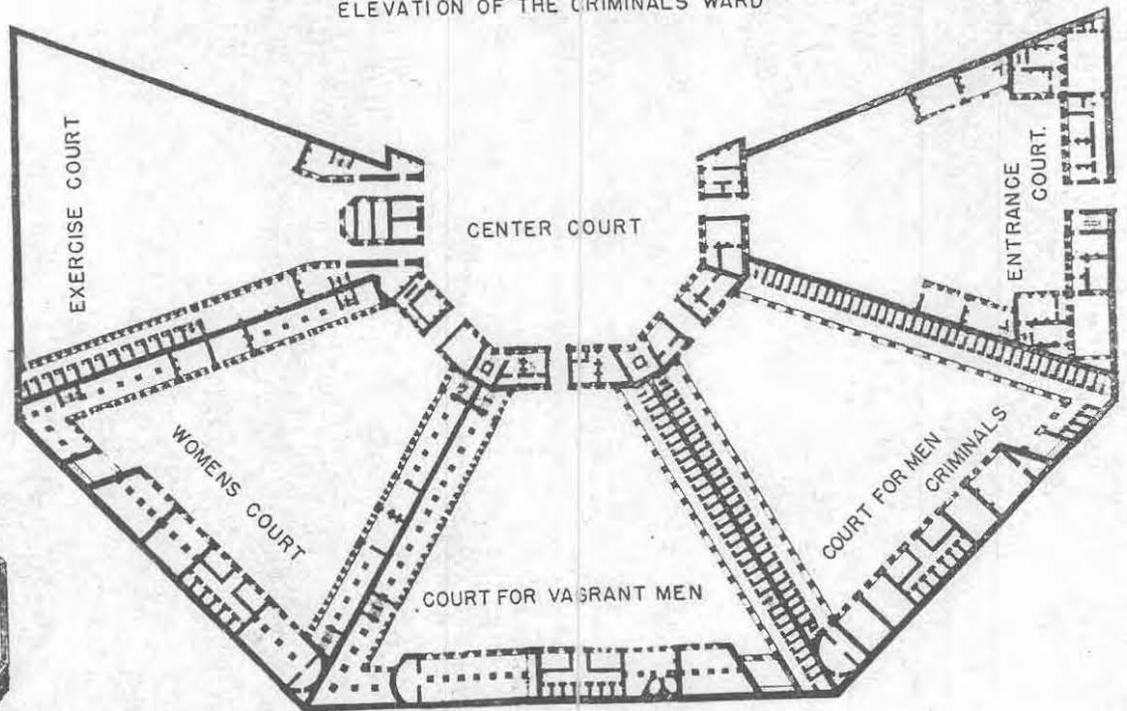
Figure 1. John Howard (1726-1790).
 (From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*,
 United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 17)

OCTAGONAL PRISON

GHENT BELGIUM 1773



ELEVATION OF THE CRIMINALS WARD



PARTIAL DETAIL FLOOR PLAN

ISOMETRIC
 PLOT PLAN

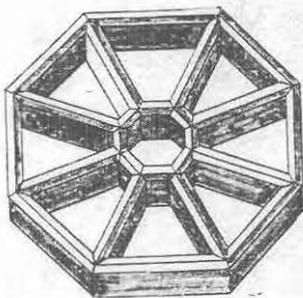


Figure 2. The Prison of Ghent, Belgium, established 1773.
 (From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 22)

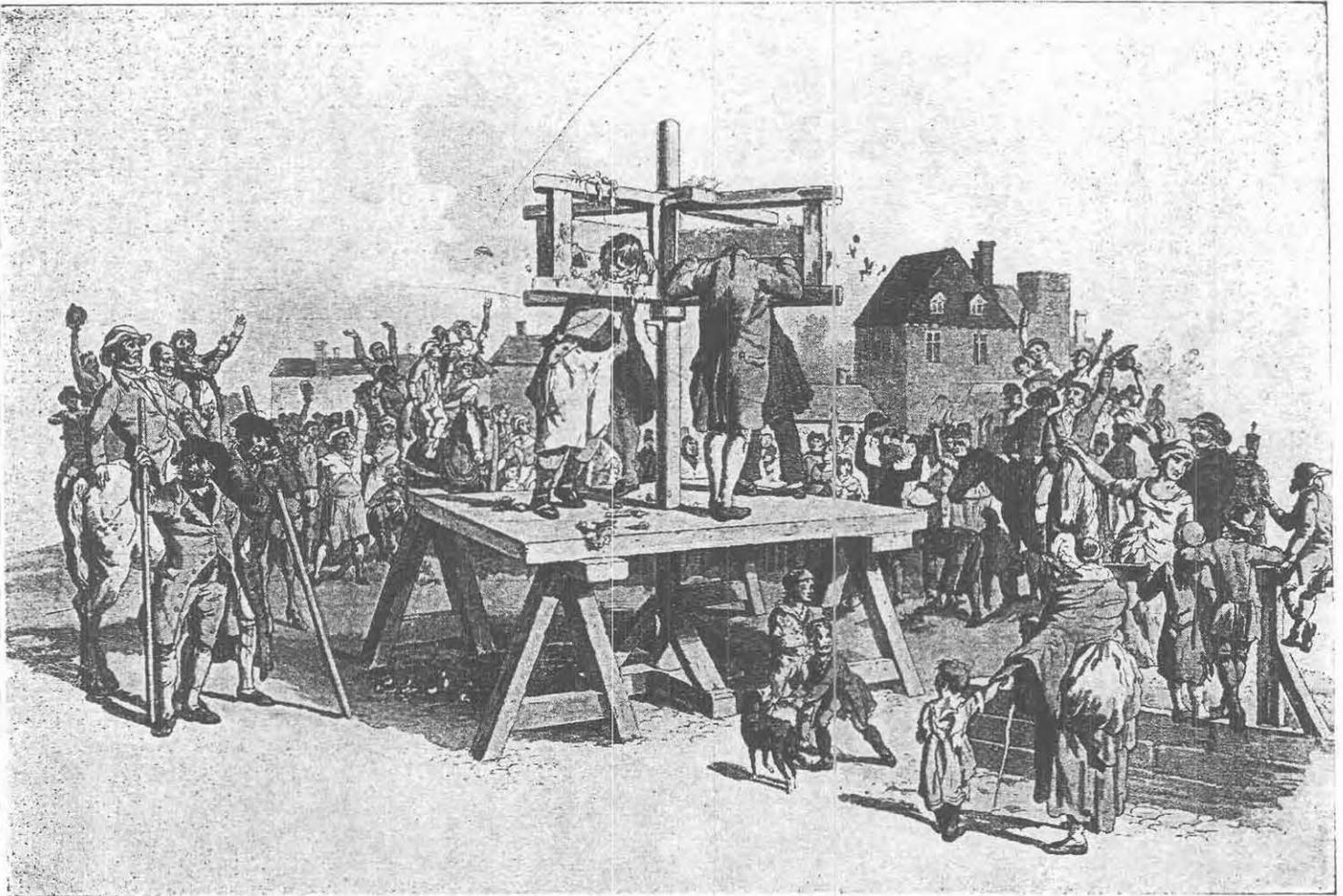


Figure 3. Revolving Pillory, c. 1800.
(From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 16)



Figure 4. Sir Thomas Dale
(From *The History of Corrections in Virginia*, by Paul W. Keve, p. 99)

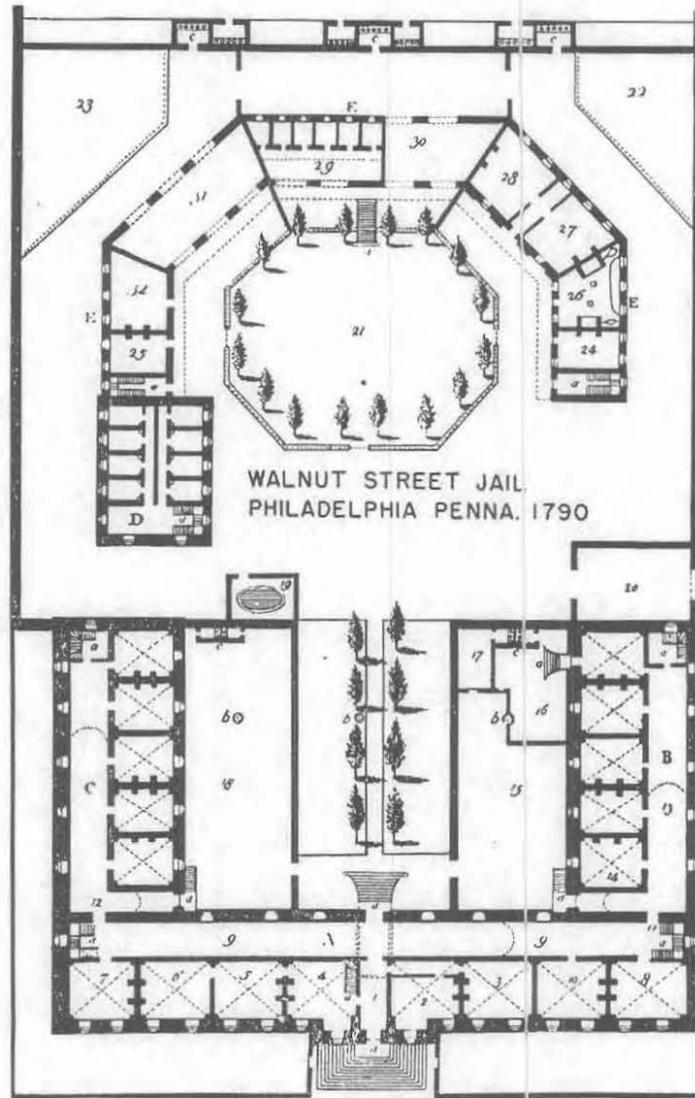


Figure 5. Walnut Street Jail, Philadelphia, 1790.
 (From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*,
 United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 23)



Figure 6. Virginia State Penitentiary, late 19th century. (Virginia State Library and Archives)



Figure 7. Benjamin Henry Latrobe (1764-1820).
(From *The History of Corrections in Virginia*, by Paul W. Keve, p. 103)

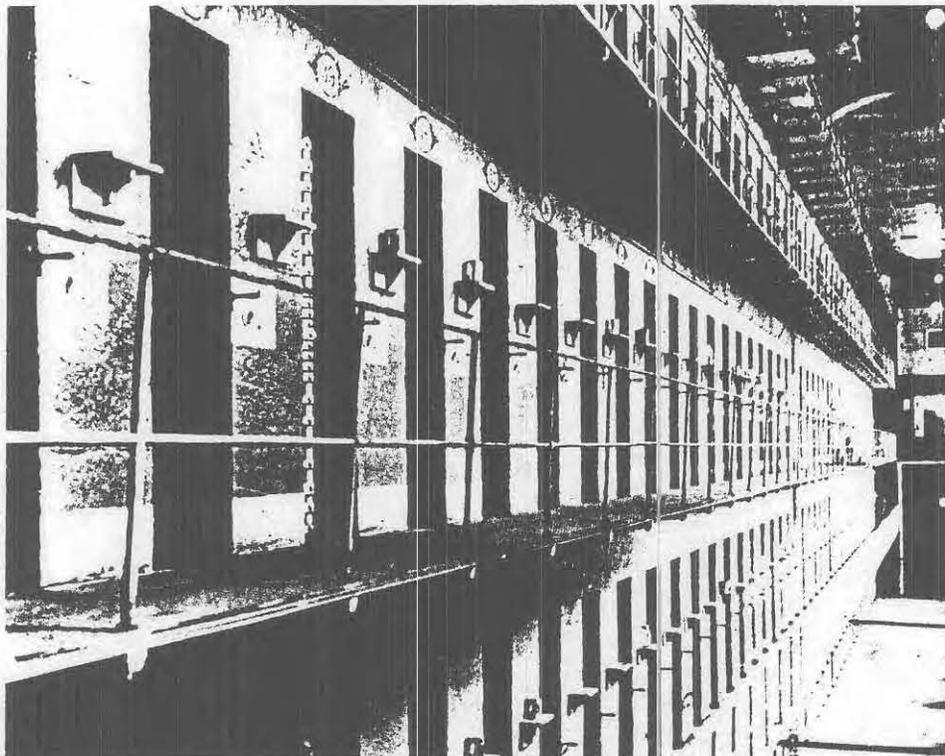


Figure 8. Cells, Auburn Prison, early 20th century.
(From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 9)

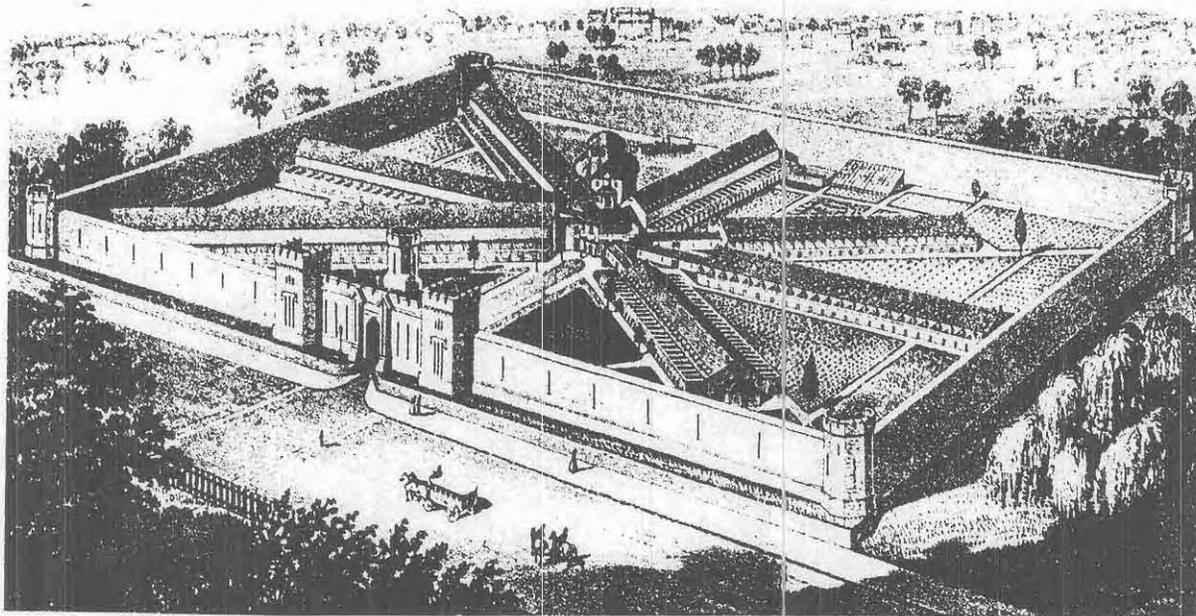


Figure 9. Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, 1855.
(From *The Human Cage: A Brief History of Prison Architecture*, by Norman Johnston, p. 29)

