

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District

other names/site number District of Columbia Correctional Facility; Lorton Prison; VDHR File Number 029-0947

2. Location

street & number Between Silverbrook Road, Lorton Road, Ox Road and Furnace Road

N/A

not for publication

city or town Lorton

X

vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Fairfax code 059 zip code 22079

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain: _____)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District
 (Additional Documentation)
 Name of Property

Fairfax County, Virginia
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
2	0	sites
2	0	structures
1	1	objects
5	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

194

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: Correctional facility

DOMESTIC: Institutional housing

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: Manufacturing facility

RELIGION: Religious facility

RECREATION: Sports facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural field

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION: Sports facility

RECREATION: Outdoor recreation

RECREATION: Museum

RECREATION: Art Studios

EDUCATION: Art School

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Beaux Arts; Colonial Revival

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK; CONCRETE

walls: BRICK; WOOD: Weatherboard
 CONCRETE; METAL

roof: SLATE; ASBESTOS; ASPHALT; METAL

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

See continuation sheets

Narrative Description

See continuation sheets

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- AGRICULTURE
- ARCHITECTURE
- INDUSTRY
- POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
- SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1910-1961

Significant Dates

- 1910
- 1914
- 1917
- 1930

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ashford, Snowden

Harris, Albert

Period of Significance (justification)

See continuation sheets

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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financial operation of the ~~complex but, more importantly, provided~~ opportunities to educate and train the inmates for their reintroduction into society. In particular, the prison maintained crop fields, pasture for livestock, a dairy farm, orchards, a brick kiln, **industrial shops, and** various other endeavors. The majority of the buildings, structures, walks, and other features of the prison complex were constructed of bricks manufactured on the property by the inmates.

The historic district includes **nearly 200** contributing and **over 60** non-contributing buildings, structures, sites, and objects. Contributing resources are those that survive with integrity from the 1910-1961 period of significance, which extends between the date of the District of Columbia's initial purchase of the property for use as a workhouse to the completion of the chapel, which served as the culmination of a proposed building program intended to support the physical and spiritual needs of the prisoners housed within the complex. Contributing resources range from numerous buildings where prisoners worked and were housed and fed, to various types of buildings and structures where prison staff worked, including the guard towers sited to maintain a watchful eye over the complex. The district also includes contributing structures, such as roads that linked the components of the complexes with each other and the outside, as well as contributing objects, such as planting beds, sign supports, and culverts located throughout the landscape.

Although the majority of the district is included within a single area, a small discontinuous parcel that is less than one acre in size and encompasses the site of Stoney Lonesome, a prison cemetery, exists a few yards to the west of the boundary of the primary parcel.

Many of the buildings, structures, and objects associated with the three compounds, and the broad expanse of open space that was formerly utilized for agriculture during the period of significance survive, supporting the district's integrity, and ability to convey its significant qualities and associations. **Some contributing buildings have been removed from the main campus of the Workhouse, which has been converted into an arts center; however, the integrity of the campus remains.** Extensive development along the margins of the district, including residential subdivisions, a golf course, **schools**, roads, and a water treatment plant have, however, diminished the district's integrity of setting and feeling.

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Site Description

The D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Property, also known as Lorton Prison and Laurel Hill, is a large tract of land in Fairfax County, Virginia, where the District of Columbia established a prison in 1910. The prison continued in operation until 2001. Conceived as a progressive facility, initially a low security work camp for people convicted of minor offenses, the prison included areas without walls, fences, or bars. Prisoners were trained in construction techniques while building the prison's infrastructure. The large tracts of farmland purchased by the District in 1910 and 1914 continued to be cultivated as a farm by the prisoners throughout the period of significance. The District also established facilities where prisoners manufactured bricks and other construction materials, allowing the complex to be built almost entirely by prison labor through most of the period of significance. The property consists of three prison campuses, each of which is centered on a designed quadrangle in the midst of 511.32 acres of land. Large sections of the property have been used only for agriculture or similar uses. The property also contains **three** farmhouses, among which is the eighteenth-century farmhouse of the family that owned the farm around the time of the Revolution, **Laurel Hill House (H-41)**. Associated with the farmhouse is a family burial **ground and** a formal landscaped garden with numerous brick walls, steps, and paving areas constructed when the **prison** superintendent lived here. Scattered around the remaining acreage are numerous other resources including prison-related agricultural buildings as well as remote facilities built to accommodate various prison-related **activities**. The Reformatory and the **Penitentiary occupy** the northern tip of the historic district area, while the third, known as the Workhouse, occupies the southwestern tip. The historic buildings in the Reformatory campus cover a land area of 27 to 30 acres (not counting an almost-equal-sized area that had been occupied by non-historic buildings that were demolished **in 2003**). The Penitentiary wall encloses an area of a little over 11 acres. The historic buildings at the Workhouse comprise an area of about 31 acres.

The district landscape is characterized by rolling topography and open meadows, edged by groves and thickets of trees and shrubs. A series of low hills affords an ever-changing sequence of views and connections to spaces. The open land within the center of the district is edged northeast and southwest by the Reformatory and Penitentiary and Workhouse complexes. **As of 2010**, substantial residential, recreational, and industrial developments have been initiated or

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completed along the margins or in the vicinity of the district. The majority of the central part of the district, however, remains open and reminiscent of its agrarian past, if not also illustrative of recent years of neglect. Primarily, historic road corridors edge and traverse the district landscape, providing views into the district. Features sited to take advantage of promontories, such as guard towers, are focal points within the district.

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

The Reformatory centers on a large quadrangle with brick buildings on all four sides. At the west end of the quadrangle, not far from one of the prison’s internal entrance gates (the main access point to the Reformatory complex), is a large Administration Building (R-67), with a “C”-shaped plan. The Administration Building’s “C” shaped plan is formed by a large gable-roofed main pavilion flanked by a flat-roofed wing to each side. The wings project to the east toward the arcades, forming the first segment of the quadrangle’s enclosed space. The buildings along the north and south edges of

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the quadrangle, connected by the arcades, are primarily dormitories, although the two buildings (R-02 and R-03) closest to the Administration Building (at the northwest and southwest corners of the quadrangle) are larger and were built for medical, educational, and auditorium uses. On each long side of the quadrangle (along the north and south arcades) are six more buildings (R-04 through R-09, and R-10 through R-15), all built as dormitories. The eastern end of the quadrangle is formed by a large dining hall and kitchen facility, which is the largest historic building in the Reformatory complex. The Dining Hall and Kitchen Building (R-27) is connected to the dormitories by the arcades, which are continuous at this end of the complex. To the north, east, and south of the Dining Hall and Kitchen Building, rectangular buildings have been arranged as an extension of the rectilinear geometry of the quadrangle. This includes three buildings south of the Dining Hall and Kitchen Building (R-16 through R-18) that form a contiguous row; four buildings north of the Dining Hall and Kitchen Building (R-24, R-25, R-26, and R-29) arranged as parallel rectangles (oriented north-south) with narrow spaces between them; and eight buildings along a north-south road that passes immediately behind the Dining Hall and Kitchen Building. The eight buildings (R-41, R-84, R-19 through R-23, and R-28) are almost all rectangular, oriented east-west, with their narrow sides facing the above-mentioned street. While two of the buildings touch, there are spaces of about twenty feet between **most of** the others. Most of the buildings in this row were built as shops, used as facilities for vocational education and/or as places where the prisoners were compelled to work **in an industrial setting**. Behind (east of) this row of buildings are a few other buildings, generally square in plan, built as storage and garage facilities related to the shop buildings, as well as a small paint shop (R-85) and a tall building containing the heating plant (R-30). The north-south street continues to the north where four more dormitories were built in 1938 (R-70 through R-73) as rectangular buildings oriented east-west, two on each side of the street. The street continues further north to a building historically used as a Commissary (R-66). In general, all the dormitory buildings are separated by asphalt-paved courtyards used as basketball courts and exercise areas, while the spaces between most buildings simply had grass and other plantings. To the east of most of the above buildings is a **recreation area which includes a** baseball diamond with a **grandstand and bleachers** at its northwest corner; a short distance from the east and south ends of the bleachers are small dugout buildings to shelter players during games. Near the bleachers are some sports-related structures, such as a stage-like raised concrete surface that served as a boxing ring. The bleachers and boxing ring are in an area adjoining the south wall of the Penitentiary, and some of the sports

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equipment storage facilities touch the wall. However, being on the outer side of the wall, they are considered part of the Reformatory. A number of other buildings were constructed at the outer edges of the original Reformatory area after the period of significance. Most of these were north of the historic complex; almost all of the non-historic buildings in the area north of the original complex **have been** razed to accommodate new **construction in** that area. One notable contributing building that remains to the south of the quadrangle is **the Chapel (R-44)**.

The Penitentiary facility is located northeast of the Reformatory campus, and directly north of the Reformatory **General Recreation Area/Ballfield (S-04)**. It is dominated by a high brick wall with elegantly-designed octagonal guard towers at the corners. The metal roofs of the octagonal towers are designed with deeply concave facets that resemble tent fabric. Architecturally, they resemble medieval forms such as decorative fabric pavilions used at outdoor equestrian events in the Middle Ages, as well as the tower forms of some Northern European castles. The allusion creates an ambiguous appearance: a highly controlled enclosure that also has some architectural resemblance to highly-romanticized cultural icons in other parts of the world. The aesthetic design of the towers is just bold enough that the searchlights and other accoutrements added to monitor prisoners are much less obvious than those on the other towers throughout the prison grounds. The main opening in the wall is to the south, near the southwest corner guard tower, a short distance from the bleachers. Like the Reformatory and the Workhouse, the Penitentiary buildings are arranged around an arcaded quadrangle with living facilities (in this case, two-story cell block buildings, **P-01** through **P-06**) along the long sides, connected by arcades, and a Dining Hall and Kitchen Building (P-12) at one end. The cell block buildings forming the sides of the quadrangle have dramatic silhouettes created by bridged **false** chimneys at the **tops** of tall gable end walls with only one or two openings facing into the quadrangle. Although clearly Colonial Revival in style, the effect the buildings create is also that of an early nineteenth-century factory setting in Great Britain or New England. **In fact, several of the cell block buildings (P-01, P-03, and P-05) were originally built as factories; they were not converted into living facilities until after 1958.** A variation on the aesthetic articulated in a slightly more familiar way at the Reformatory and Workhouse quadrangles, the brick buildings of the Penitentiary quadrangle are appropriate architectural symbols representing a highly controlled environment: the architectural motifs are bold and strong but also pleasant and humane in character. By contrast to this, the Penitentiary Gate has several layers of

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enclosure features, including a courtyard between two sliding steel gates, and a connected building (connected to the courtyard) with holding cells designed to retain prisoners as they were brought in or taken out through the gate system. There is a second entrance, apparently added later, along the east side of the Penitentiary wall. Like some of the sports-related structures noted above, the non-historic checkpoint entry building at the east entry is attached to the outer side of the wall abutting the Penitentiary enclosure. Several other buildings were built within the Penitentiary walls after the period of significance, but these buildings have all **been demolished**. Just outside the Penitentiary wall, to the east, are two matching two-story buildings (P-13 and P-14) built as apartment buildings for staff, but later converted to offices. Oriented north-south, with a small lawn between them, they are connected by a small one-story wing containing storage and utility spaces.