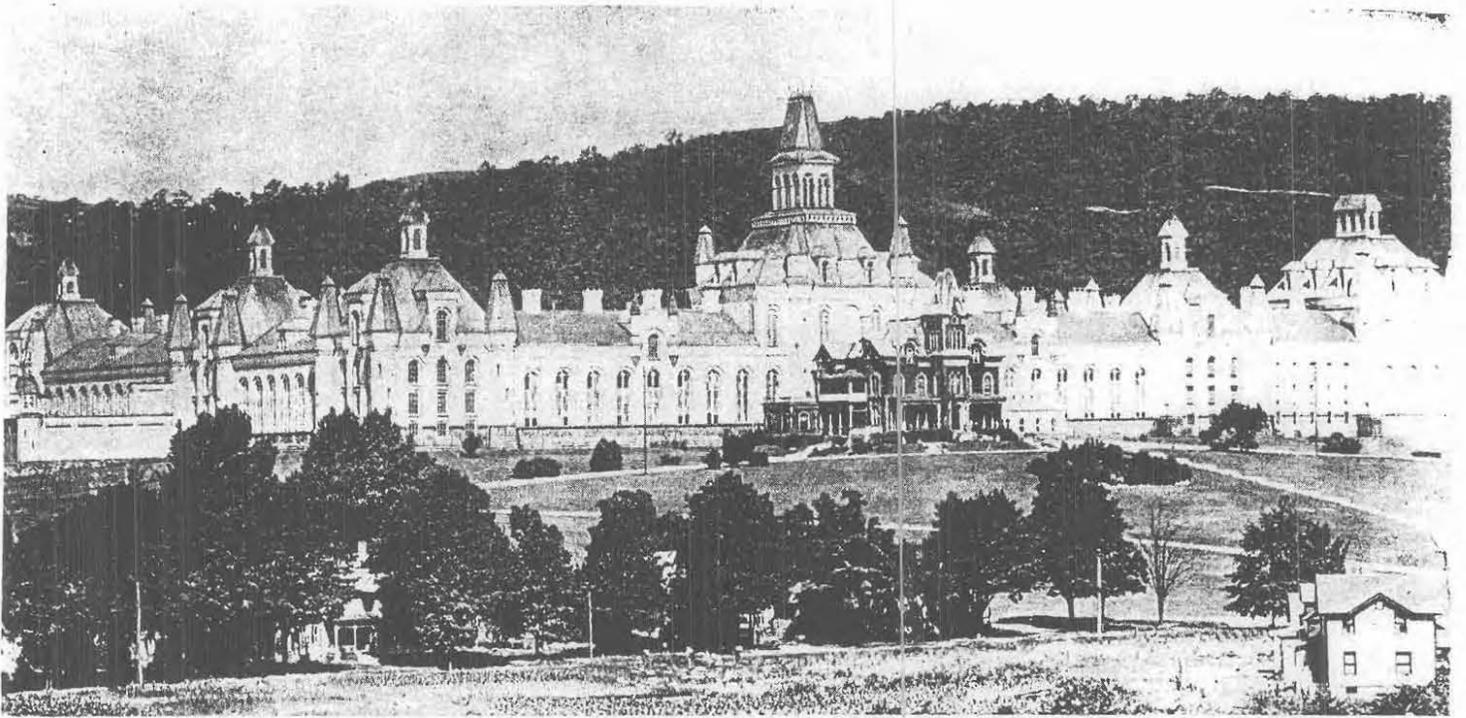


Figure 10. Elmira Reformatory, Elmira, New York, 1876.
(From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 109)

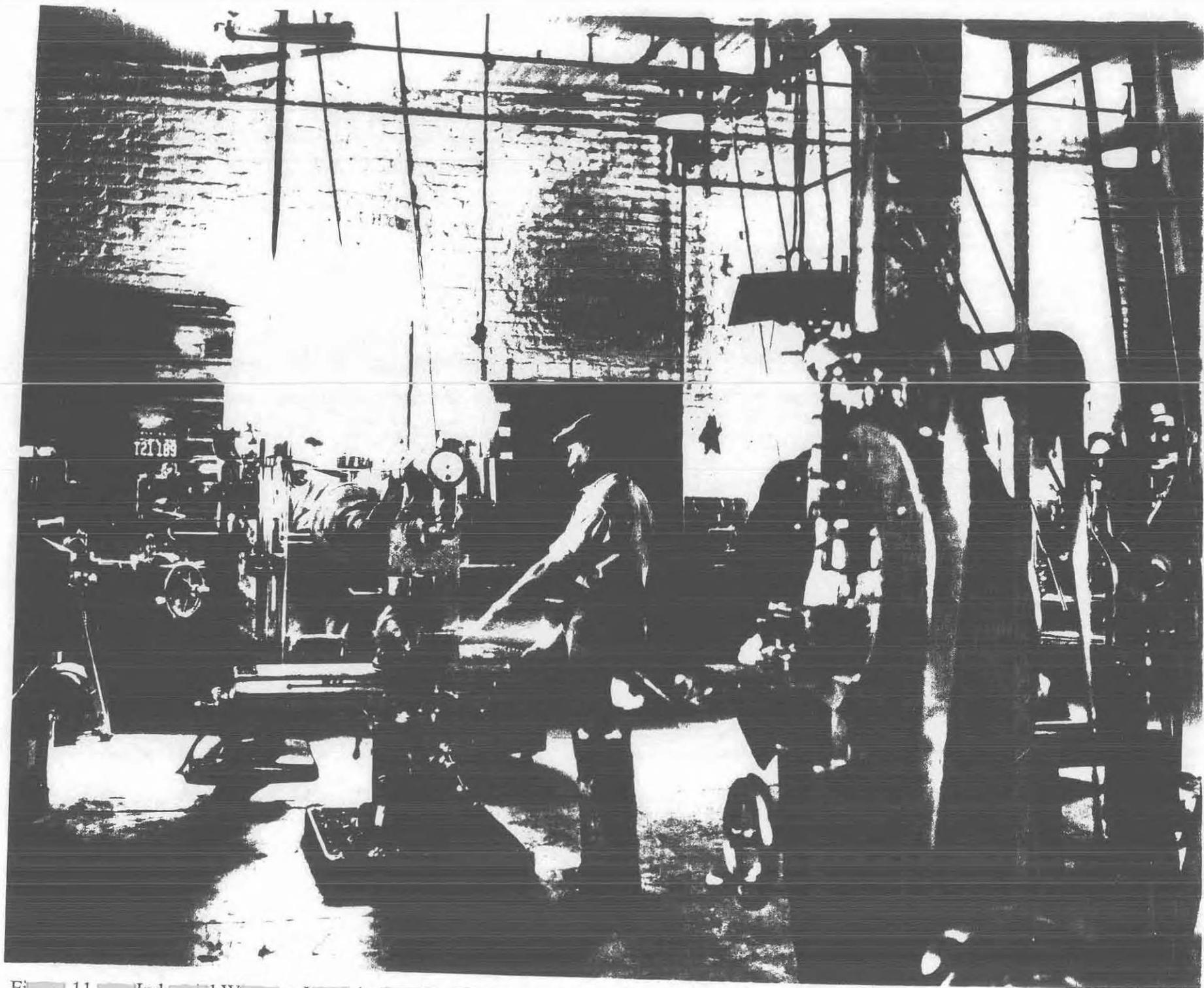
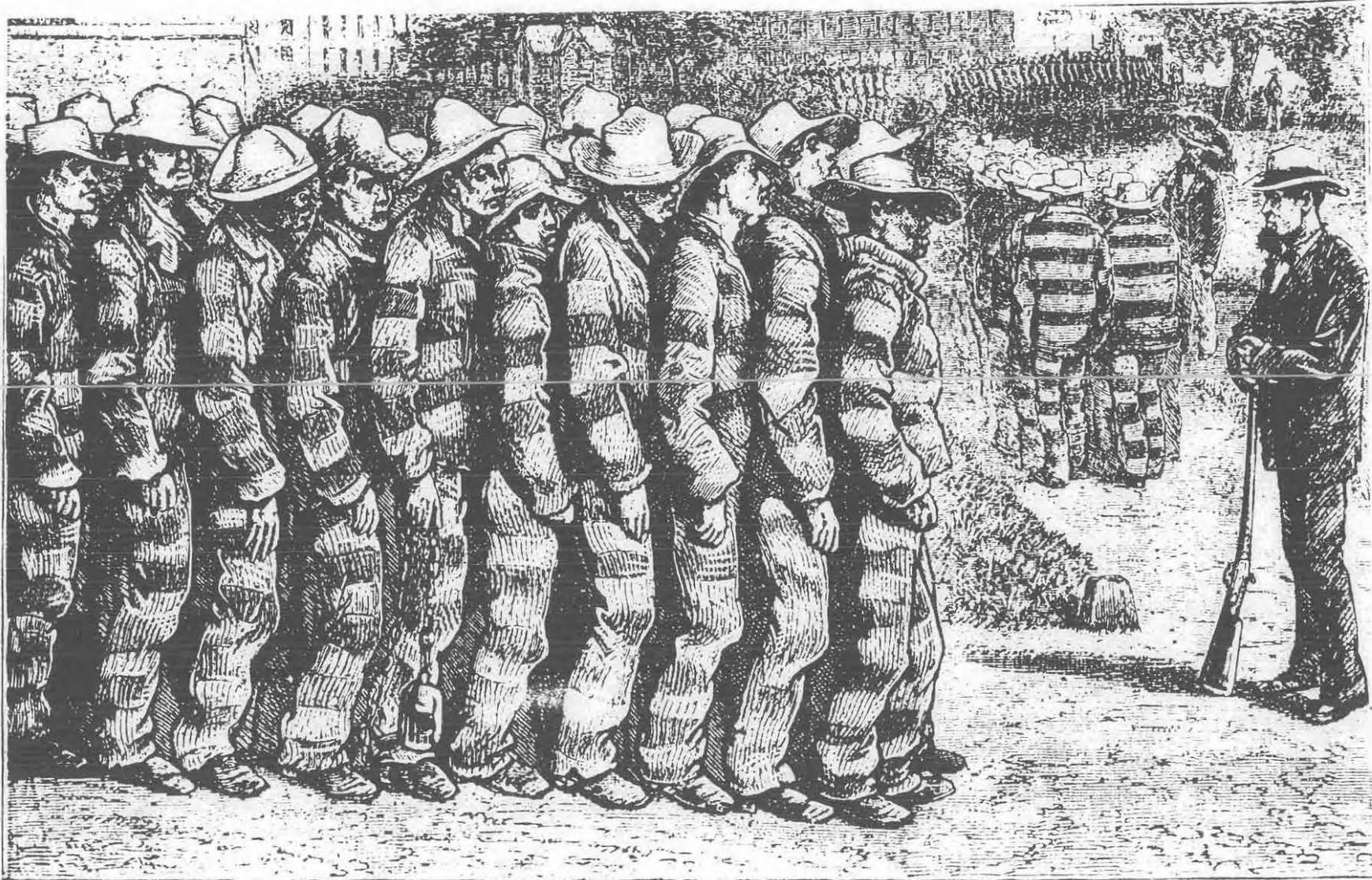


Figure 11. Industrial Workers, Virginia. Primary, 1900. Virginia State Library and Archives.



CONVICTS RETURNING FROM WORK, RICHMOND PENITENTIARY.

Figure 12. Convicts Returning from Work, Richmond Penitentiary, 1882.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)

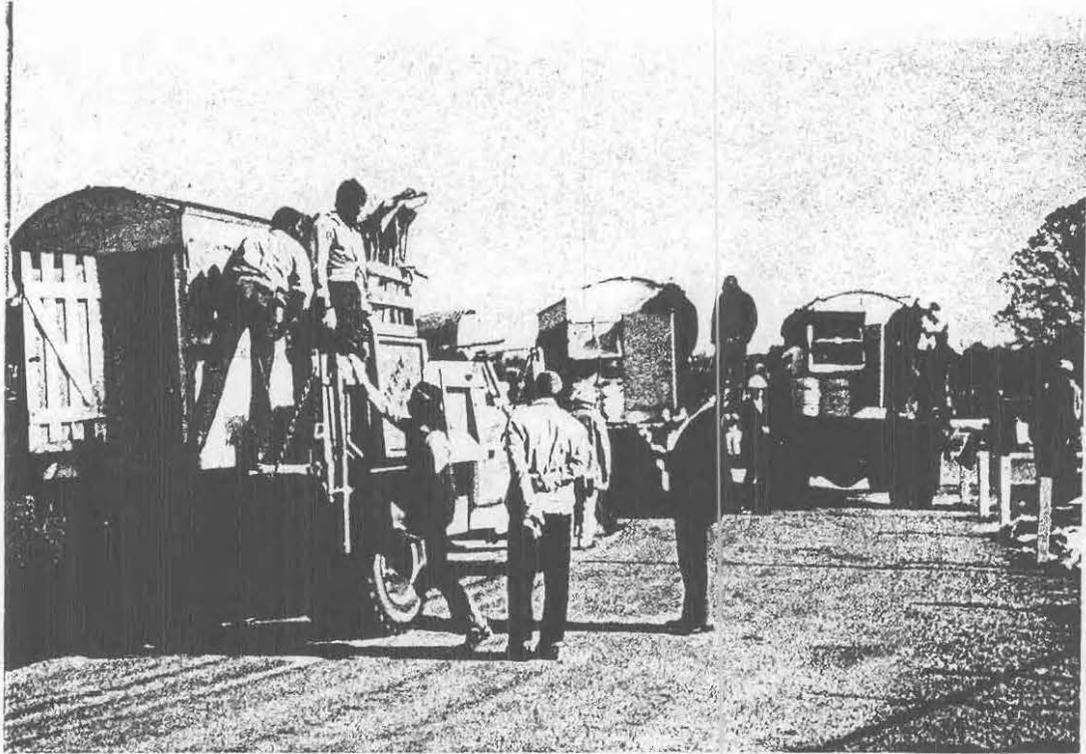


Figure 13. Field Crew, c. 1980. (Virginia State Library and Archives)

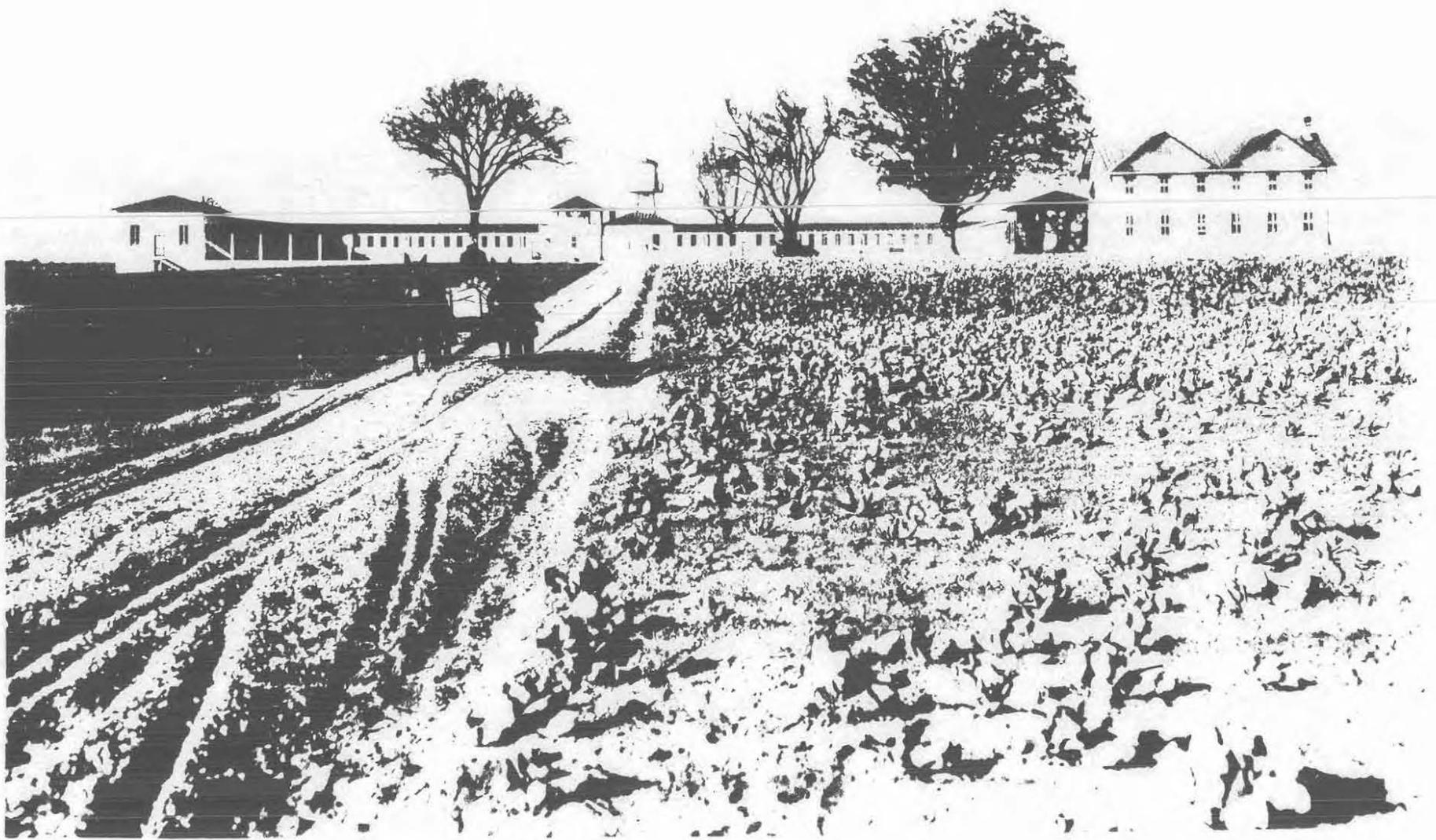


Figure 14. State Farm, late 19th century. (Virginia State Library and Archives)



Figure 15. Philadelphia House of Refuge, 1828.
(From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*,
United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 135)

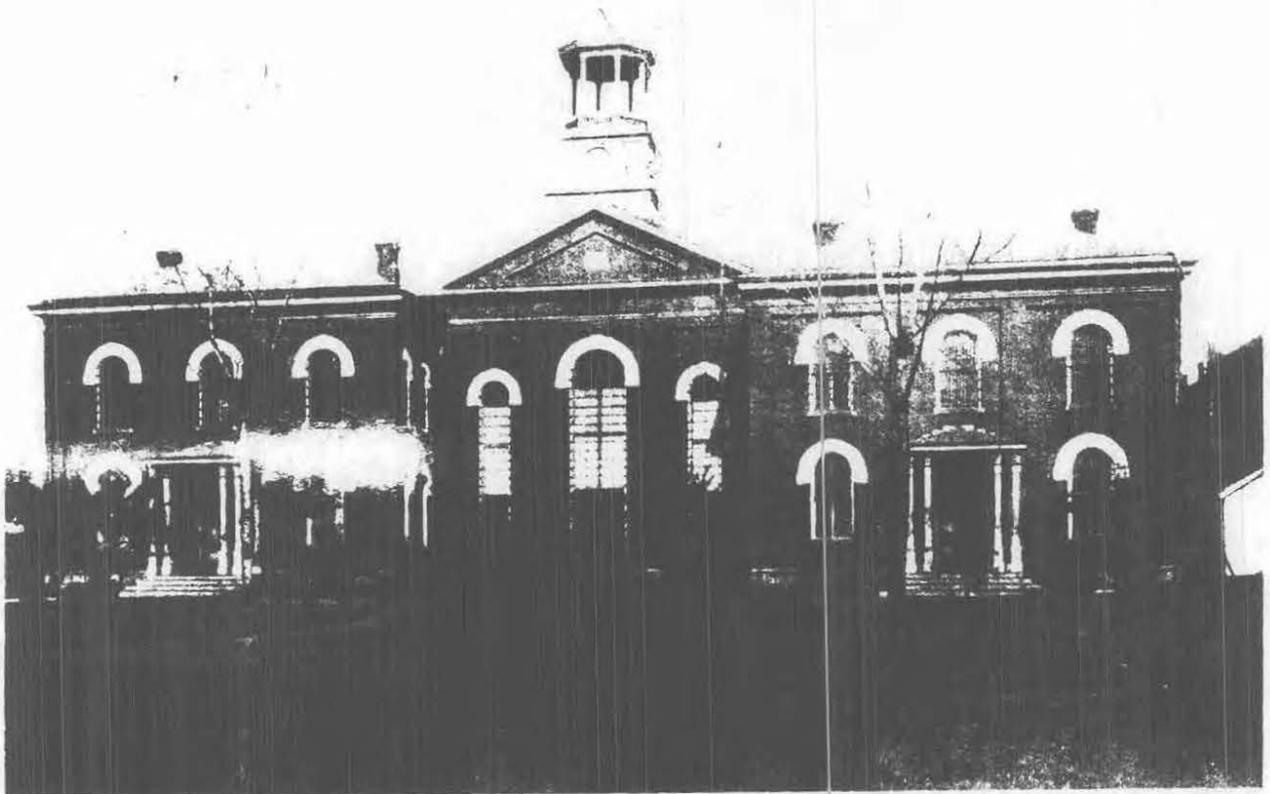


Figure 16. Women's Building at the Penitentiary, Richmond, c. 1907.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)



Figure 17. Nottoway Correctional Center, c.1985. (Virginia State Library and Archives)

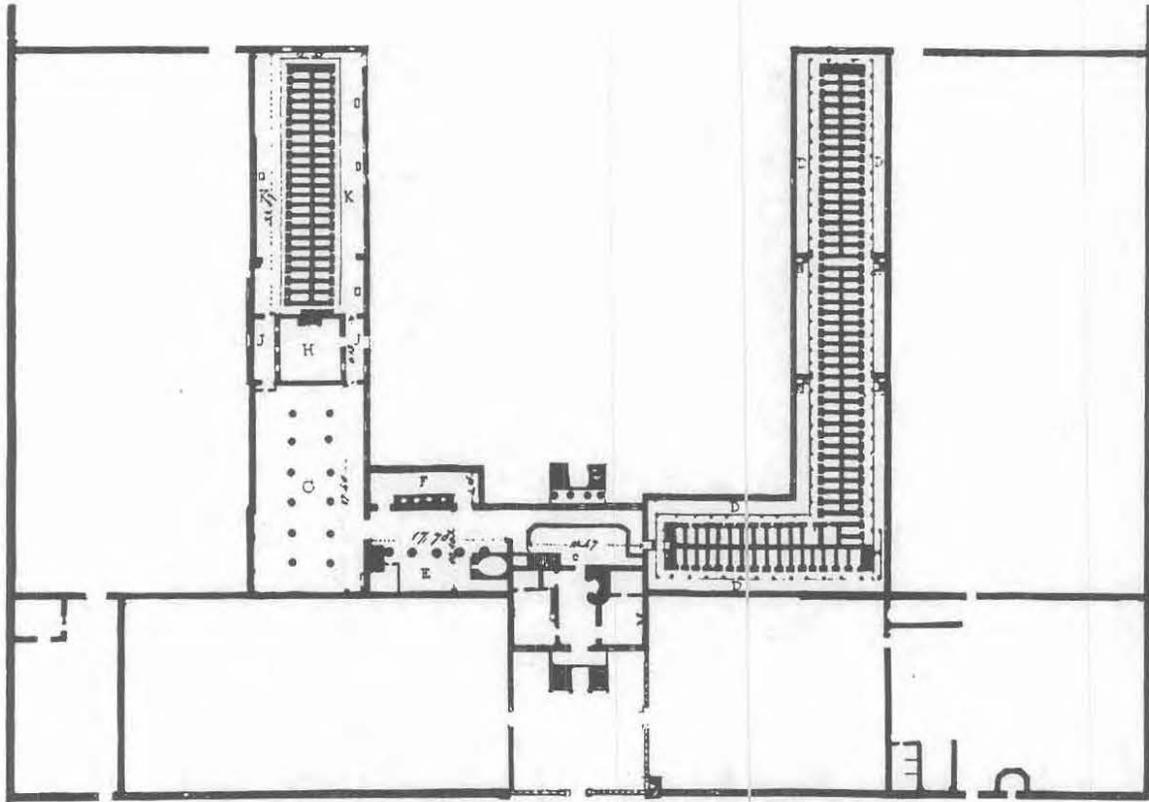


Figure 18. Plan of Cellblocks, Auburn State Penitentiary, 1825.
 (From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 30)

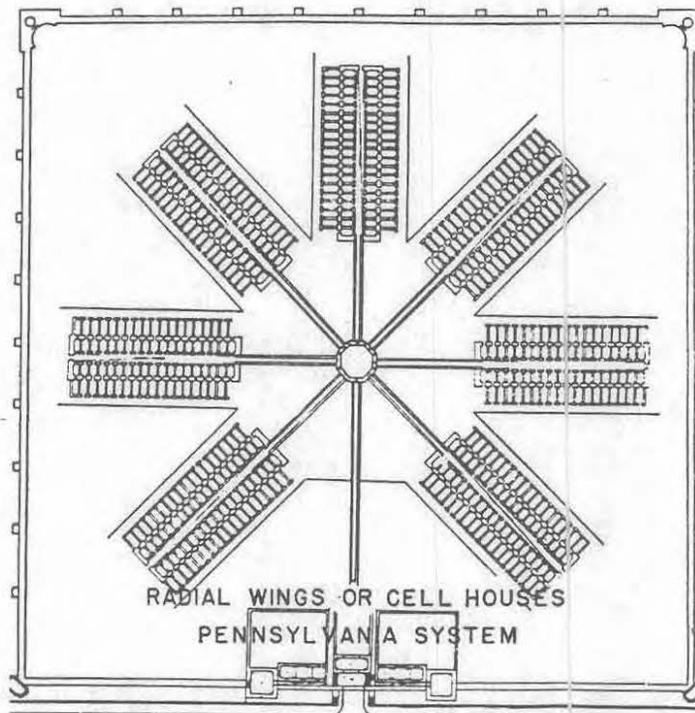


Figure 19. Pennsylvania System: Radial Wings.
 (From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 24)

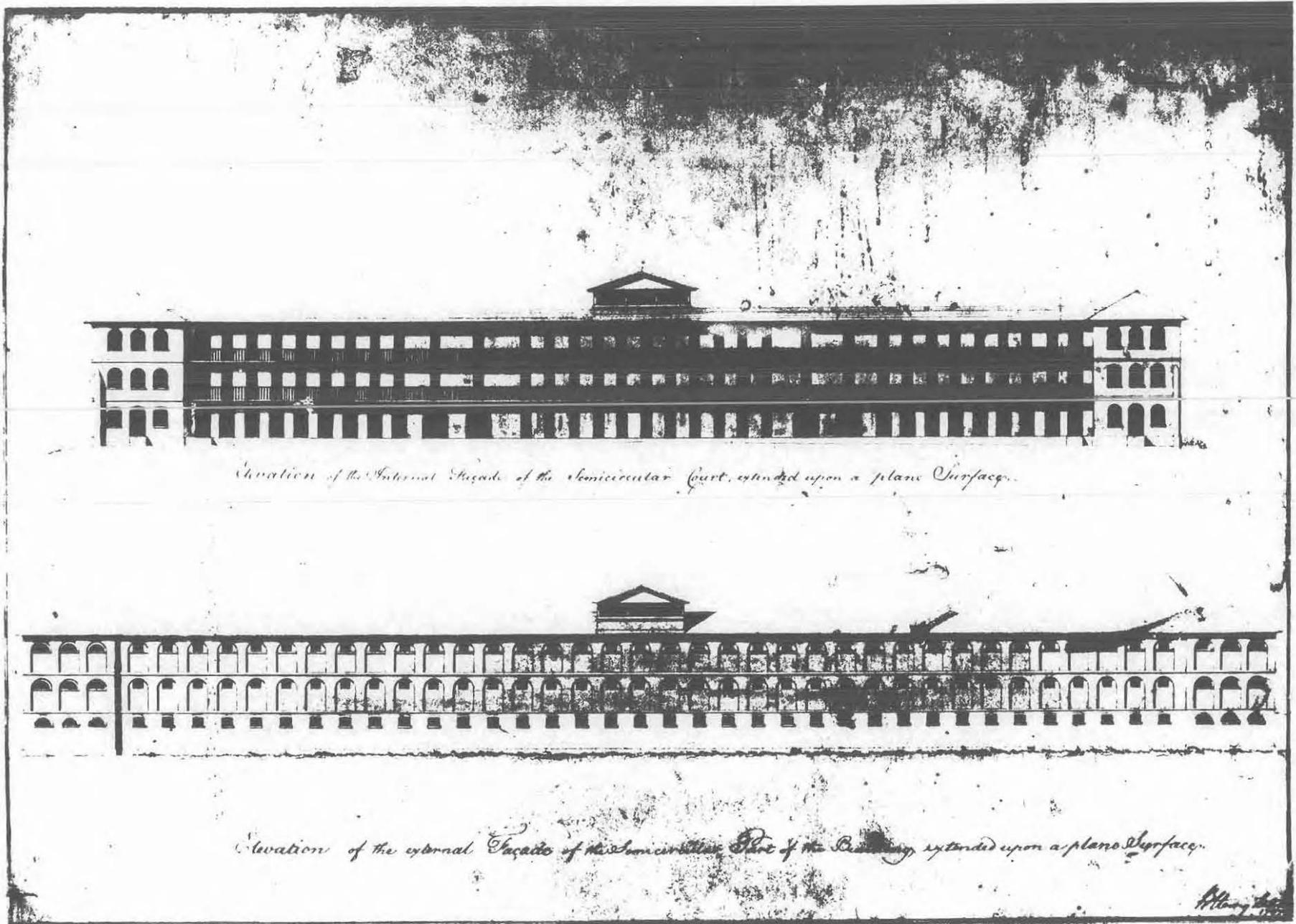
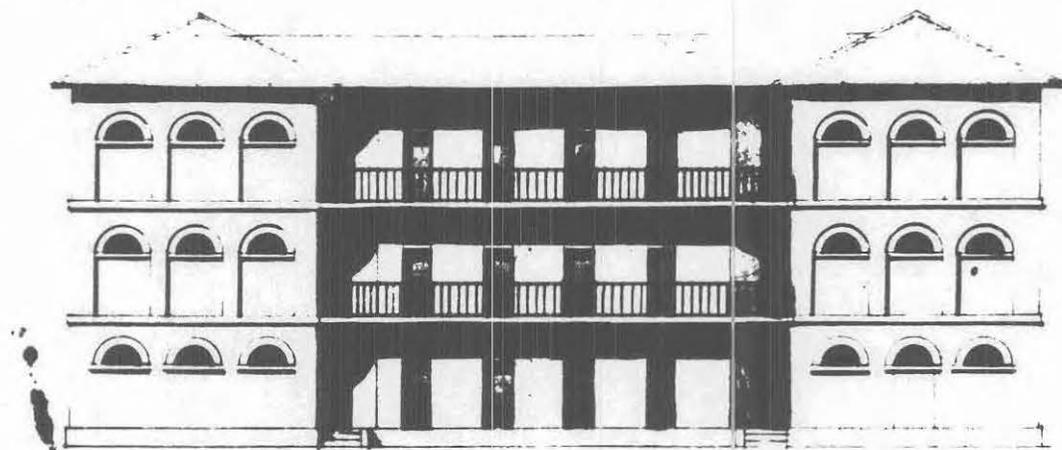