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

The Workhouse was conceived as a very low security facility, where prisoners with light sentences could work off their time; consequently, the complex was designed to be, and to appear, open. Layers of fencing and other security features (most of which **have been** removed) came only later as higher security was required in the last quarter of the twentieth century. The buildings forming the north and south sides of the Workhouse quadrangle (W-02 through W-11 and W-16)

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are missing. **Although** a well-preserved handrail **is still intact**, the stairway is in poor condition and has missing elements, as is true throughout the house's interior.

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

Summary of Archaeological Resources

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

Other sites identified to date are non-contributing, as they do not date to the period of significance or lack significance. Prehistoric sites are likely to be found in much of the undeveloped areas of the district, especially on high ground along

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

Resource Inventory¹

Key to resource numbers

Hyphenated alpha-numeric resource numbers were assigned to each resource based on numbers historically associated with them during the district's operation as a prison. Some resources were renumbered, or given numbers where none historically existed, to maintain consistency throughout the nomination. Major buildings and structures begin with one letter followed by a two-digit number. Minor buildings, structures and objects begin with two letters followed by a two-digit number. Sites begin with the letter "S" followed by a two-digit number. Demolished resources and their descriptions remain in the inventory list in their original (2005) place. However, they are now considered sites and are counted as sites in the revised resource count. For consistency with the numbering in the original nomination, they have also been renumbered with an "S" resource number.

Resource associations

- R Reformatory
- P Penitentiary
- W Workhouse
- H House (residential)
- D Dairy
- L Larger Landscape

Types

- B minor building
- T minor structure
- O object
- S site

Resource Assessment

- C Contributing
- NC Non-contributing

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

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BUILDINGS

Reformatory Area

NRN Ref. #	Feature Name	VDHR#	DC#	Date of Origin	Resource Assessment
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R-02	Gymnasium	029-0947-0067	337	Built 1930-1931	C
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The Gymnasium (originally built as an assembly hall) is a large, one-story, rectangular, flat-roofed brick building, approximately 190 feet by 60 feet, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located at the quadrangle's northwestern corner, at the west end of the northern arcade, the building has a two-story gabled façade section, a little narrower in plan, projecting to the south where the building meets the arcade; the lower level of this projecting section is a porch, with three arched openings, forming part of the arcade; the upper level has a small shed dormer on each slope of the gable roof to provide light to a room in the porch's attic. **The main section of the building was gutted by fire in 1957. The fire destroyed the original gable roof form with gable end parapets similar to R-03. It was rebuilt after 1959 with a flat roof.** The rear section of the building (about 20 feet and built in 1935) is a shed-roofed addition extending to the north. Each side elevation has 9 bays of large steel casement windows. Pairs of steel exit doors are located at the bottom of some of the window bays. The arcade connects R-02 to the adjoining dormitory buildings to the east. The arcade also extends to the west, although a section, about 2 bays in length, is missing, apparently removed to allow for vehicular access. (See Photo 4.)

R-03	Dental Facility/Dormitory 24	029-0947-0066	322	Built 1931	C
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Old name: Dental Facility/Dorm 24

The Dental Facility/Dormitory 24 (originally built as a combination school and hospital facility) is a large, two-story, rectangular, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 190 feet by 60 feet, which forms a part of the south side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located at the quadrangle's southwestern corner, at the west end of the southern arcade, the building has a gabled porch, a little narrower in plan, projecting to the north end where it forms part of the arcade. The porch of the façade has three arched openings. Its long gable-roofed form is accentuated by the gable end walls rising as firewall parapets at either end of the building. Each gable end has terra cotta coping, and rises to appear as a large central chimney at the crest. An attic window is centered in each gable end; the one on the quadrangle side is a large steel casement with a steel fanlight occupying a round arch. The southernmost part of the building, **added between 1953 and 1960**, is a 2-bay-by-5-bay extension that is only one story and has a flat roof. A loggia of five arches opens onto the flat roof area from a second story inset porch. The building has 4/6 steel sash windows, most of which have expanded steel covers. The window openings have decorative brick borders. Some have stone or concrete sills. Some windows are covered with grids of iron bars forming 6-inch squares, while others have cage-like steel covers designed to wrap around air-conditioning units. (See Photo 5.)

R-04	Dormitory 8	029-0947-0065	323	Built 1920-1929	C
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Old name: Dorm 8

Dormitory 8 is a one-story, T-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 60 feet wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long side elevations form about 30 bays. The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units

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(five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at all the dormitory buildings along the north and south sides of the quadrangle (R-04-R-15). The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about 18 inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door. (See Photos 1 and 2.)

R-05 Dormitory 9 029-0947-0064

325 Built 1922-1930

C

Old name: Dorm 9

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

R-06 Dormitory 10 029-0947-0063

326 Built 1924-1929

C

Old name: Dorm 10

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

R-07 Dormitory 11 029-0947-0062

328 Built 1926-1929

C

Old name: Dorm 11

Dormitory 11 is a one-story, T-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 60 feet

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wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long side elevations form about 27 bays. The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units (five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at all the dormitory buildings along the north and south sides of the quadrangle (R-04-R-15). The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about eighteen inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door. (See Photos 1 and 2.)

R-08 Dormitory 12 029-0947-0061 333 Built 1927-1929 C

Old name: Dorm 12

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

R-09 Dormitory 13 029-0947-0060 334 Built 1927-1930 C

Old name: Dorm 13

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

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R-10 Dormitory 7 029-0947-0059 309 Built 1920-1929 C

Old name: Dorm 7

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

R-11 Dormitory 6 029-0947-0058 310 Built 1922-1929 C

Old name: Dorm 6

Dormitory 6 is a one-story, L-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 70 feet wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long side elevations form about 30 bays. The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units (five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at all the dormitory buildings along the north and south sides of the quadrangle (R-04-R-15). The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about eighteen inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door.

R-12 Dormitory 5 029-0947-0057 311 Built 1924-1925 C

Old name: Dorm 5

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

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north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about 18 inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door.

R-13 Dormitory 4 029-0947-0056 312 Built 1924-1926 C

Old name: Dorm 4

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

R-14 Dormitory 3 029-0947-0055 313 Built 1922-1928 C

Old name: Dorm 3

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

R-15 Dormitory 2 029-0947-0054 314 Built 1920-1930 C

Old name: Dorm 2

Dormitory 15 is a one-story, L-shaped, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 180 feet long, which forms a part of the north side enclosure of the Reformatory Quadrangle. Located within the northern arcade of the quadrangle, the building is about 70 feet wide at the arcade end, although the majority of the building is only about 20 feet wide. At the arcade end, the building takes on a cruciform shape, apparent in the cross-gable roof form, which is trimmed with wood and has returning eaves. The wall surfaces closest to the arcade contain decorative brick details such as arched reveals and panels of diapering. The windows along the long

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side elevations form about 30 bays. The windows are primarily located high in the wall. They are 15-light steel, single-sash units (five lights wide and three lights high). Every third window in the east and west side elevations has been enlarged by extending it downward to about 5 feet above grade, making the opening a little more than three times its original height. The cornice details, soldier coursing at lintels and other decorative brick work, window, glazing, and door patterns, and other architectural features, are the same as those at all the dormitory buildings along the north and south sides of the quadrangle (R-04-R-15). The building's north gable end centers on a doorway, but also has a large opening with metal louvers and a smaller square opening. The steel 16-light door is located below the peak of the gable, about 18 inches above grade. A small concrete stoop with a welded pipe railing provides access to the door.

R-16 Officer Assembly Room 029-0947-0051 301 Built 1921-1926 C

The Officer Assembly Room Building, historically known as the Bathhouse, is a rectangular, one-story, flat-roofed brick building, approximately 50 feet by 120 feet, south of the Dining and Kitchen Building (R-27), part of a three-building contiguous row (with R-17 and R-18) just to the southeast of the Reformatory Quadrangle. The building is distinguished by three decorative brick, arched reveals, connected by a brick soldier course across the north-facing façade. The westernmost reveal contains a roughly-square 36-pane steel casement window, while the other two reveals contain entrance doors. The 9-bay side elevation and 5-bay rear elevation contain one door each, and otherwise have rectangular steel sash windows. Scars in the brick wall indicate that the side elevation openings were greatly reduced in size at some point. **The building was originally freestanding, narrower and shorter, more closely mirroring the form of the Linen Issue Building (R-26), and with a gable roof similar to R-18. A flat-roofed addition was built in 1940 at the east side, extending toward R-17. A flat roof was installed across the entire building in the early 1970s, entirely removing the original gabled section of the roof.**

R-17 Control Cells 029-0947-0052 307 Built 1920-1924 C

The Control Cells Building, historically known as the Cell House, is a rectangular, flat-roofed brick building, approximately 70 feet by 120 feet, south of the Dining and Kitchen Building (R-27), the center part of a three-building contiguous row (with R-16 and R-18) just to the southeast of the Reformatory Quadrangle. The building consists of two sections, a one-story section with only rectilinear openings and no decorative details, and a taller section added to fill in the space between the Control Cells Building and Dormitory 1 (R-18). A tall doorway into the north elevation of the one-story section has a steel-angle jamb and a wrought-iron gate in front of the door. The windows are roughly-square steel casements with 25 to 36 panes each. Window openings in the rear (south elevation) have been bricked in. **This section of the building was originally freestanding with a gable roof, more closely mirroring the appearance of Dormitory 21 (R-25). The newer, fill-in section of the building, built after 1968, has two doors in the north elevation and three in the south elevation; above the north elevation doors are three large, louvered, rectangular openings, widely differing in size. At the east end of the first floor an uncovered walkway extends the length of the building.**

R-18 Dormitory 1 029-0947-0053 315 Built 1920-1924 C

Old name: Dorm 1

Dormitory 1, historically known as the Discipline Dormitory, is a rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed brick building, approximately 35 feet by 120 feet, south of the Dining and Kitchen Building (R-27), part of a three-building contiguous row (with R-16 and R-17) just to the southeast of the Reformatory Quadrangle. **Originally freestanding, Dormitory 1** has terra cotta coped firewalls at the gable ends and is 18 bays long and 3 bays wide. It has unusual steel casement windows, with 40 small panes of glass (8 wide and 5 high) in the upper 2/3 of the opening, and six horizontal panes in the bottom 1/3 (2 wide and 3 high). Windows of the same design flank the north elevation entrance. Some of the south elevation openings have been bricked-in.

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R-19 Programs Building 029-0947-0068 302 Built 1920-1923 C

Old name: Programs-OFACM

The **Programs Building** was built as the Electric Shop, one of the prison's industrial shop facilities. It is a rectangular, two-story, gable-roofed brick building, about 100 feet by 80 feet, on a banked site so that the lower level is underground at the west-facing entry. Each gable end rises as a firewall parapet with terra cotta coping. Along the south elevation of the building is a large shed-roofed one-story addition. The west, south, and east elevations appear to have been built with large garage door bays, with cast-concrete lintels. Several have been either fully or partially bricked-in, including all the large openings in the west façade where one now contains a double-door entrance. The north elevation has six narrow window openings into the lower level, above which are four large window openings with steel sashes (with about 84 panes of glass each), and a fifth window that has been greatly reduced in size. Along the south elevation, attached to the shed-roofed addition is a tall metal structure with a funnel-like top section that appears to have been built for storing or mixing industrial materials.

R-20 Dormitory 19-Shop Building 029-0947-0069 316 Built 1920-1923 C

Old name: Dorm 19-OFACM Shop

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

R-21 Dormitory 22 029-0947-0070 317 Built 1921-1923 C

Old name: Dorm 22

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

R-22 Dormitory 23 029-0947-0071 318 Built 1924-1928 C

Old name: Dorm 23

The **Dormitory 23 Building**, historically known as the Tag Shop, is one of the prison's industrial shop facilities. It is a rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed brick building, about 120 feet by 45 feet. Each gable end rises as a firewall parapet with terra cotta coping. The west elevation appears to have been built with large garage door bays, with cast-concrete lintels, although the large openings have been completely bricked-in. The north and south elevations have five large windows in each. The window openings contain

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four-part steel sash units divided by vertical mullions; the top 2/3 of each sash unit contains thirty-five small vertical panes of glass, and the bottom section of each has three horizontal panes, each extending from mullion to mullion (in some sections of the windows, the small panes extend all the way to the sill). The windows and other original opening bays have cast concrete lintels. The easternmost portion of the building is a matching gabled extension, about 45 feet east-to-west, and a little narrower than the 45 feet north-south dimension of the main part of the building.

R-23 Laundry Annex 029-0947-0072 341 Built circa 1930 C

The Laundry Annex Building was built as an addition to the adjoining Laundry Building (R-28). It is an L-shaped, one-story brick building, most of which has a flat roof. A small section has a gable roof. The west elevation of the building is about 80 feet wide, while the south is about 140 feet. The narrow portion of the east elevation is about 40 feet wide. North of the eastern half of the building, a 30 by 50 foot space separates the Laundry Annex Building from the Laundry Building. There is a narrower flat-roofed extension to the east, built circa 1941, with no windows on its south side, and three small steel casement windows on the east end. Large garage doors and some smaller doors open into the brick-paved space between the Laundry Annex and Laundry Buildings. (See Photo 9.)

R-24 Dormitory 14 029-0947-0123 319 Built 1921-1930 C

Old name: Dorm 14

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

R-25 Dormitory 21 029-0947-0122 320 Built 1921-1930 C

Old name: Dorm 21

The Dormitory 21 Building, historically known as a Discipline Dormitory, is a rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed brick building, about 140 feet by 45 feet. Each gable end rises as a firewall parapet with terra cotta coping. It was built with windows arranged in 17 or 18 bays on the east and west elevations, although 2 or 3 bays have been bricked on side elevations at the northern end of the building. One window has also been bricked-in on the south elevation, and two on the north. In the west elevation of the building, all the window openings have been completely bricked-in, and a small door opening was inserted toward the northwest corner. In the building's southwest corner, a small remnant (three brick voussoirs) remains of the springing point of an arch, indicating that an arch once extended from this building to the west. The window openings have steel casements, the upper 3/5 of each having 40 panes (8 wide, and 5 high); the bottom portion has six horizontal panes each of which is half the width of the opening. The window openings have brick soldier course lintels and rowlock sills. (See Photo 10.)

R-26 Linen Issue 029-0947-0121 321 Built 1928-1931 C

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

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rowlock sills and concealed steel lintels. The flat roof was installed after the building was damaged in 1970; the original gable roof was similar to the roof on Dormitory 21 (R-25).

R-27 Dining Hall & Kitchen 029-0947-0114 308 Built 1924-1929 C

The Dining Hall and Kitchen Building is a large complex form that closes the east side of the Reformatory Quadrangle. It is a brick building, Colonial Revival in style, occupying an area approximately 220 feet by 200 feet. The dominant form of the building is a large gabled form facing onto the quadrangle, about 140 feet wide and about 70 feet deep, with various additions and appendages extending off of this to the north, east, and south. The gabled section is 13 bays long, stretching almost from the southeast corner of the quadrangle to the southwest corner. The large gable roof has firewall parapets at the gable ends, each of which rises to a pair of symmetrically placed, bridged false chimneys near the roof ridge. The west-facing façade has doors in the center bay and in the southernmost bay, each of which is sheltered by a small gable-roofed porch supported by two brick piers. The window openings are 6 feet wide in the 1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, and 13th bay, with 5-foot-wide windows in the remaining bays. The 6-foot-wide bays have window openings that extend above the bottom line of the roof into brick-faced, gabled wall dormers. The gables of the wall dormers have wood moldings along the eaves, with returns. The window openings have metal "Koolvent" type awnings just below the line of the roof. Most of the windows throughout the building have expanded steel covers boxed-out to allow for air conditioning units. The windows in areas of the east elevation of the gabled section area treated in the same style, with wall dormers and awnings, except where the window bays are covered over by wings and additions. The main appendage to the main gabled section is a large, flat-roofed, two-story T-wing to the rear. The second story of this wing is smaller than the first, creating an area of flat roof just outside the second-story windows. Other wings and additions extend off of the T shaped form, mostly to the north and east. Most of the additions are one story and have flat roofs, although there are some with shed or hipped roofs under the gable ends that might have been original components of the Colonial Revival style form. The arcade along the south and north sides of the Reformatory Quadrangle ties directly into the hip-roofed additions under the gable ends. **A curved corrugated metal canopy supported by metal posts, about 55 feet long, extends to the east from a doorway in a hip-roofed wing near the northeast corner of the gabled section (the opposite side of the addition where the arcade ties in).** A couple of **shorter curved corrugated metal canopies** extend from doorways near the southeast corner of the gabled section. An addition at the eastern edge of the building rises in the shape of a tower, with a flat roof (it provides access to a section of flat roof, but it does not have second-story observation windows).

R-28 Laundry 029-0947-0073 342 Built 1930 C

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

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R-29 Educational Services 029-0947-0120 303 Built 1940 C

Old name: Ed. Services

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

R-30 Steam Heating Plant 029-0947-0078 339 Built 1932-1933 C

Old name: OFACM-St. Ht. Pt.

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

R-38 Shops Building 029-0947-0076 348 Built 1934 C

Old name: OFACM Shops

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

R-41 Dormitory 20 029-0947-0119 324 Built 1934 C

The Dormitory 20 Building, historically known as the Psychology Building, is a rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed brick building, about 25 feet by 40 feet, located at the southeastern corner of the Reformatory complex. Each gable end rises as a firewall parapet with terra cotta coping. It was built with windows arranged in 4 to 6 bays on the north and south elevations, although some modifications have been made, including insertion of doors, reduction of the size of some windows, etc. The façade (west elevation)

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has a centered entrance flanked by intact windows. The windows have steel casements with 40 panes (8 wide and 5 high) in the upper 2/3 of each opening, and 6 horizontal panes in the bottom part of the casement, each bottom pane being half the width of the opening. The windows have rowlock sills and all the openings have prominent cast concrete lintels, which are painted white. All the openings have been bricked-in on the rear (east) elevation. Along the south side of the building are remnants of a building or structure that was once attached to R-41. The remnants include some sections of a brick basement wall, a concrete framework at the former floor level, some pipe columns, and a short section of a concrete block wall.

R-44 Chapel 029-0947-0117 306 Built 1958-1961 C

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

R-66 Commissary 029-0947-0100 369 Built 1938-1939 C

Old name: Dormitory

The Commissary, later known as Dormitory 26, is a flat-roofed, brick, rectangular building, measuring approximately 60 feet by 200 feet. The fenestration across its north-facing façade is arranged in 5 bays, while the side elevations have about 18 bays of window openings. The building is two stories, plus a basement that is partly exposed in the west elevation and a small third story 3-bay by 2-bay penthouse (with only one window in the façade) centered over the center bay of the north elevation creating a stepped silhouette at the top of the façade. The windows are steel casements that vary from 10 to 25 panes depending upon the elevation and the story where they are located. A few window openings have been bricked-in, but in general the fenestration pattern is intact. Some openings have brick jack arches. The center front entrance is accessed via a set of brick steps and the entrance bay is accentuated by several layers of subtle brick borders and diapering. The flat roof is concealed by a brick parapet with a stone or concrete cap. The façade and the first 25 feet or so of the side elevations have a brick cornice at the base of the parapet; the cornice consists of molded "cyma curve" bricks and brick dentils on a brick frieze. The building has a few other Classical Revival style details, such as a brick water table on the north and east elevations, an architrave over the main entrance, and ornamental collector boxes at the rain leaders heads, all detailed in the understated but vibrant manner of the late 1930s. The same style of cornice and parapet are repeated at the top of the penthouse. A concrete loading platform extends along the south and east elevations at the first story floor level. On the west side, there is a recessed alley way with a retaining wall, allowing access to basement level windows and doors, and a basement-level loading dock. A shed-roofed loading dock/porch at the first-story level extends over the basement level loading dock like a bridge. A similar shed-roofed loading dock/porch is found at the center of the rear (south) elevation.