Figure 21. Virginia State Penitentiary, Elevations, by Benjamin Henry Latrobe, 1798.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)



Internal Elevation of the Women's Court, or of the East Wing.

Figure 22. Internal Elevation of the Women's Court, Virginia State Penitentiary, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, 1798. (Virginia State Library and Archives)

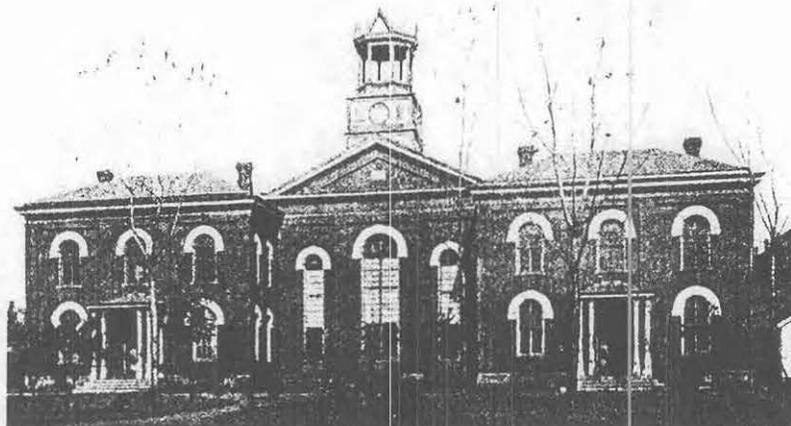


Figure 23. Women's Building at the Penitentiary, c.1907.
(From *The History of Corrections in Virginia*, by Paul W. Keve, p. 106)

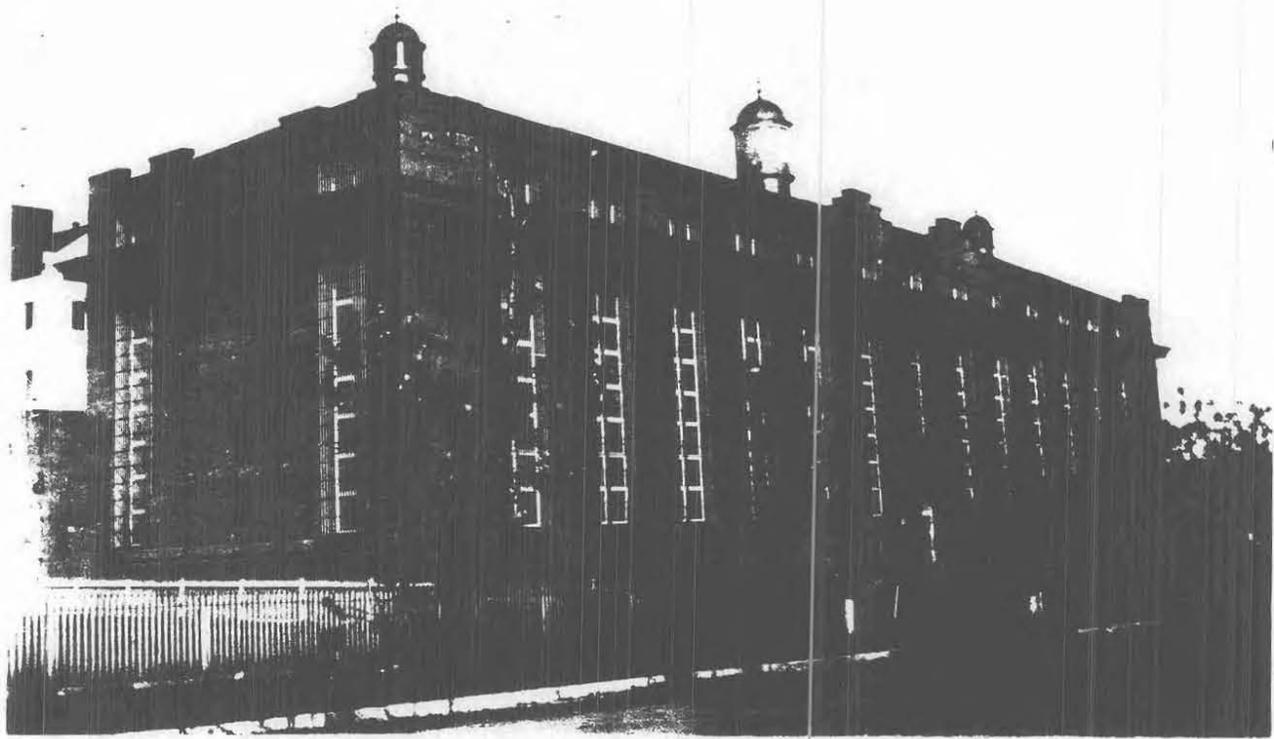


Figure 24. A-Cellhouse, Virginia State Penitentiary, c. 1903. (Virginia State Library and Archives)



File 25 A-ous teric 1950 (Virginia State Library and Archives)

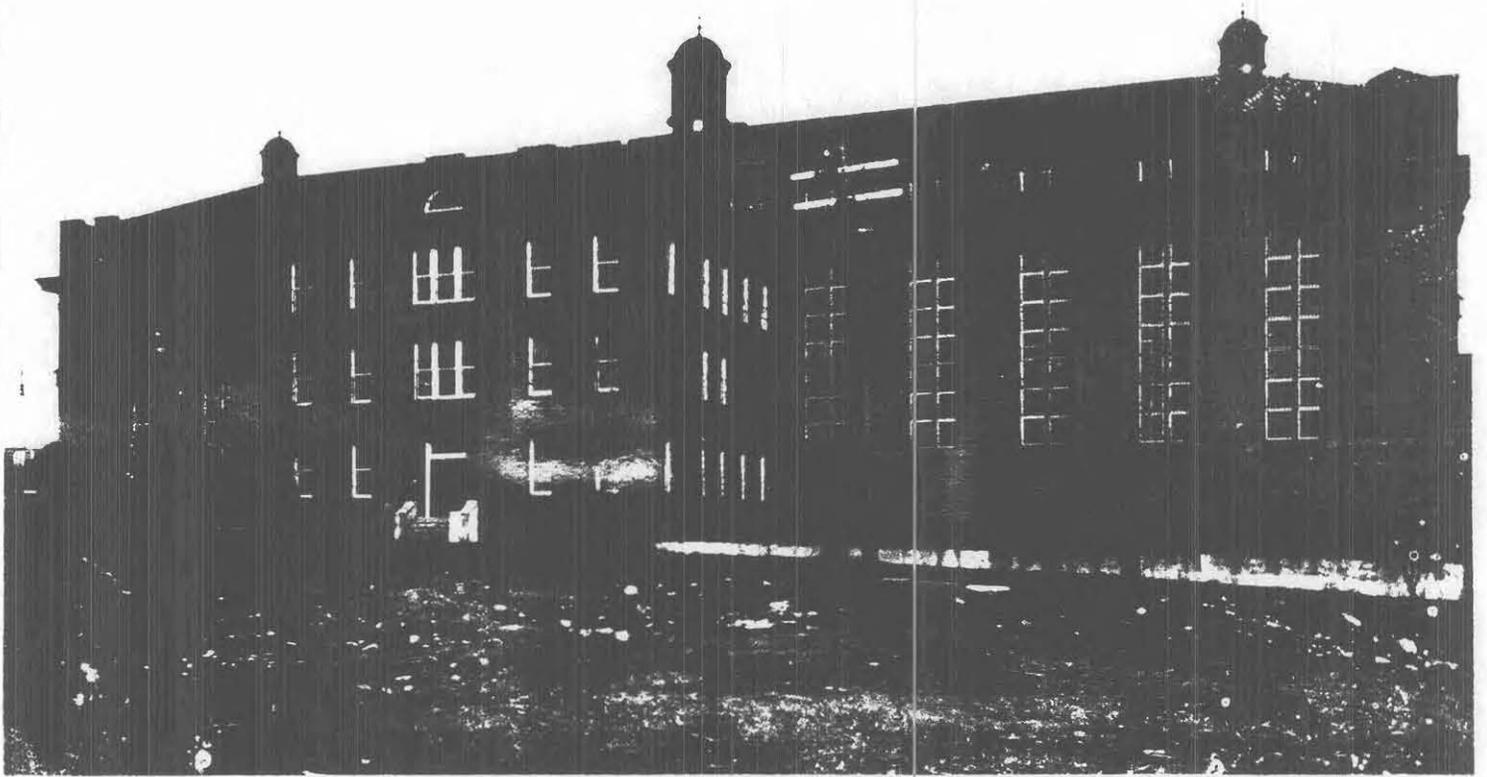


Figure 26. A-Cellhouse with Administrative Building added to Spring Street facade, c. 1917.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)

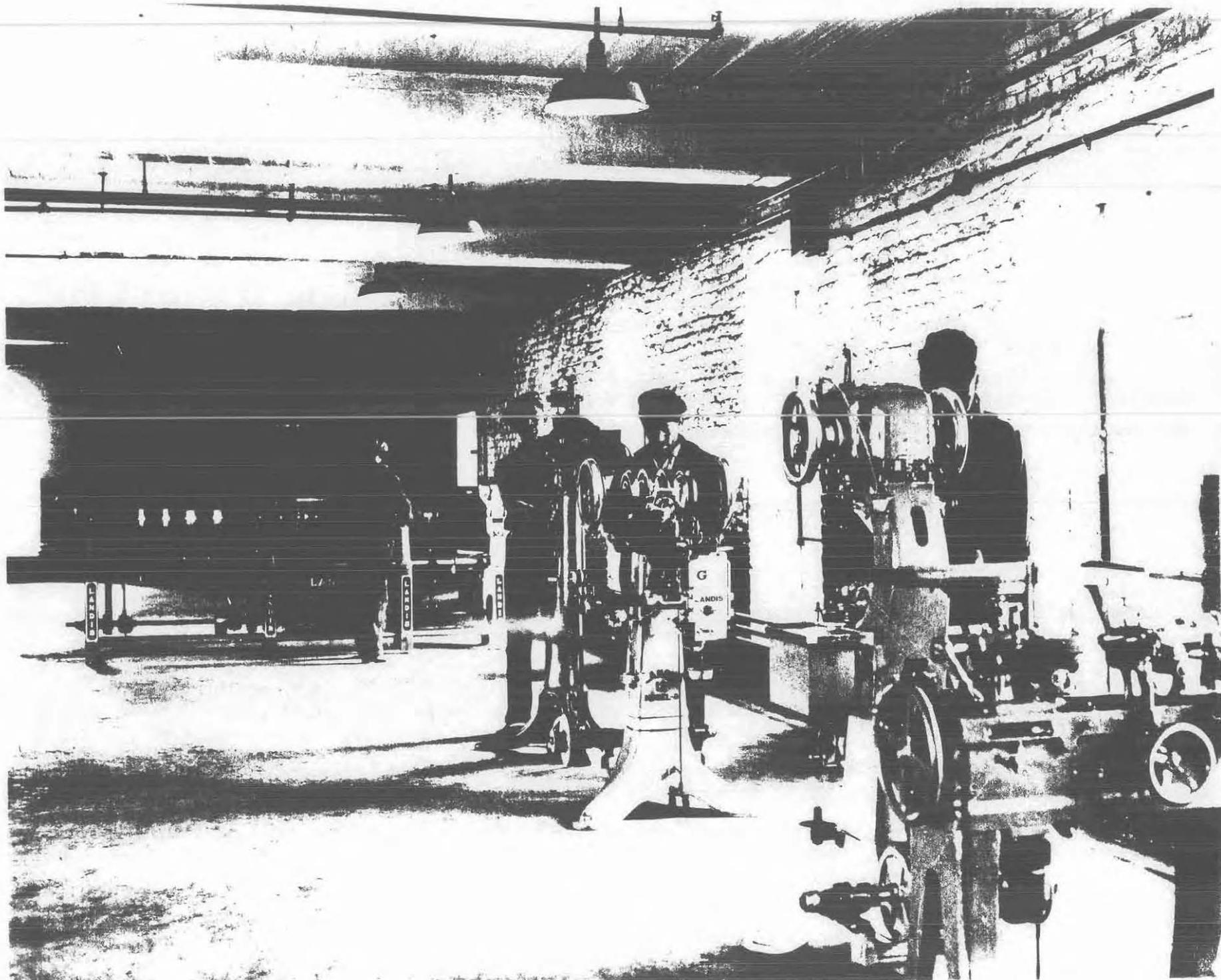


Figure 27. Industrial Laborers at Virginia State Penitentiary, c. 1900. (Virginia State Library and Archives)



The penitentiary and its dependent buildings in the 1870s. From F. W. Beers, *Atlas of the City of Richmond* (Richmond, 1876); redrawn courtesy of the Department of Corrections.