R-67 Administration Building 029-0947-0113 304 Built 1952 C

Old name: Administration Bldg.

The Administration Building, originally built in 1952, is a gable-roofed, two-story Colonial Revival-style brick building with flat-roofed, two-story brick wings making it C-shaped in plan, occupying an area of approximately 225 feet by 90 feet, and closing the western side of the Reformatory Quadrangle. The gabled portion of the building has, at each gable end, a firewall parapet rising to a center false chimney. A denticulated cornice crowns the east and west façades of the gabled section. The east façade of the gabled part of the building is 12 bays long, with a first story entrance in the 4th bay in from each end. Each entrance consists of a

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single-leaf flush door with no glazing flanked by small sidelights. Each window opening has a casement window with a pair of out-swinging sashes in the bottom 80 percent of the opening, and a narrow transom above. The openings all have soldier course lintels and smoothly dressed stone sills. About half of the windows have expanded steel covers. Each sidelight has a single pane of glass half the height of the door, with a single raised panel beneath. There is a raised panel above the door as well, where a transom would usually be located. Each east-facing entrance is sheltered by a small porch, makeshift in appearance, consisting of a gable roof supported on two brick piers. While the east elevation relates directly to the quadrangle, the west elevation was designed as a formal façade with a centered entrance oriented toward visitors to the administrative offices. Instead of 12 bays, the gabled section has 11 west-facing bays. The center bay projects forward about 2 feet in a gabled form, with a round-arched, two-leaf doorway in the first story, and a pair of French doors with full length sidelights and transom in the second story. The first-story doorway has a large fanlight transom and paneled reveals, although the leaves are flush metal steel doors with no lights. The second-story doorway accesses a small wooden balcony; only part of the balcony railing is still in place. The flat-roofed wings are 5 bays wide (north-south) and 7 bays deep. The only ornamentation in the wings is a very modest four-course-high brick beltcourse at the line of the second-story ceiling. A first-story entrance in the center bay of the east wall of each wing is sheltered by a short section of the arcade, interrupted 2 bays from the façade where a bay or two of the arcade was apparently cut away to provide vehicular access to the northwest and southwest corners of the quadrangle. There are also two secondary entrances at the east and west corners of the south wall of the building, at the flat-roofed wing. **A fire gutted the building in 1989, after which the roof was rebuilt and windows replaced.**

R-68 Mail Room 029-0947-0050

Built 1963

NC

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

R-70 Dormitory 15 029-0947-0096

329 Built 1938

C

Dormitory 15 is part of a cluster of four dormitory buildings (R-70, R-71, R-72, and R-73) that were built in 1938 along the north-south road that passes behind the Dining Hall and Kitchen Building, past the shop buildings, connecting to the Commissary Building. The four buildings became a transitional element along this road, which connects the older part of the Reformatory to the large cluster of buildings (**now demolished**) that were added as a northern extension of the campus, around the Commissary Building, after the period of significance. The four 1938 dormitory buildings are almost identical in form and detailing. They are 50-foot by 200-foot rectangular one-story brick buildings with gable roofs that terminate at each gable end with a firewall parapet capped with terra cotta coping. In the side elevations, there is a plain wood cornice at the base of each roof slope, connecting the two gable-end parapets. The buildings are arranged so that two are on the east side of the north-south road, and two are on the west side. They are oriented so that the long axis is east-west, with the gable end that faces toward the north-south road serving as an entrance façade. The buildings are all 3 bays wide and about 9 bays deep. Each has a centered entrance facing onto the north-south road with three evenly-spaced steel casement windows above the doors that are in line with the windows found in the side elevations. The buildings differ slightly in the window treatment of the side elevations. All the buildings have steel casement windows with rowlock sills and concealed steel lintels. The steel casements are almost all in units of 5 wide and 3 panes high, often with an operable sash at the center; most window openings are double-width, with a steel mullion between two steel casement units.

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

R-71 Dormitory 17 029-0947-0098 330 Built 1938 C

Dormitory 17 conforms to the description of the four 1938 dormitory buildings provided under R-70, above, except that it has the operable section of each sash in the steel casements in the center of the bottom 2/3 of each unit, and each window is covered with a grid of iron bars breaking the window opening into 6 inch squares. **Dormitory 17** also has a metal roof. The underlying roof materials and the building's interior materials have been heavily damaged by water infiltration. One of three window openings in the east elevation of **Dormitory 17** has been bricked-in, and the other two have been reduced to half their original size.

R-72 Dormitory 16 029-0947-0097 331 Built 1938 C

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

R-73 Dormitory 18 029-0947-0099 332 Built 1938 C

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

R-75 Armored Car Garage 029-0947-0091 335 Built 1958 C

The Armored Car Garage is a small, rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed, brick building located just outside the main gate at the southwest corner of the Reformatory campus, near R-54 and R-78. It is approximately 13 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The roof has a low pitch, and is trimmed with wood, with an overhang on all four sides, and a painted wood soffit. It has 6/6 wood sash windows on the north and west elevations. The window in the north elevation has a wood-frame window screen, while the window in the west elevation has an expanded steel cover. On the east elevation, the building originally had a garage door with a cast concrete lintel, but the opening beneath the lintel has been bricked-in to reduce it to the size of the standard-man-door-sized steel fire door that, at some point, replaced the garage door. A doorway on the south elevation contains no door but an expanded steel screen inside a metal frame. The bottom portion of the opening is crudely cut, suggesting that the upper portion may have once contained a window.

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R-76 Storage Shed 029-0947-0075 305 Built 1940 C

The **Storage Shed** is a small, rectangular, one-story, brick building on a banked site near the southeastern corner of the Reformatory campus, approximately 15 feet wide and 40 feet long. It has a flat concrete slab roof that overhangs about 8 inches, and drains to the east, with a 5-inch-high lip cast into the concrete on the other three sides. Altered areas in the brick walls appear to indicate that current brick enclosure of the southern half of the building originally had at least 2 large open bays, separated by one-foot-square brick piers, perhaps with garage doors. One of the large openings has been closed-in all together, while another (south elevation) has a window, and the third has a steel man door. The window openings have rowlock sills, steel casements, and coverings (steel bars on the south elevation, and expanded steel in the west elevation). Along the east side of the building, the grade drops abruptly about 3 feet. The building rests on the edge of a retaining wall at the grade change. To the east is a framework made of steel pipes welded together, about 10 feet tall, 10 feet wide, and 20 or 25 feet deep. The framework appears to have been built as a storage rack for an inventory of pipes or other linear metal materials. The framework has a roof of steel decking on a horizontal steel frame overhanging the frame rack.

R-77 Check Point Entry 029-0947-0115 345 Built 1981 NC

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

R-78 Telephone Building 029-0947-0092 355 Built 1979 NC

Old name: OFACM Telephone

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

R-84 Storage-Program 029-0947-0074 350 Built 1940 C

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

R-85 Paint Shop 029-0947-0077 351 Built 1940 C

Old name: OFACM Paint Shop

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

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variety of window shapes and types ranging from wood sashes to steel casements, and from 4 panes to 18 panes per opening. **This building is currently slated for demolition.**

R-86 Security and Storage 029-0947-0089 354 Built 1940 C

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

R-89 Program Building 029-0947-0019 Built 1987 NC

Old name: Program Bldg

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

RB-01 Storage 029-0947-0079 Built circa 1940 C

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

RB-02 Brick Shed 1 Built circa 1956 C

RB-02, Brick Shed 1 is a small, one-story, gable-roofed brick building, about 10 feet by 10 feet in plan, located between the Reformatory **General Recreation Area/Ballfield (S-04)** and R-23. The building has a single doorway in the north-facing gable end and a window (3-light steel casement) next to it, as well as an identical window in the west elevation. There was also a window in the east elevation, but nearly all of the east wall has collapsed, including all the brick material from the east jamb of the north-facing door to the southern edge of the east wall window opening. Based on its detailing and location, it is believed to have been **built as a storage building or small office** (it does not have large enough window openings to have been a guard station).

RB-03 Equipment Distribution Built circa 1965 NC

The Equipment Distribution Building is a small, flat-roofed brick building, about 8 feet by 8 feet in plan, located just west of the **Reformatory General Recreation Area/Ballfield (S-04)**. It has a door in its west elevation, a window with an expanded steel cover in the south elevation, and a small louvered ventilator in the north elevation. The building is distinguished by several different kinds ornamental brickwork, including 3-course quoins on all four corners, header-course diapering beneath the window, basket-

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weave-pattern diapering beneath the louvered ventilator, and a recessed panel with a brick pattern in the form of a Latin cross on the east elevation, as well as two different kinds of rowlock sills. The flat roof overhangs about a foot on all four sides, with a very badly weathered wooden fascia board as its outer edge.

BUILDINGS--*Penitentiary Area*

P-01 Cellblock 1 029-0947-0135 378 Built 1930-1932 C

The Penitentiary Cellblock Buildings are all large brick buildings, about 45 feet wide and about 180 feet long, with gable roofs that terminate at each end with a terra-cotta-capped firewall parapet that rises to a large pair of bridged **false** chimneys. Like the dormitory buildings on the other two campuses, the cellblock buildings are oriented perpendicular to the long axis of an open quadrangle, and the gable end walls that face into the quadrangle are connected by an arcade. The gable end wall facing the quadrangle in each of the six Penitentiary cellblock buildings presents a large, monolithic silhouette toward the open quadrangle, with no openings except a single-leaf doorway and far above it, a louvered ventilator at the attic level. Sheltering the doorway is a section of the arcade that forms a gabled arch with wood trim and returning eaves. The arch within the gabled pavilion is taller than the adjoining segments of the arcade, further accentuating the door opening. The side elevations of each cellblock building have 25 bays of tall rectangular windows, located high in the wall, with rowlock brick sills that are more than 7 feet above grade. Each of the rear gable end walls, opposite the quadrangle, has a single fire exit door centered at the bottom of the elevation and either a single louvered ventilator at the attic level or three louvered ventilators placed symmetrically. There are fire exits in the side elevations, particularly near the corner furthest from the quadrangle. While the cellblock buildings on the west side of the Penitentiary Quadrangle have only one fire exit in each side elevation (at the second bay from the corner), those on the east side of the quadrangle have exits at each end of each side elevation in the first story and a single second story exit at the corner furthest from the quadrangle, accessed by a steel fire stair. Cellblock 1 (P-01) conforms to this description. It differs from the others only in that there is a fragment of broken painted bricks at Cellblock 1's southeast corner where a more-recent brick building was attached. The adjoining building has been demolished, and all that remains of it is its concrete floor slab, which is about 210 feet long and 50 feet wide. Like all the other cellblock buildings on the west side of the quadrangle, P-01 has three ventilators in its western gable end. Another subtle difference between the cellblocks on the east side of the Penitentiary Quadrangle and those on the west side is found in the main entrance doors facing onto the quadrangle: those on the east side are in arched openings, with elegant Colonial Revival style fanlights behind iron bars, while those on the west side have simpler doors in rectangular openings with an arched panel of brick above the door in place of the fanlights. **Site plans indicate this building was used as a factory during most of the period of significance, converted into a dormitory only after 1958.** (See Photo 13.)

P-02 Cellblock 2 029-0947-0136 373 Built 1930-1935 C

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

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P-03 Cellblock 3 029-0947-0137 374 Built 1930-1935 C

Cellblock 3 conforms to the description of the Cellblock Buildings found under P-01, above. Like all the other cellblock buildings on the west side of the quadrangle, it has three ventilators in its western gable end. **Site plans indicate this building was used as a factory during most of the period of significance, converted into a dormitory only after 1958. Individual cells were not installed until about 1971.** (See Photos 13, 14 and 17.)

P-04 Cellblock 4 029-0947-0138 380 Built 1930-1935 C

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

P-05 Cellblock 5 029-0947-0139 375 Built circa 1934 C

Cellblock 5 conforms to the description of the Cellblock Buildings found under P-01, above. Like all the other cellblock buildings on the west side of the quadrangle, it has three ventilators in its western gable end. **Site plans indicate this building was used as a factory during most of the period of significance, converted into a dormitory only after 1958. Individual cells were not installed until about 1971.** (See Photo 13.)

P-06 Cellblock 6 029-0947-0140 376 Built circa 1941 C

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

P-07 Control Cells 029-0947-0038 377 Built 1935 C

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

P-12 Dining and Kitchen 029-0947-0143 379 Built 1935-1937 C

The Penitentiary Dining Hall and Kitchen Building is roughly T-shaped in plan, with a large double-height, one-story, gable-roofed hall as the front part of the brick building. The façade of the hall faces into the Penitentiary quadrangle, serving as the quadrangle's northern edge. The dining hall section is approximately 150 feet long (east-west) and 50 feet deep. A gabled rear wing forms the stem of the "T." From the back and sides of the rear wing, several additions, added after the original construction, with flat, hipped, or shed roofs, add to the complexity of the building's form. Counting all side and rear additions, the building is 220 feet long (east-west) and 120 feet deep. The main mass of the building is 11 bays long, east-west. It has a gable roof with a firewall parapet at each end. Each parapet has terra cotta coping and rises to a grand pair of bridged false chimneys. The façade features, in 9 of its 11 bays,

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

P-13 Offices 029-0947-0144

370 Built 1935

C

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

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in the first story and 6/6 above. An exception is a larger second story window in a round-arched opening centered in the gable end of the south-facing façade; it has an 8-light lower sash, and an upper sash of 9 lights, the upper half of which forms a fanlight pattern in the arch. Below the round-arched window is the centered main entrance to P-13, a single-leaf door with sidelights, located in an elliptical arch. The elliptical arch **area appears** to have originally contained a fanlight (the fanlight is still visible in the same doorway location at P-14).

P-14 Offices 029-0947-0145 451 Built 1935 C

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

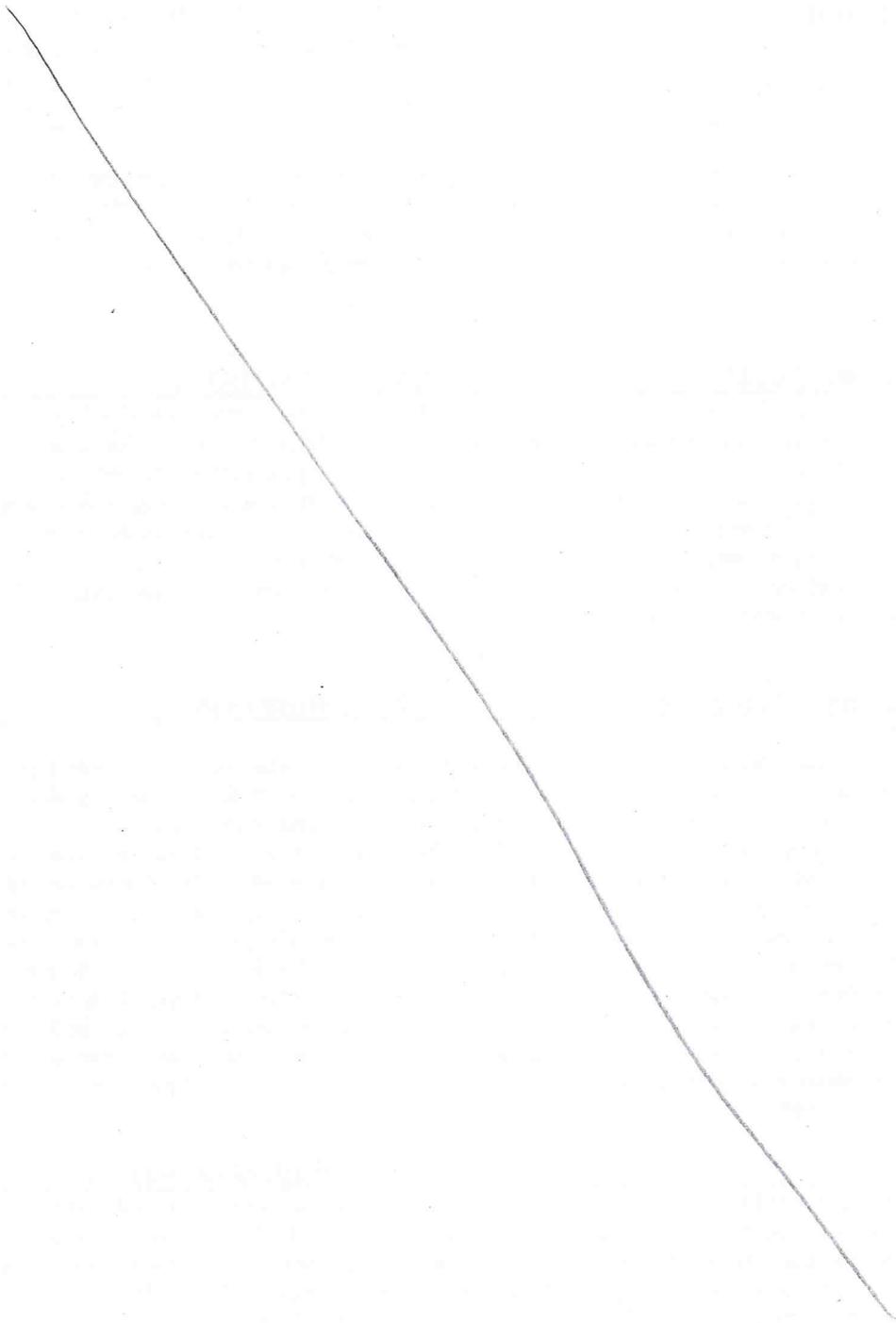
P-16 Athletic Building 029-0947-0147 372 Built 1935 C

Old name: Control Center

The Penitentiary **Athletic Building**, later a Control Center, is a tower-like building attached to the exterior side of the Penitentiary wall, at about midpoint on the south segment. It rises as a brick rectangle, about 30 by 40 feet, to the original height of the wall, and has a section of the wall's stone or concrete cap forming a continuous cap around its four sides. Within the capped top of the brick wall is an observation deck walkway, surrounded by a welded pipe railing, with a glazed enclosure centered within the walkway area. **The observation deck walkway and enclosure were added in the early 1970s after the period of significance.** The glazed enclosure has a low-pitched hip roof that hangs over the observation walkway. The enclosure is glazed with a combination of double-hung 1/1 window units, large single-sash window units, and glazed doors. Below the walkway, the Control Center has two stories of rooms with small windows on the east, south, and west sides, looking out over the Reformatory **General Recreation Area/Ballfield (S-04)**. The windows are all steel casements, most in narrow openings, a little over a foot wide. A first-story door in the center of the south wall leads into a caged area surrounded by chain-link fencing. West of the original enclosure of the Control Center Building is a small 3-bay by 1-bay, shed-roofed brick appendage, with a door in the center bay of the south side. **This appendage was added in the 1990s, and its original use may have been related to the recreational facilities immediately to the south of the wall.**