Figure 28. Plan of Penitentiary, c.1870.
(From *The History of Corrections in Virginia*, by Paul W. Keve, p. 106)

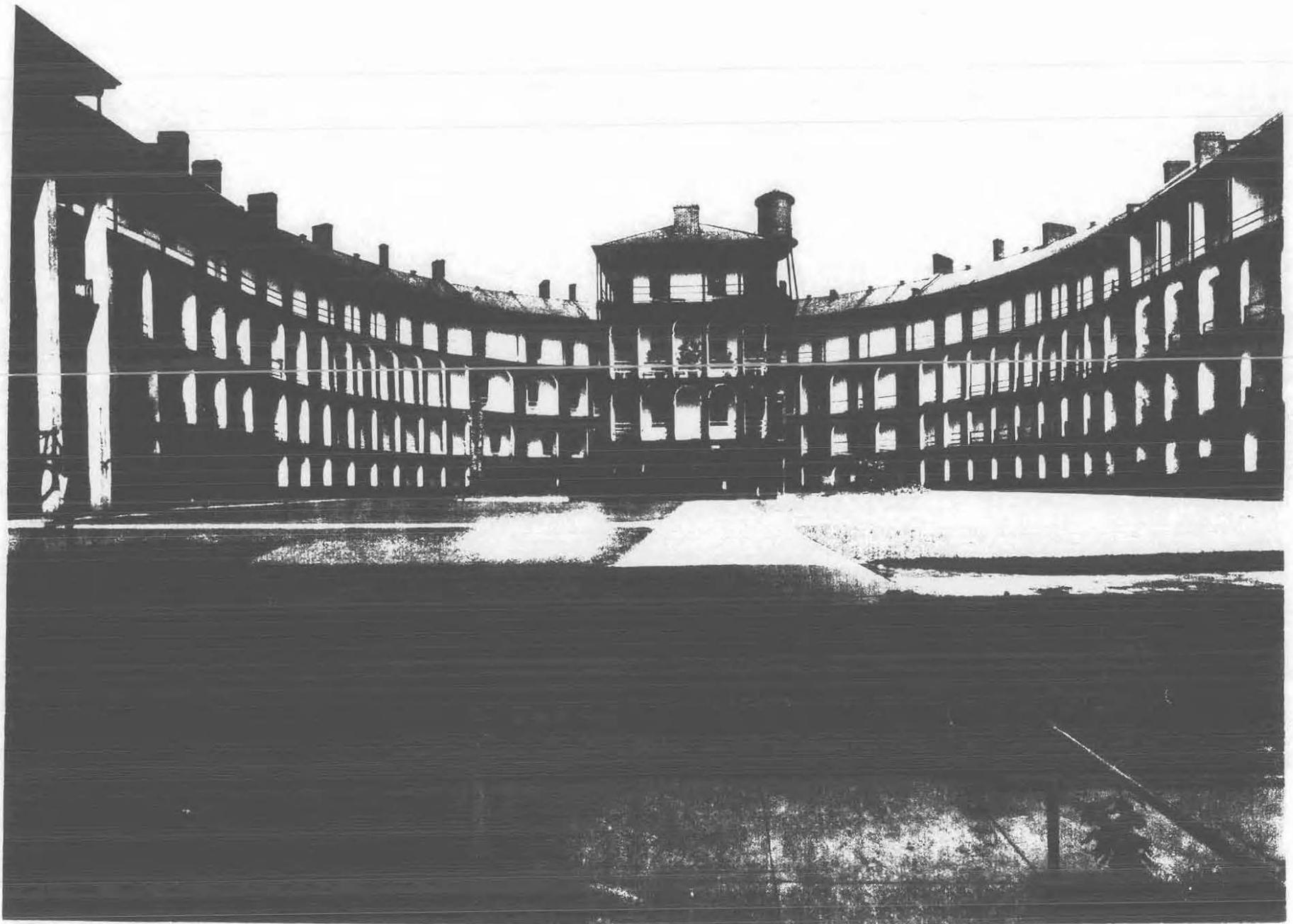


Figure 29. Original Penitentiary Building as it appeared in the early 20th century with added fourth story
(Virginia State Library and Archives)



Figure 30. Virginia State Penitentiary, Aerial View, c. 1970. (Virginia State Library and Archives)

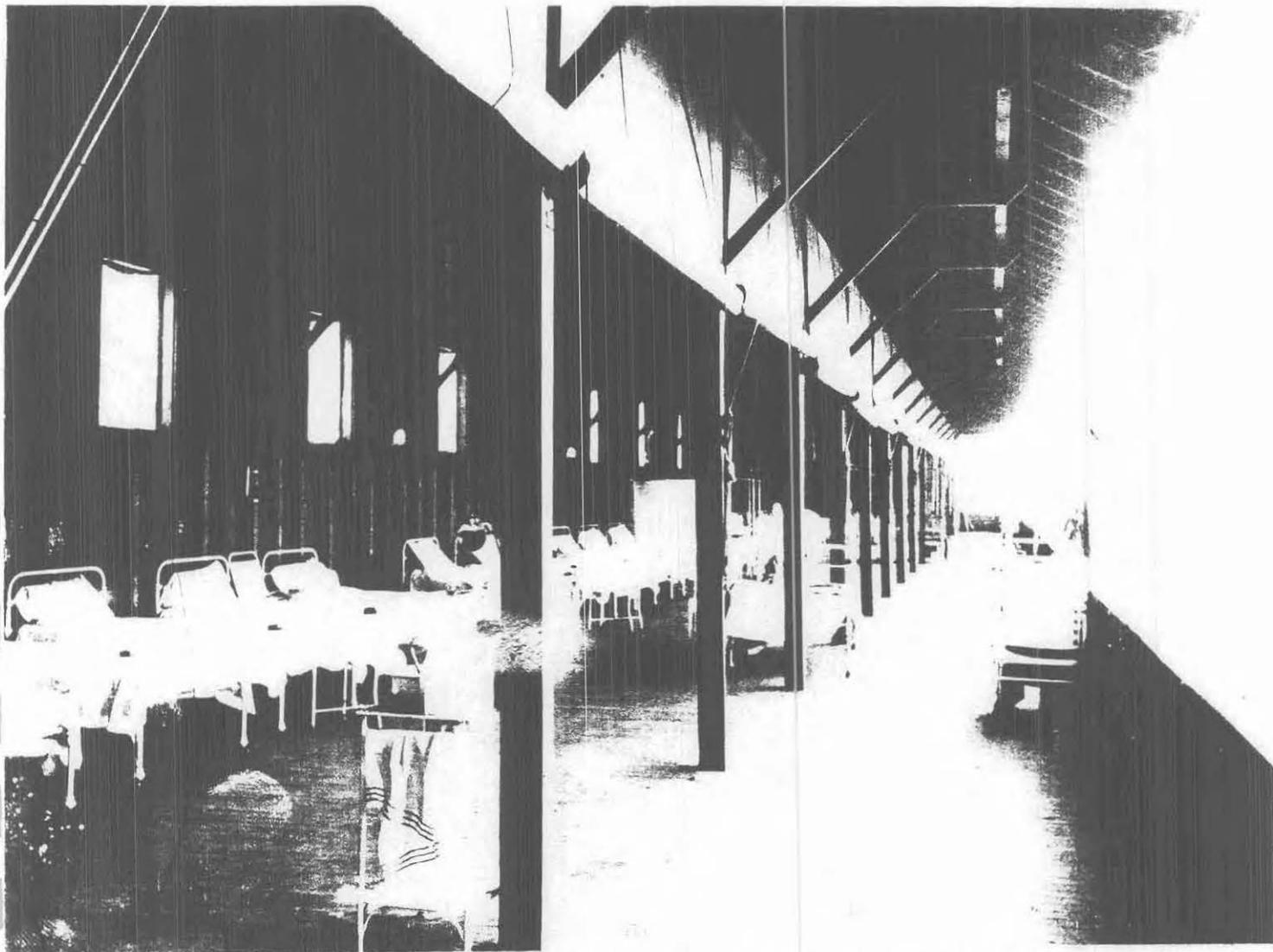


Figure 31. Tubercular Ward, Virginia State Farm, c. 1900. (Virginia State Library and Archives)

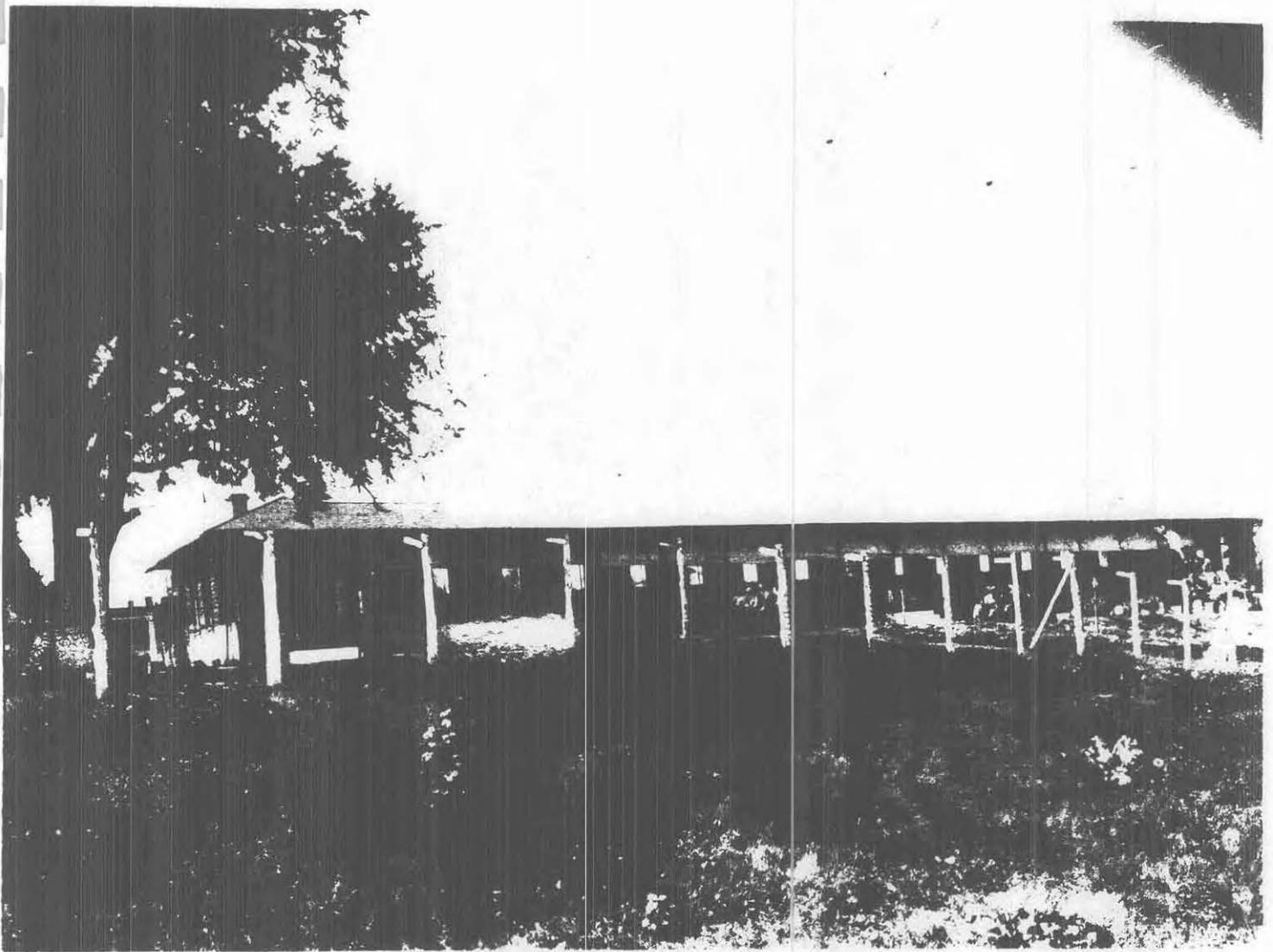


Figure 32. Tubercular Ward, Virginia State Farm, c.1900. (Virginia State Library and Archives)

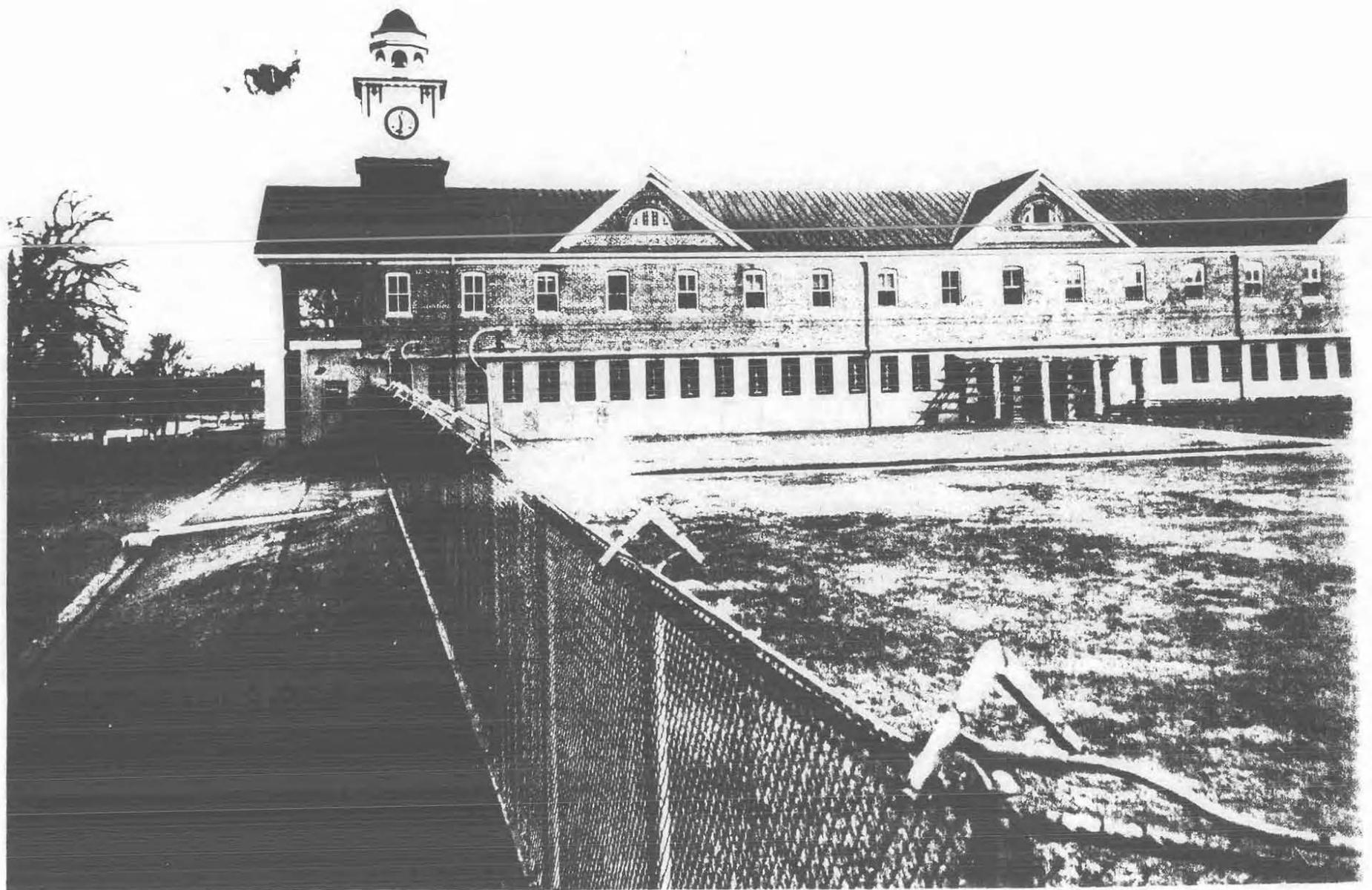


Figure 33. Main Dormitory, Virginia State Farm, c. 1930. (Virginia State Library and Archives)