PB-01 Brick Shed 1 Built after 1961 NC

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



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STRUCTURES

Reformatory Area

R-54 Tower 1 029-0947-0043 357 Built 1940 C

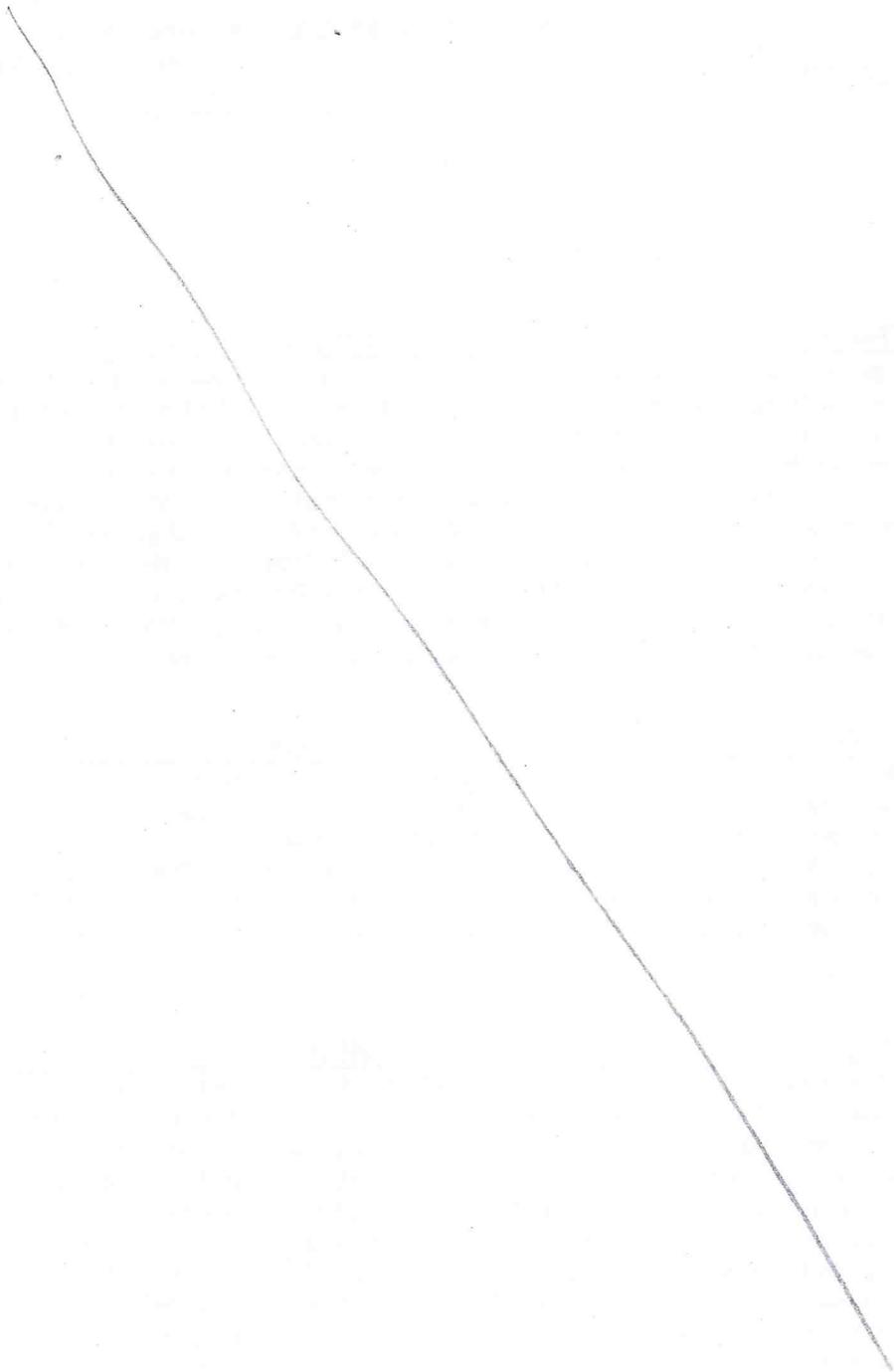
Tower 1 is a three-story octagonal guard tower, located at the main gate to the Reformatory complex. The first two stories of the tower are built of brick, with the top story being mainly glazing. Each facet of the octagon is about 8 feet wide, up to a concrete floor at the third floor level, which serves as an exterior observation deck around the glazing. The concrete projects only an inch or two over the brick facets. The observation deck has a pipe railing. The top of the tower consists of a low octagonal roof that extends over much of the deck, shading the top floor windows, which are double-hung sashes. At the edges of the deck are search lights and similar accoutrements. The windows in the first two stories have expanded steel covers. A fin-like brick pilaster off of the east-facing facet is the west post of the gate, built of woven-wire fencing, that encloses the Reformatory at this entrance. Two brick piers of the same height, located to the east, form the eastern supports of the two-bay gateway. The piers are connected by a steel track that carries the gate, which slides off to the side to allow entry through the center bay. The middle pier (the bay where the gate is held in the open position) is also connected to the pilaster and tower by a low concrete-capped brick wall. (See Photo 33.)

R-55 Tower 2 029-0947-0044 356 Built 1940 C

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

R-57 Tower 4 029-0947-0042 369 Built 1940 C

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



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R-61 Tower 8 029-0947-0048 362 Built circa 1957 C

Tower 8 is a steel-frame observation tower, about 30 feet in height, and about 12 feet by 12 feet in plan. It is located east of the center of the Reformatory **General Recreation Area/Ballfield (S-04)**. The bottom 20 feet, approximately, of the steel framework is built of steel angles, with steel angle corner posts connected by diagonal braces that are arranged to create two "X" shapes, one above the other, on each of the tower's four sides. The members are bolted together at each corner by way of a square piece of steel plate that acts as a connector. At the outer edge of this open framework, a steel stairway with open treads rises, in two long stages, from grade to the deck. At the top of the stairs is an observation deck consisting of open steel grate as a floor on a framework of bolted steel I-beams with a welded steel railing system. At the edges of the deck are search lights and similar accoutrements. The envelope of the observation room consists mainly of windows, but is currently boarded-up. The top of the tower is a flat roof of corrugated steel decking with a finished white metal edge. **Evaluations of the tower in 2011 suggest that the original tower may have been replaced in the 1970s or 1980s.**

R-62 Tower 9 029-0947-0047 363 Built 1940 C

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

R-63 Tower 10 029-0947-0046 358 Built 1940 C

Tower 10, located directly south of the Reformatory Dining Hall and Kitchen Building (R-27) and near the Chapel (R-44), is square in plan and has a brick shaft that tapers in as it rises to an observation deck built of reinforced concrete. The deck projects out on all four sides and has a threaded pipe railing. At the edges of the deck are search lights and similar accoutrements. The shaft continues upward to create a square room whose walls are mostly composed of glazing (steel sash slider windows). The top of the tower is a low-hipped roof that projects out over most of the deck. It is built of wood and the outermost six inches or so of each rafter end is exposed in the design of the soffit. The tapered brick form and the wider and open form of the deck and observation room make the tower resemble a traditional European windmill. Tower 10 is remarkably similar in design to Tower 2 (R-55); the principal differences are in the use of reinforced concrete at Tower 10 with no steel framework, and the **presence** of a brick base at Tower 10, at the bottom of the tapered shaft; the base is about 12 courses high and is about 8 inches wider than the bottom of the shaft, the difference in width being finished with a beveled concrete surface like a belt course.

R-87 Security Post 029-0947-0090 346 Built 1982 NC

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

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RT-02 Emergency Generator 029-0947-0088 **Built circa 1995** **NC**

The Emergency Generator is a cluster of large pieces of interconnected electrical equipment within a fenced-in area. The largest piece of equipment is in a metal housing that is about 30 feet long and about 24 feet wide, with a low-pitched (nearly flat) gable roof. The housing is composed of sections of metal fastened together, the long side elevations being almost completely made of doors. Where the door-width sections meet, there are standing seams in the metal roof surface. The gabled form rests above a concrete slab, with an air-space of about 8 inches in which one can see metal legs or spacers supporting each door-width section. Behind this structure are several smaller pieces of transformer equipment, about 4 to 5 feet tall, and each about 8 feet by 8 feet in plan, mounted in concrete pads. **This structure is currently slated for demolition.**

RT-03 Grandstand 029-0947-0082 **Built circa 1956** **C**

The Reformatory Ballfield Grandstand is a three-sided section of brick bleachers with a wood frame roof over about 60% of the associated bleacher area. The grandstand bleachers are arranged as three segments, connected at 45 degree angles, wrapping around the northwest corner of the ballfield in the **General Recreation Area (S-04)**, behind home plate. The bleachers are arranged as a set of brick steps, about 5 courses high, with a rowlock bond brick top edge, and about 24 inches deep. The bleachers are arranged in about 5 steps, with a concrete-capped brick wall at the top and a 4-foot-wide bottom step, with a low brick wall along the edge of the field. At the end of each segment of bleachers, the bricks form a stairway with two risers for each riser of bleachers. The stairways have welded steel pipe railings. Wood 4 x 4 posts rise from the bottom and top edges of the bleacher area to support a roof with an asymmetrical gable form on a wood framework. The brick wall sections that support the posts step out as buttresses or piers centered on the posts. There are braces forming a "Y" shape at the top of each post. The roof completely covers the center section of the grandstand, and about half of the contiguous bleacher areas that extend to the east and south. The roof has a standing seam metal surface, with a shorter slope on the side that slopes toward the field, and the asymmetrical gable ends are finished with vertical wood boards. At the 45 degree angled corners beneath the grand stand roof are two dugout areas. Each has brick side walls supporting a concrete slab roof, with a single, steel-pipe support post on the open side facing into the field. Built-in benches mounted on steel brackets are still in place within the dugouts. The inside surfaces of the dugouts are painted pale blue.

RT-04 Old Entry Gate 029-0947-0124 **Built circa 1930** **C**

The Old Entry Gate, located about a quarter mile south of the Reformatory, consists of a small brick guard house alongside a gate which has two tall brick gate posts. The guard house is approximately 5 feet by 7 feet in plan, with a wood-trimmed gable roof, a narrow man door on the gable end facing toward the gate, and a gently shouldered chimney in the opposite gable end. The roof has very little overhang, and the wood trim is narrow. The bottom edge of the roof is approximately 6 feet above grade. Each side elevation has a fixed single-pane, wood-sash window in a wooden jamb. The gateposts are stepped in three stages, with the dimensions of the bottom stage at approximately 32 inches by 32 inches and those of the top stage being about 20 inches by 20 inches. The bottom two stages are capped with rowlock bond brickwork (the top stage of each gatepost appears to be missing one or two courses, apparently from moisture damage). At the center of each face of the top two stages is a projecting line of brick headers, stopping just short of the top of the stage. It creates a slender vertical emphasis line that gives the gateposts a distinctive Art Deco style motif. The gate itself is a recently-installed factory-made lightweight welded pipe as commonly found on farms. **Since it is threatened by future road development, the guard house may be relocated nearby to save it. (See Photo 26)**

RT-05 Security Post SP 1 029-0947-0085 **Built circa 1980** **NC**

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

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RT-07 Security Post SP 5 **029-0947-0083** **Built circa 1980** **NC**

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

RT-09 Steam Tunnels **Built circa 1920** **C**

The Reformatory Steam Tunnel system consists of a series of tunnels connecting the individual buildings to the heating plant (R-30). The tunnels have brick walls and brick floors, with cast concrete ceilings, and are about 5 feet wide and about 5 feet high. The tunnels contain large welded pipes, wrapped in insulation, running just under the tunnel ceiling, which delivered steam to the building in question. There is often a cluster of additional pipes in a basement room of a given building adjoining the tunnels where control valves, manifolds, and similar devices were used to control the flow of steam. The tunnels are accessed through steel plate doors approximately 4 to 5 feet square, with hasps for padlocks. As they are below-ground features and their extent and alignment is not currently known, the steam tunnels do not appear on the maps accompanying this document.

RT-10 Tower 9A **029-0947-0125** **Built circa 1980** **NC**

Tower 9A is a steel-frame observation tower, about 40 to 50 feet in height, and about 12 foot square in plan. It is located southwest of the center of the Reformatory **General Recreation Area/Ballfield (S-04)**, near the southeast corner of the Reformatory campus. The bottom 30 feet, approximately, of the steel framework is built of steel angles, with steel angle corner posts connected by diagonal braces that are arranged to create three "X" shapes, one above the other, on each of the tower's four sides. The members are bolted together at each corner by way of a square piece of steel plate that acts as a connector. At the outer edge of this open framework, a steel stairway with open treads rises to the deck in two long stages (the bottom tread is about 20 feet above grade, apparently accessed by a ladder when the tower was in use). At the top of the stairs is an observation deck consisting of an open steel grate floor on a framework of bolted steel I-beams with a welded steel railing system. At the edges of the deck are search lights and similar accoutrements. The envelope of the observation room consists mainly of windows, with lightweight metal panels below the sills. The top of the tower is a flat roof of corrugated steel decking with a finished white metal edge. **This structure is currently slated for demolition.**

RT-11 Brick Shed 2 **Built circa 1956** **C**

RT-11, Brick Shed 2 is a small banked brick building, about 10 feet by 12 feet in plan, located at the west end of the Reformatory **General Recreation Area/Ballfield (S-04)** south of the brick bleachers. The building has a flat concrete roof, single open doorway facing east toward the ballfield, and contains one interior room. Based on its location, it is believed to have been built around the time the grandstand, dugouts and bleachers were installed, possibly as a storage building.

RT-12 Dugouts **Built circa 1956** **C**

The Dugout buildings are shelters for ball players located on a banked site along the northern and western edges of the Reformatory **General Recreation Area/Ballfield (S-04)**. They consist of brick retaining walls which are between 5 and 7 feet high, and step down with the grade in 3 stages. A welded pipe railing is mounted to the top of each wall. Hovering over the interior spaces are shed roofs of corrugated metal decking supported by pipe railing and wood posts. The floors of the dugouts are concrete.

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RT-13 Frame Pavilion

Built circa 1962

NC

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

RT-14 Gate 4 Gatehouse

Built circa 1955

C

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

RT-15 Security Post SP 8

Built circa 1980

NC

Security Post SP 8 is a small brick guard station, about 7 foot square in plan, with a hipped roof. It has the tilted wood fascia board, mitred to the tilted angle on all four corners, as found at RT-07, but beneath it is a ten-inch tall wood frieze beneath the top of the brick wall, which ends in line with the top edge of the door jamb, and the bottom of the roof framing. It is located at the southern edge of the Reformatory **General Recreation Area/Ballfield (S-04)**. It has a south-facing doorway, with a flush steel door with no vision panel, in a steel jamb. The other three sides have windows which are boarded-up with the exception of one-half of a paired-sash window opening. The uncovered window is double-hung, 1/1, wood-sash window, as presumably found in pairs throughout three sides of the building. The brick has a variegated texture and color, as became common in factory-made brick after the 1960s. **This structure is currently slated for demolition.**

RT-17 Brick Bleachers

Built circa 1956

C

The brick bleachers are a separate section of bleachers at the Reformatory **General Recreation Area/Ballfield (S-04)** that match the brick bleachers within the grandstand, as described under RT-03, Grandstand, above. They are located south of the Grandstand.

RT-19 Entrance Road to Reformatory and Penitentiary

Built circa 1953

C

Old name: Entrance Road to Ref. and Pen.

The current Entrance Road to the Reformatory and Penitentiary, edged by an allée of shade trees, is a gently curving, two-lane drive surfaced in asphalt with a light-colored aggregate. Originating at Lorton Road, the approximately 1,900-foot-long drive merges into the Reformatory Perimeter Road (RT-20) east of the main gate at the southwestern corner of the fenced complex.

RT-20 Reformatory Perimeter Road

Built circa 1976

NC

Formerly an internal road for the prison complex, this narrow, unstriped asphalt patrol road remains around the outside of the Reformatory perimeter fence (RO-07). **The roads around and throughout the complex changed configurations many times over the years, and only a small portion of the current perimeter road was in place during the period of significance.** By 1953, a section starting at the northeast corner of the Penitentiary Wall (PT-01) ran south outside the east wall to a parking area south of buildings P-13 and P-14. The Entrance Road (RT-19) also ran along the southwest section of the perimeter

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fence to Tower 1 (R-54); however, it did not connect to another road at that time. Part of this road—once a complete loop—has been removed due to construction activity northwest of the Reformatory. The remaining segment of this road within the historic district is approximately 4,700 linear feet. It runs from the edge of the historic district at its northernmost point near Silverbrook Road in a clockwise direction around the complex to an intersection with the Entrance Road; it is contiguous with the Entrance Road as far as the main gate, and then continues west and turns north to end at the district boundary just north of the intersection with a former farm road (LT-12) from the west.

RT-21 Brick Roads

Built before 1961

C

Sections of brick-paved road remain within the Reformatory from the period of significance. These roads were constructed using prison labor; the materials were made at the Brickyard on the Occoquan River. An intact section of brick pavement approximately 200 feet long is located on an east-west segment of road south of **Dormitory 17** (R-70) and north of the Laundry (R-28) in the Reformatory. Other large areas of brick paving are located surrounding the east side of the Dining and Kitchen building (R-27); and in the vicinity of the **Programs Building** (R-19). In other places, the brick paving is still visible at the edges of asphalt roads, and may remain relatively intact beneath the later covering of asphalt. (See **Photo 31**.)

RT-22 Rail Line Trace (Lorton & Occoquan RR) was renumbered as S-14 and moved to the Sites section below.

RT-23 Security Post

Built circa 1952

C

The Security Post is a small banked brick guard station (security post), about 10 feet by 8 feet in plan, located just outside the northwest corner of the Penitentiary Wall (PT-01). It has a steeply pitched gable roof with wood trim, overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, and is covered with asphalt shingles. The west elevation contains an entrance with a narrow metal replacement door with a small square security window and wood trim. To the right (south) of the door is a three-pane metal sash window. The north and south elevations each have one 4/4 metal sash window with a brick rowlock sill. Each of the windows is overlaid with Plexiglas covers which are held in place by wood framing. The gable ends both contain small rectangular louvered vents. On the north side of the structure, three concrete steps lead up the bank to the west, where a square concrete slab lays in front of the entrance. The security post appears to have been built around the time the Reformatory Perimeter Fence (RO-07) was originally installed, near the location of an electric gate that opened to allow the industrial railroad into the complex.

STRUCTURES--Penitentiary Area

P-08 Tower 5 029-0947-0041

383

Built 1935-1940

C

Tower 5 is the northeast tower in the wall that surrounds the Penitentiary. It is an octagonal brick tower, rising about 55 feet from grade to the peak of the roof. Each facet of the octagon is about 10 feet wide. The main part of the tower's octagonal shaft, up to about 25 feet above grade, has no fenestration. This section is the same height as the original height of the adjoining Penitentiary wall, which meets the west and south facets of the octagon (most areas of the wall have been shortened by 10 feet). A beveled stone or concrete belt course caps this portion of the tower, as a continuation of the coping that forms the top surface of the remaining original-height sections of the wall. The next stage of the tower above the belt course is about 10 more feet of brick, stepped in about eight inches on each facet, with a narrow six-light, steel-sash window centered in each facet; the belt course serves as the

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window sill at each opening. Above this is the observation room, glazed on each of the eight facets with three sets of double sash windows. Mounted to the exterior at various locations next to the observation room windows are search lights and similar accoutrements. The top of the tower is an octagonal hipped roof with a concave surface (curved rafters) on each facet. The roof has only a couple of inches of overhang, consisting mainly of a crown molding profile. The doorway leading into the tower is in one of the facets on the exterior side of the wall.

P-09 Tower 6 029-0947-0040 384 Built 1935-1940 C

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

P-10 Tower 7 029-0947-0039 385 Built 1935-1940 C

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

S-37 (formerly P-21) Check Point Entrance 029-0947-0152 388 Built 1979, Demolished 2010 NC

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

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PT-01 Penitentiary Wall

Built circa 1933-1937

C

The Penitentiary wall surrounds the Penitentiary on all four sides, forming a rectangle, the long axis of which is nearly on a direct north-south line. It has octagonal towers at all four corners (see R-57, P-08, P-09, and P-10, above), and a large gate in the south wall at the southwest corner of the enclosure. The wall is common brick with a stone or cast concrete cap. It originally rose to a height of 25 feet, but was shortened in most areas to 15 feet due to structural problems that developed **from a lack of adequately sized expansion joints and subsequent deterioration**. Thin remnants of the higher wall are found abutting three of the four towers, while a large section is intact at the southwest tower (P-10) because it is structurally integral to the southwest gateway. The wall has evenly-spaced buttresses with sloped stone or concrete caps along the exterior. The wall also has a control center with an observation area attached at the center of the south segment (see P-16, above) and several smaller buildings or structures that either abut or attach to it on the southern and eastern sides (see S-05 and P-21). Along the bottom interior side of the wall, an area about 6 feet high has been painted white, while the upper areas have been painted brown and the exterior side remains unpainted. The Penitentiary's main gate, at the southwest corner of the enclosure near Tower 7 (P-10), consists of an opening in the wall that is about 10 or 11 feet tall and 10 or 12 feet wide, with a sliding chain gate of chain-link fencing on the exterior side and a roll down metal door on the interior side. This gate leads to a courtyard, about 30 feet by 30 feet, surrounded by a framework of thick steel members closely spaced and expanded metal filling the spaces between the steel members, with another 10 foot by 10 foot sliding gate of chain link fencing on the north side of the space. On the east side of the courtyard, a door leads into the connector that connects the Penitentiary Control Cells Building (P-07) to the space.