Figure 34. Chapel, Virginia State Farm, c. 1930. (Virginia State Library and Archives)



Figure 35. Central Complex, Virginia State Farm, early 20th century. (Virginia State Library and Archives)

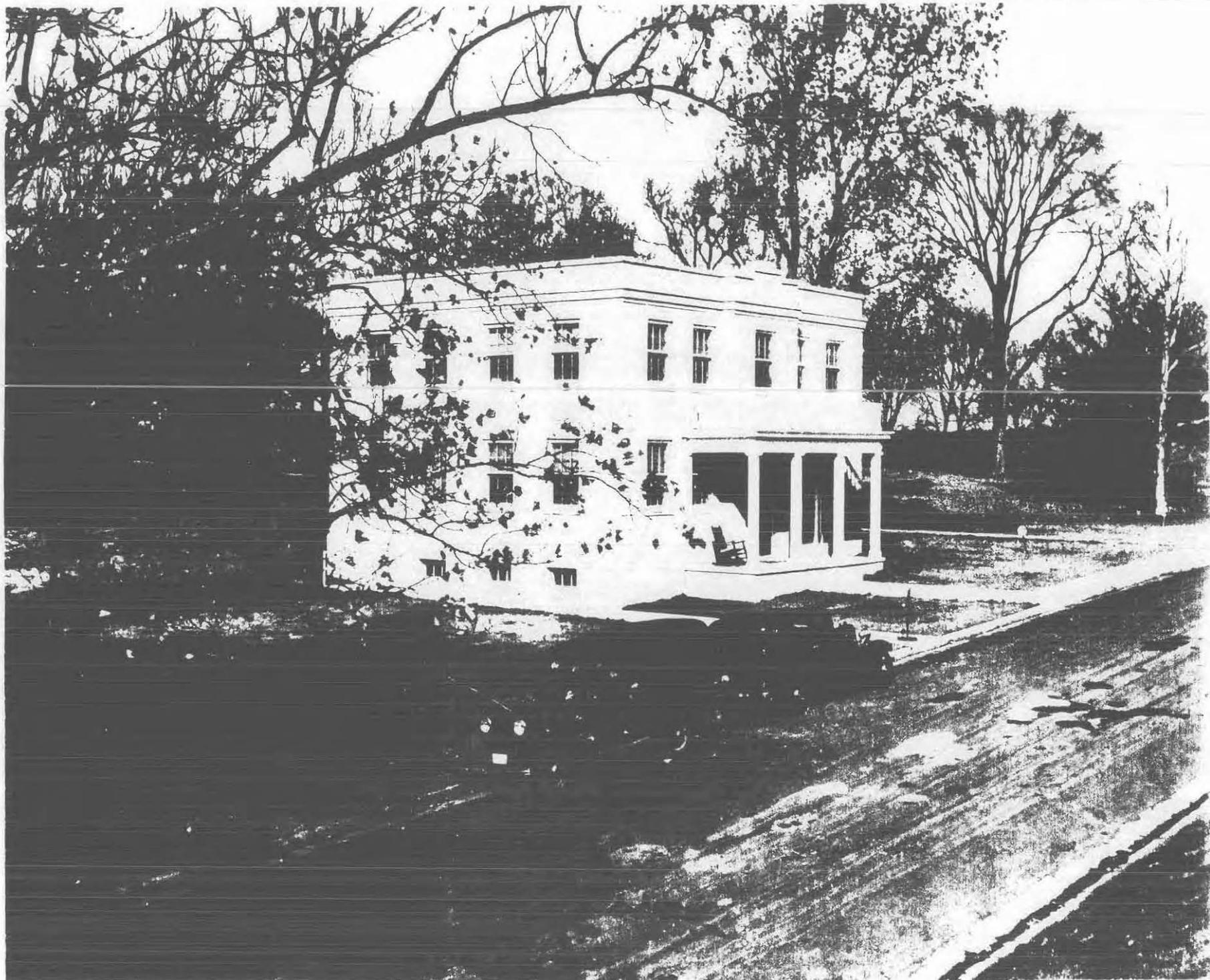


Figure 3: Old Administration Building, Virginia State College, c. 1939. (Virginia State Library and Archives)

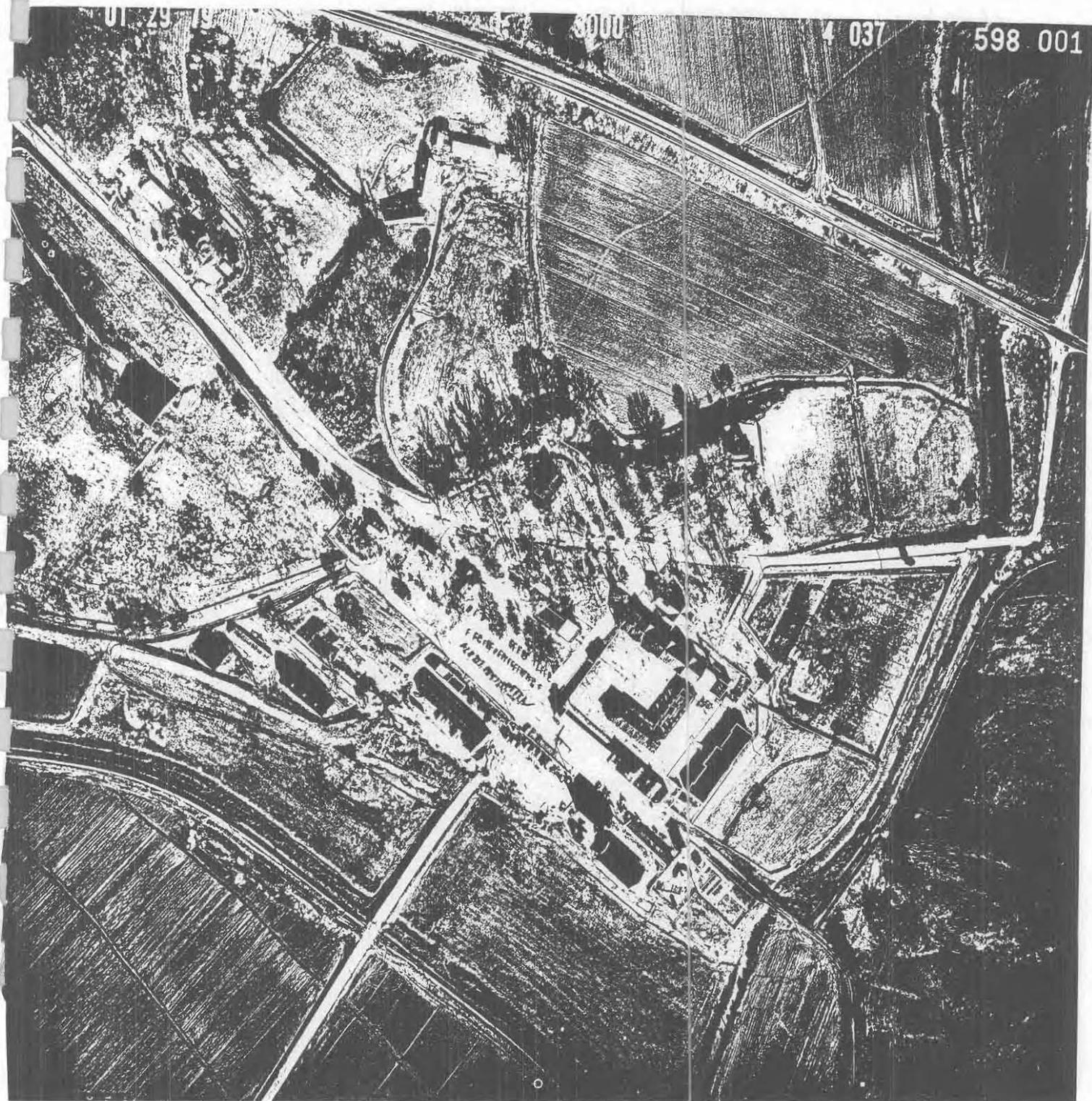


Figure 37. James River Correctional Center, Aerial View, 1979.
(Courtesy of the Virginia Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Engineering)



Figure 38. Powatan Correctional Center, Aerial View, 1979.
(Courtesy of the Virginia Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Engineering)

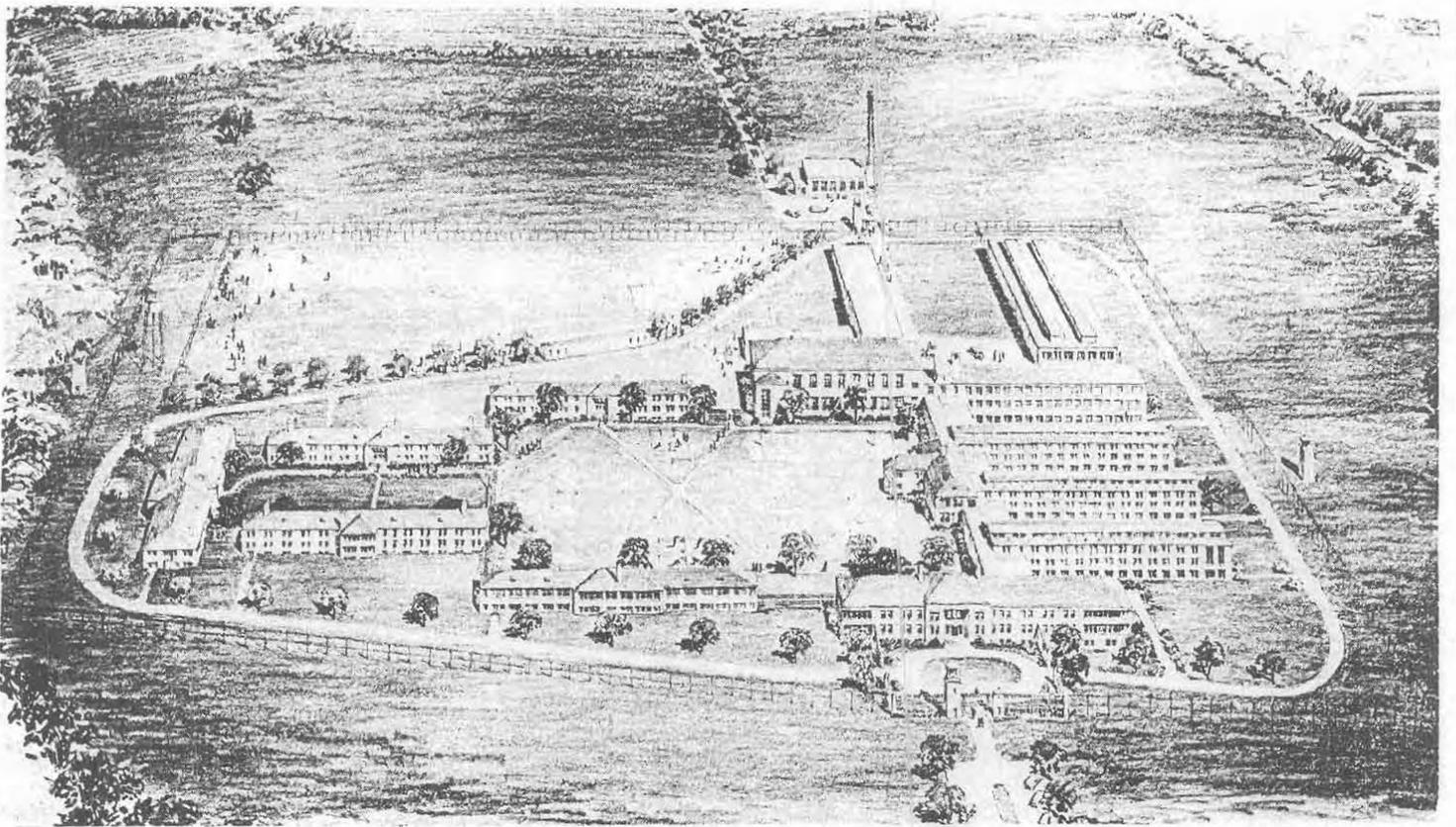


Figure 39. Southampton Correctional Center, Capron Virginia. Rendering of Proposed Layout, c. 1945. (From *Handbook of Correctional Institution Design and Construction*, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 99)

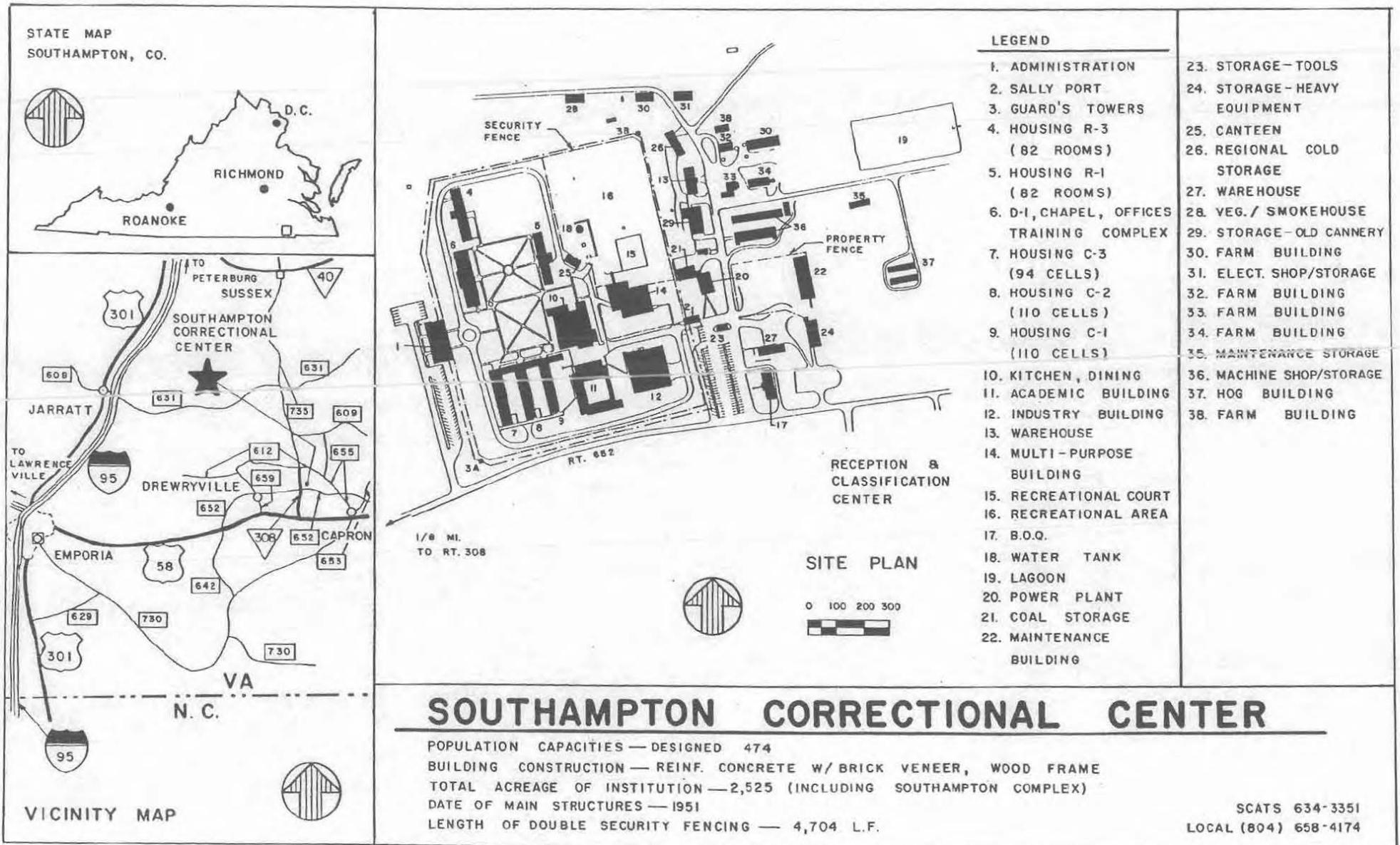


Figure 40. Southampton Correctional Center, Plan, 1985.
 (From *Guide to Institutions*, prepared by the Architecture and Design Unit, Department of Corrections, p. 40)

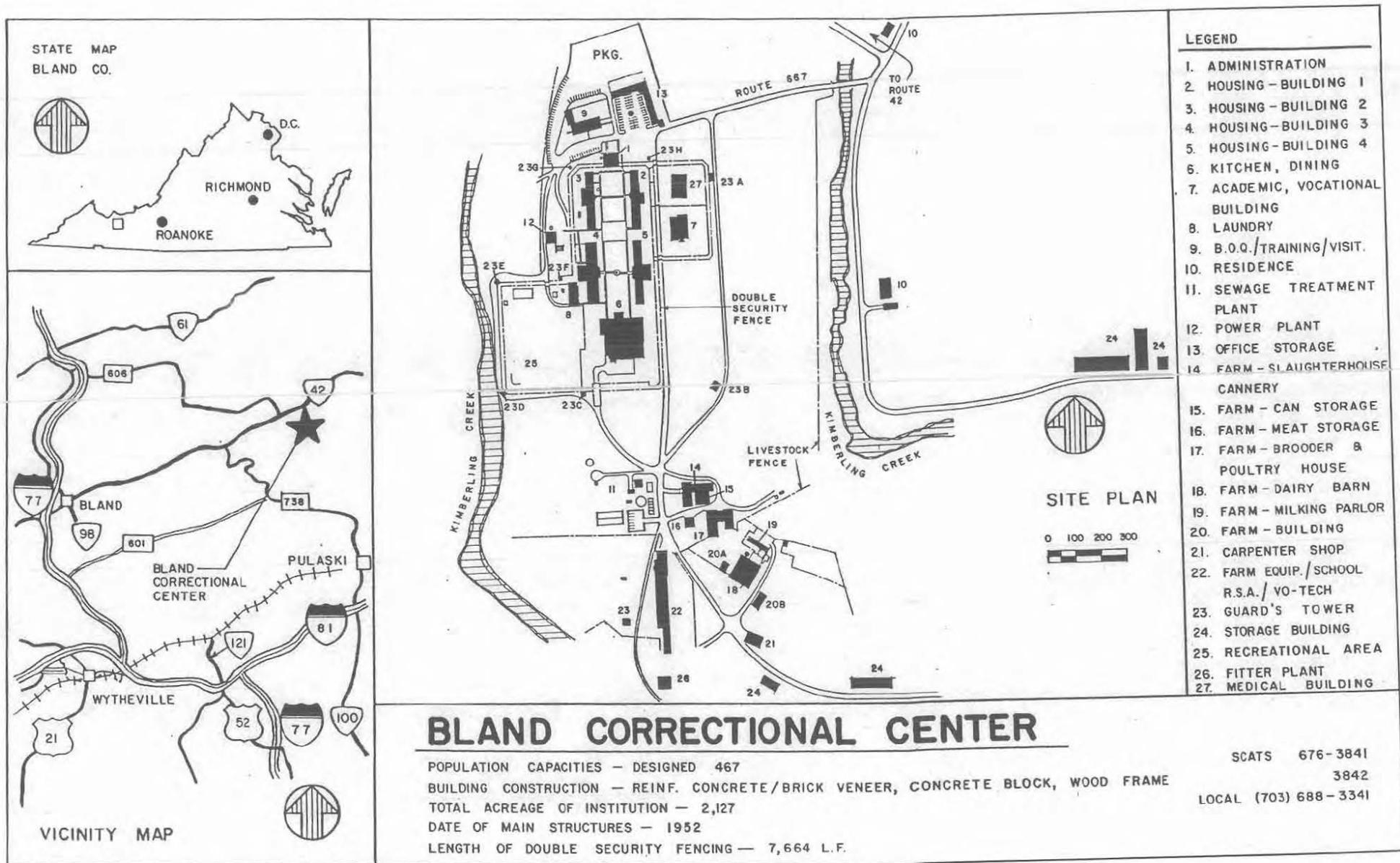


Figure 41. Bland Correctional Center, Plan, 1985.
 (From *Guide to Institutions*, prepared by the Architecture and Design Unit, Department of Corrections, p. 40)

EL. 89' 4"

B

EL. 89' 4"



FRONT ELEVATION.
 SCALE $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1 \text{ FT.}$

Figure 42. Plan for a Cottage for the Virginia Industrial School for Boys (Beaumont), c. 1925.
 (Virginia Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Engineering)



Figure 43. Cottages at the Virginia Industrial School for Boys (Beaumont) c. 1940.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)



Figure 44. Beaumont Learning Center, Aerial View, 1979.
(Courtesy of the Virginia Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Engineering)

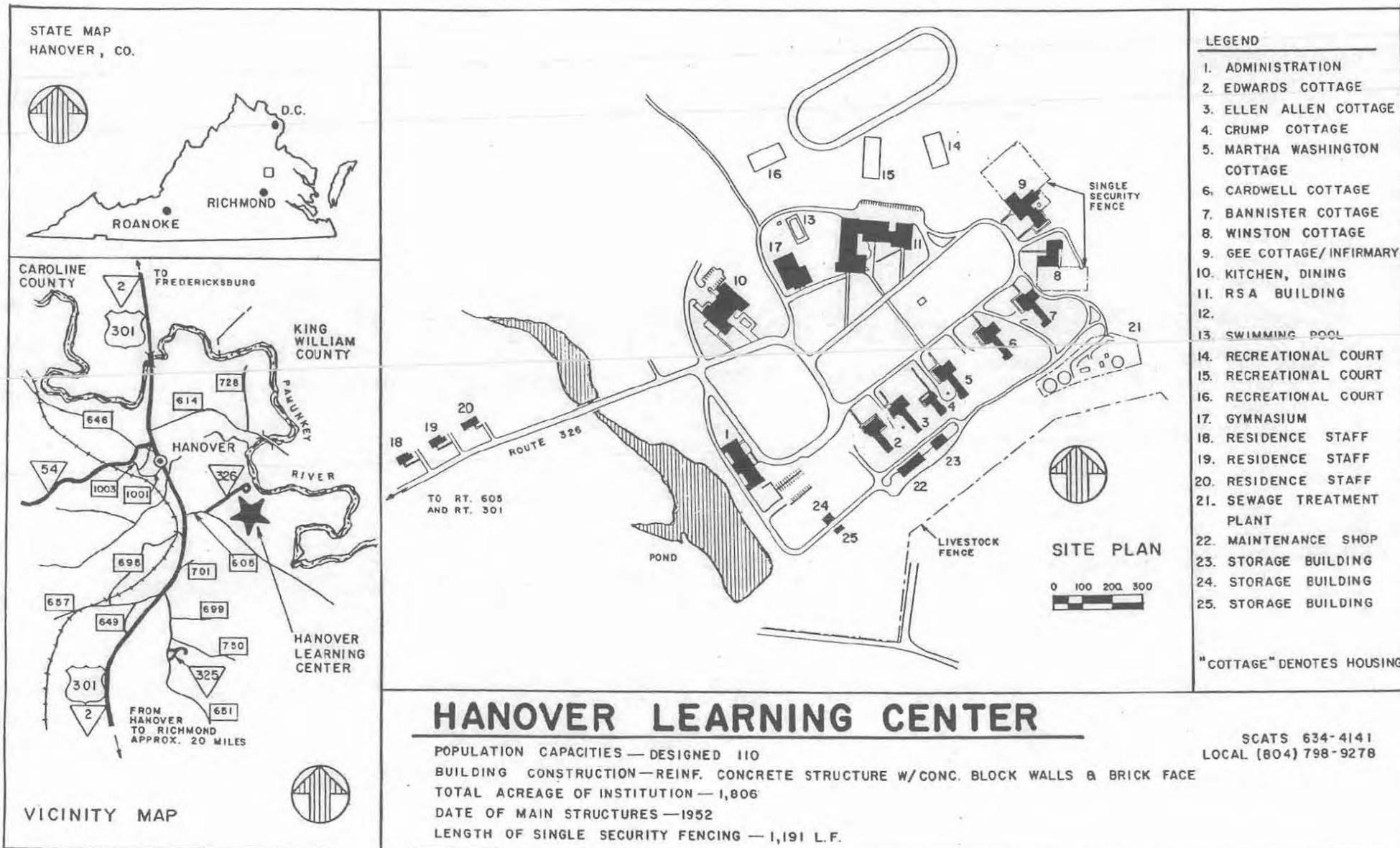


Figure 45. Hanover Learning Center, Plan, 1985.
 (From *Guide to Institutions*, prepared by the Architecture and Design Unit, Department of Corrections, p. 53)

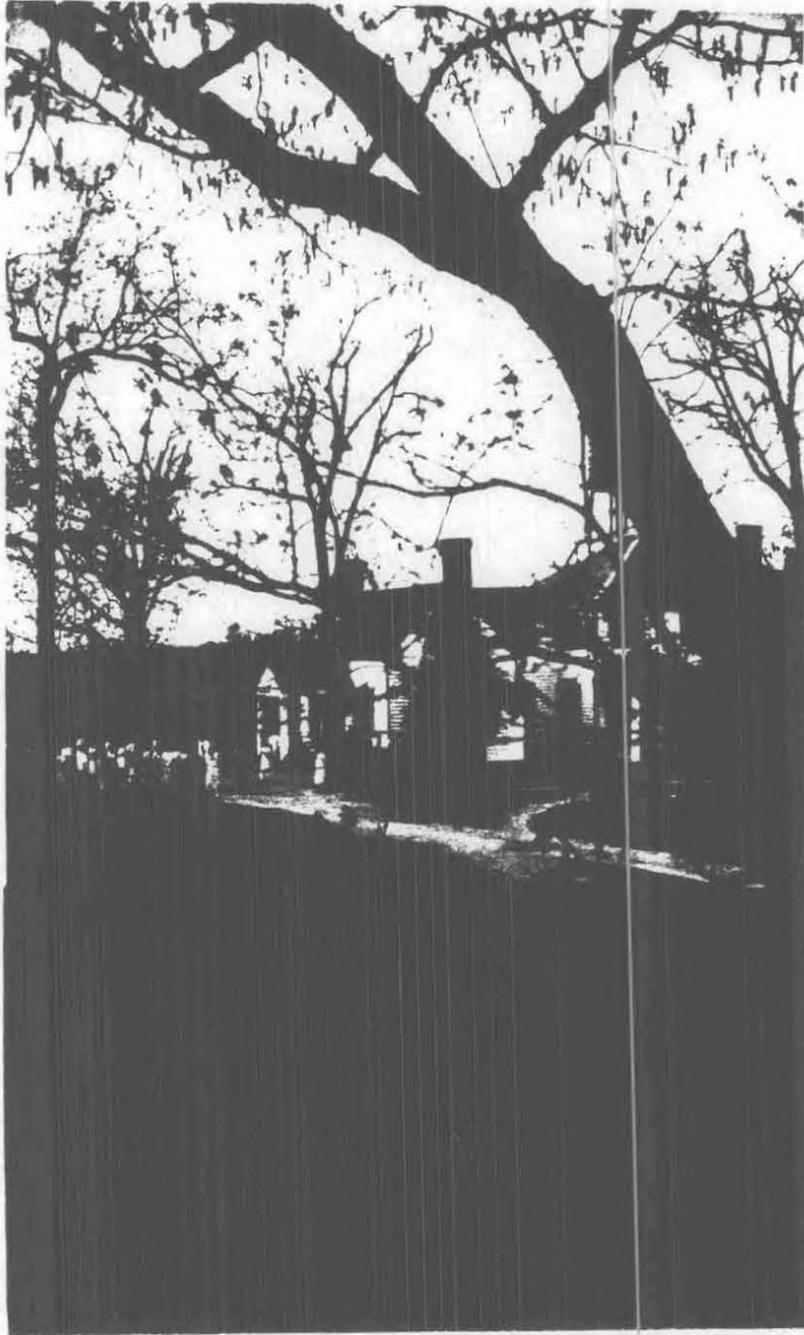


Figure 46. Kilbourne (Bon Air Learning Center) c. 1925.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)

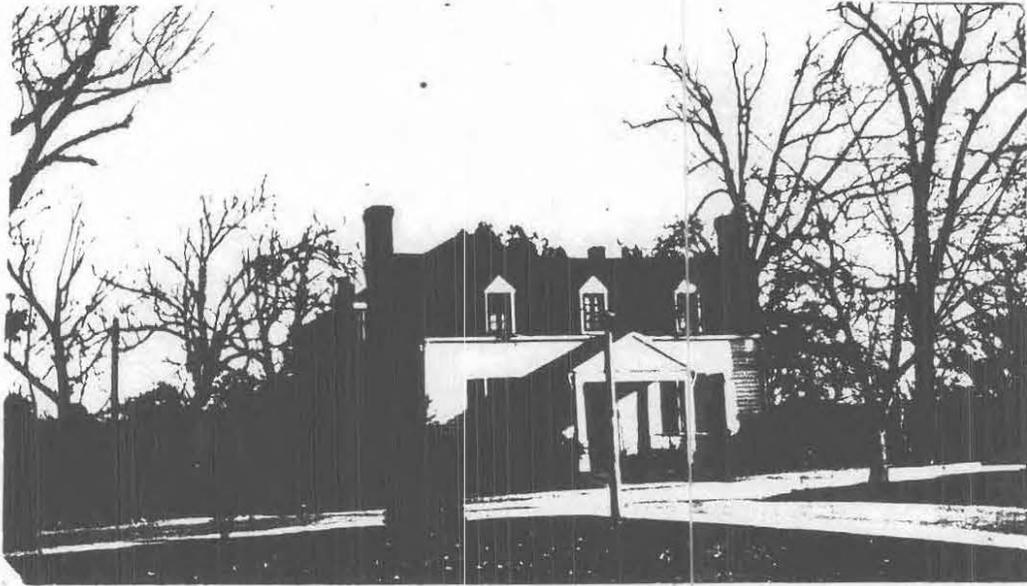


Figure 47. Kilbourne (Bon Air Learning Center) c. 1925.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)

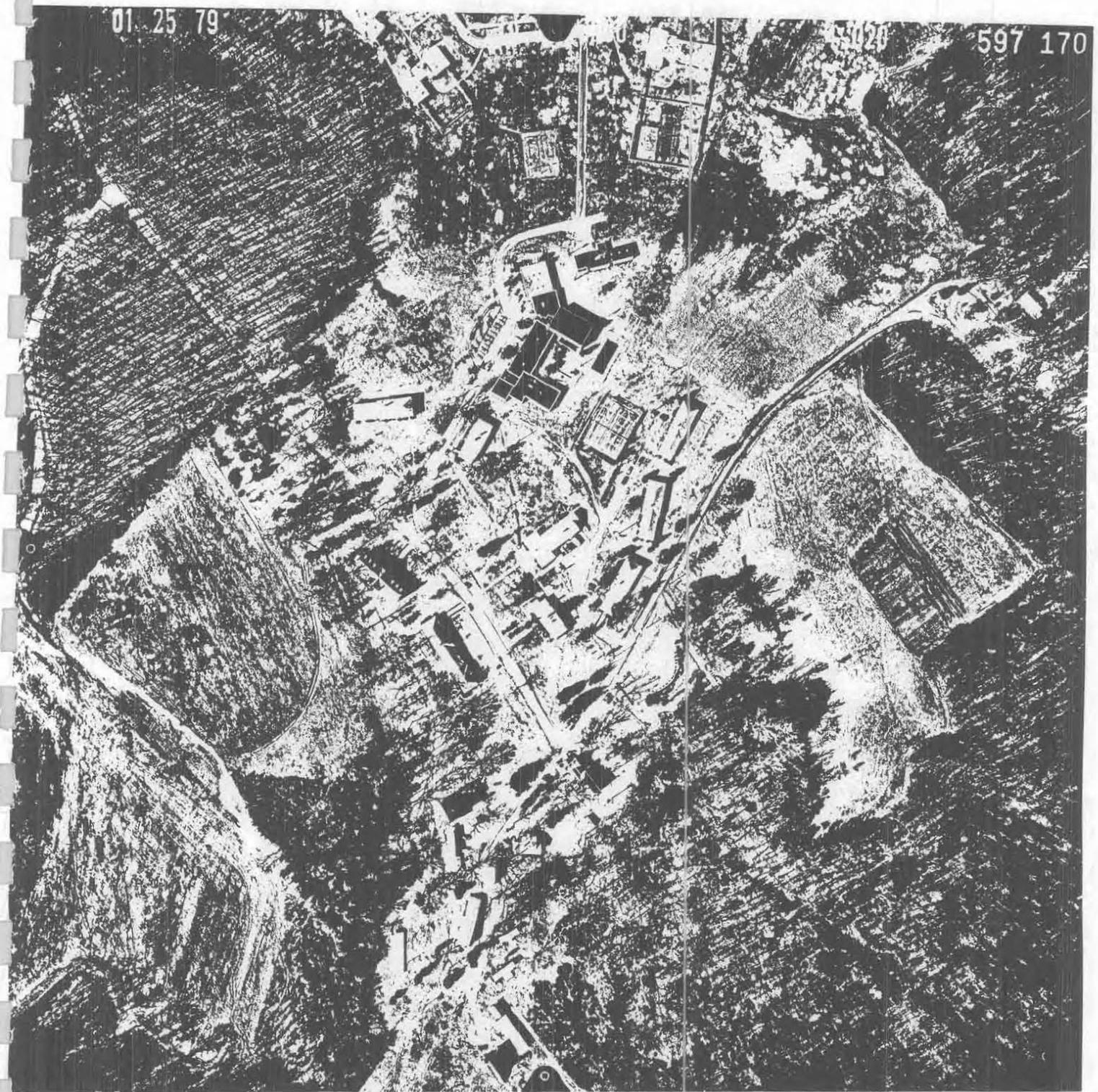


Figure 48. Bon Air Learning Center, Aerial View, 1979.
(Courtesy of the Virginia Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Engineering)

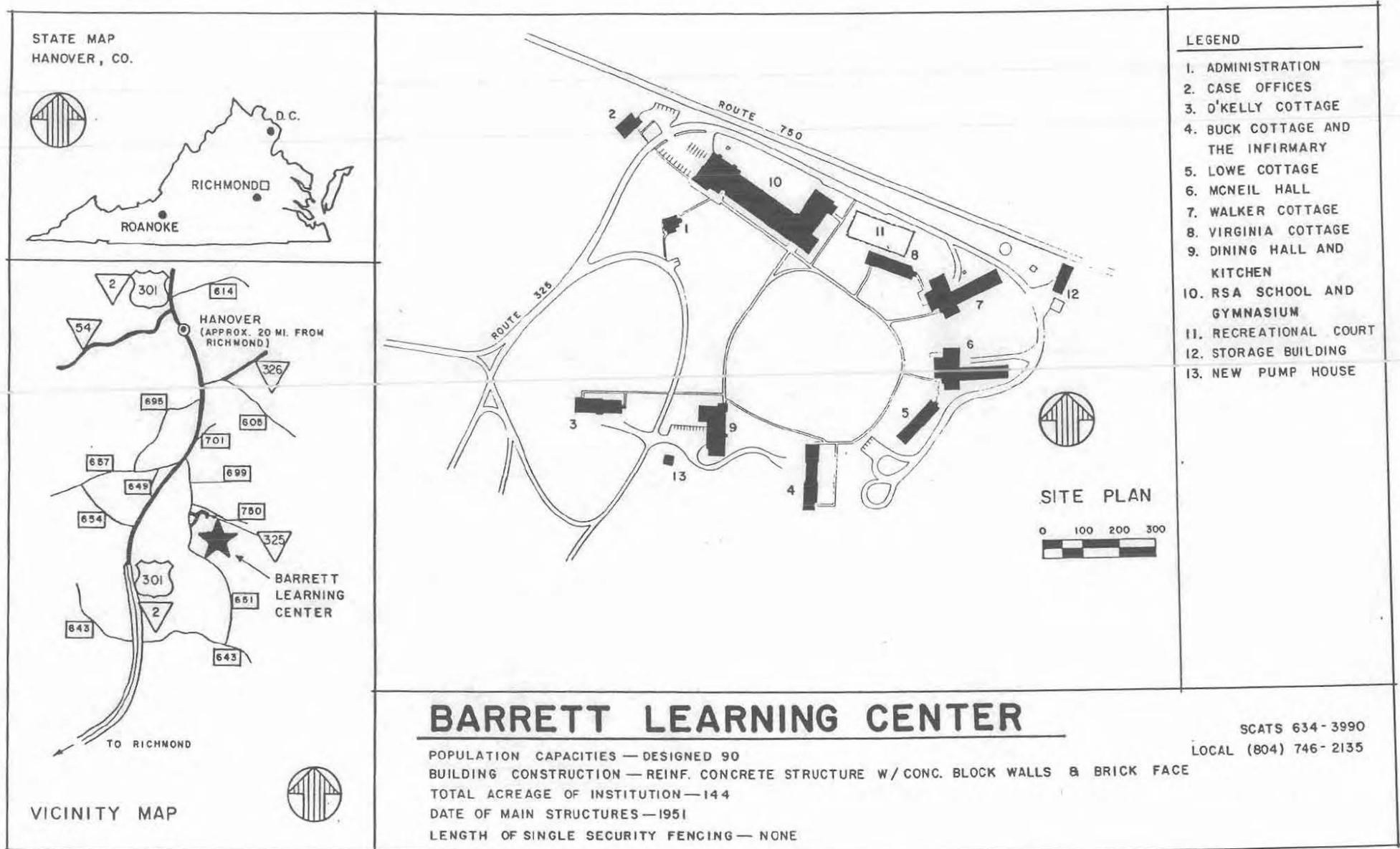


Figure 49. Barret Learning Center, Plan, 1985.
 (From *Guide to Institutions*, prepared by the Architecture and Design Unit, Department of Corrections, p. 50)

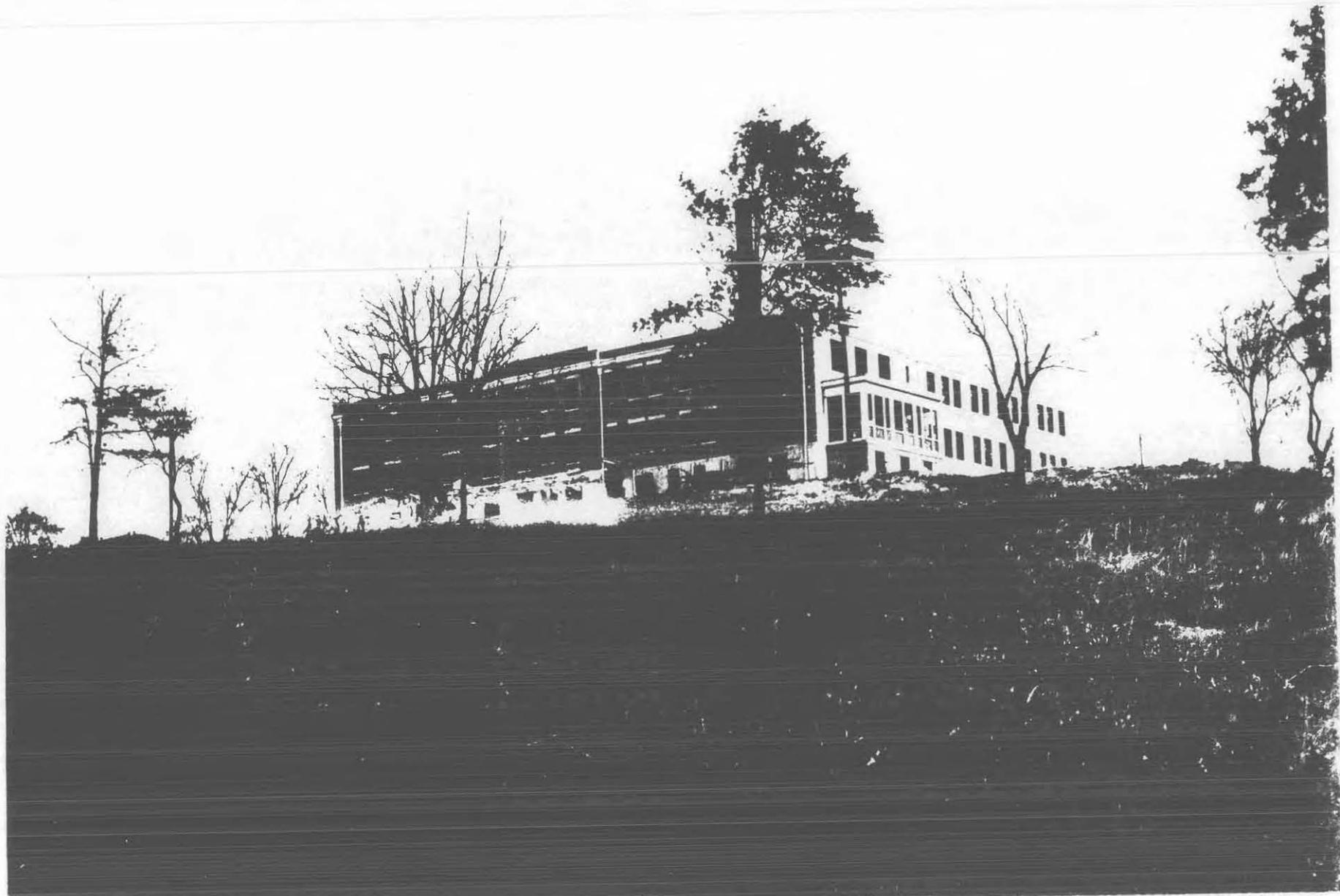


Figure 50. Building One, Virginia Women's Correctional Center, early 20th century.
(Virginia State Library and Archives)

01 29 79

1: 3000

4 037

598 003



Figure 51. Virginia Women's Correctional Center, Aerial View, 1979.
(Courtesy of the Virginia Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Engineering)