PT-02 Brick Roads

Built circa 1955

C

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

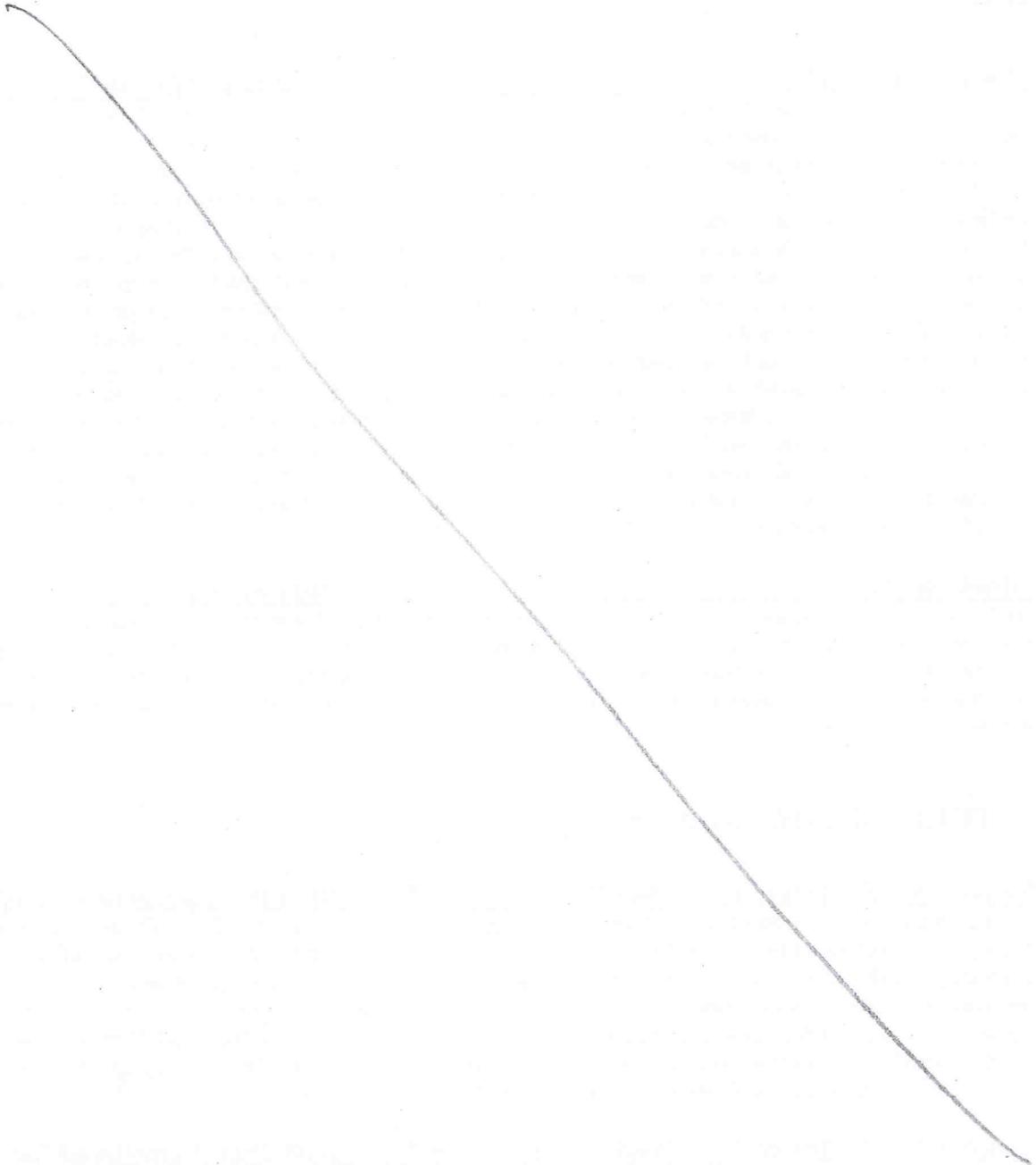
STRUCTURES--Workhouse Area

S-38 (formerly W-26) Tower 1 029-0947-0190 405 Built 1981, Demolished 2005 NC

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

S-39 (formerly W-31) Tower 3 029-0947-0189 408 Built 1981, Demolished 2005 NC

Tower 3 was a steel-frame observation tower, about 40 to 50 feet in height, and about 12 foot square in plan. It was located at the northwest corner of the center of the Workhouse dormitory buildings. The bottom 30 feet, approximately, of the steel framework was built of steel angles, with steel angle corner posts connected by diagonal braces that were arranged to create three "X" shapes, one above the other, on each of the tower's four sides. The members were bolted together at each corner by way of a square piece of steel plate that acted as a connector. At the outer edge of this open framework, a steel stairway with open treads rose to the deck in 4 stages from grade to the deck. At the top of the stairs was an observation deck consisting of open steel grate floor on a



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significance, although its crossing of Giles Run appears to have changed since 1957.

LT-13 Lorton Road **Built before 1943** **C**

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

OBJECTS

Reformatory Area

RO-01 Brick Sign Support **Built circa 1955** **C**

This brick sign support at the main entrance road to the Reformatory (**RT-19**) is associated with the entrance road, and likely dates to the construction of this entrance or later. It is composed of a low, two-foot-high common bond brick wall with a single cap soldier course and two brick piers topped with concrete caps. The sign is now missing. **The sign support is threatened by future road development and may be demolished.** (See Photo 27.)

RO-02 Brick Edging **Built circa 1955** **C**

Brick edging is found along roads and walks in the Reformatory. Sometimes the edging is flush with the paving, such as along the paved areas to the west of R-67; in other places it is a few bricks high, such as along the edge of the beginning of the entrance drive (**RT-19**). Different sections of edging may have originated at different times.

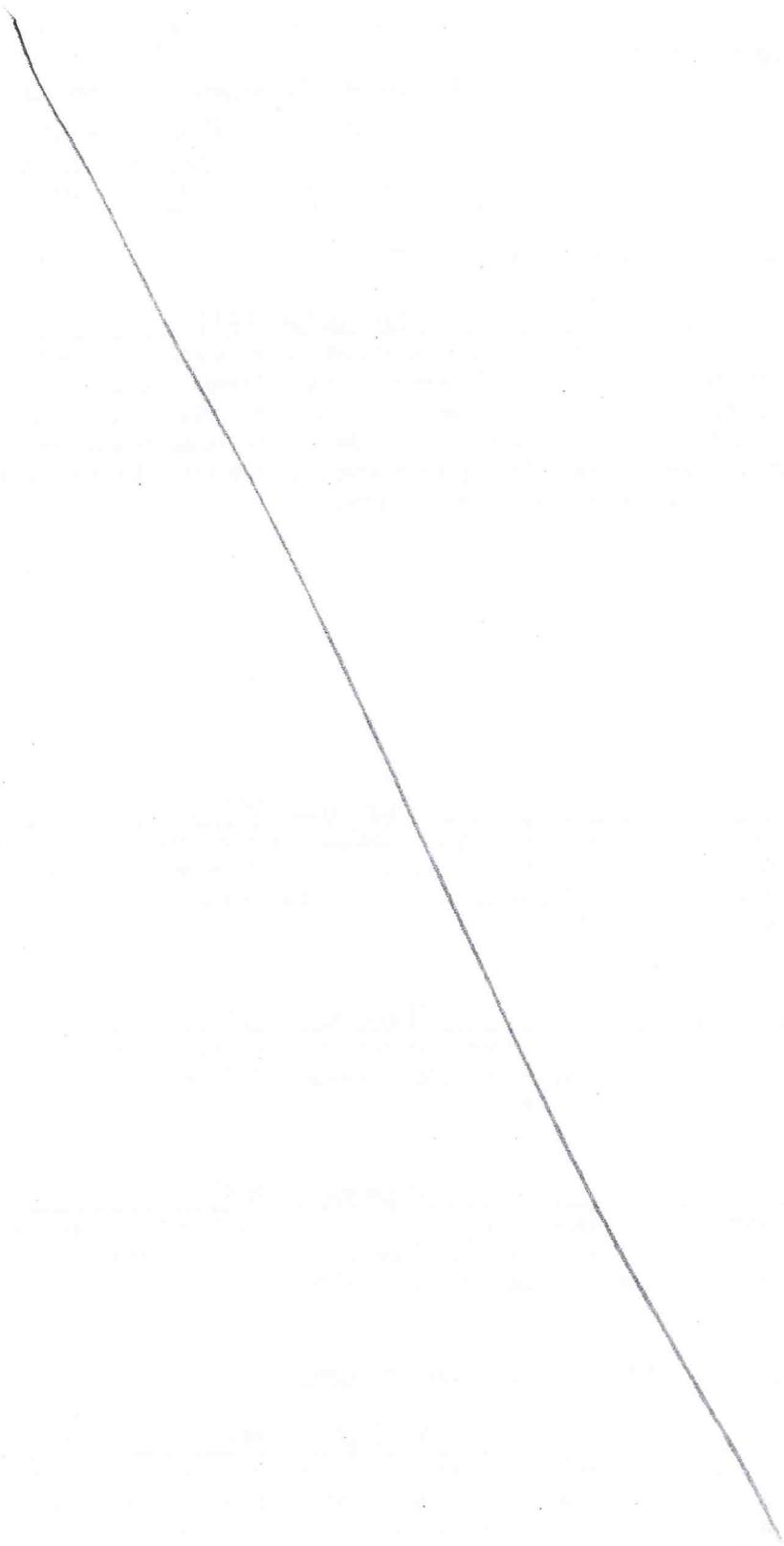
RO-03 Brick Planting Beds **Built circa 1955** **C**

Brick planting beds are found in many locations within the Reformatory. A number of these planting beds are located west of R-67, arranged symmetrically along the edges of the road and on either side of a flagpole. A two-tiered concentric circular brick-edged bed surrounds another flagpole in the center of the Reformatory Central Yard (**S-01**).

RO-04 Brick Headwalls and Culverts was consolidated with LO-04 below

RO-05 Low Brick Walls **Built circa 1955** **C**

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



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RO-06 Brick Dam

Built circa 1928

C

This brick dam is located in a filled tributary to Giles Run at the southeastern corner of the Reformatory complex along the perimeter fenceline. It has been altered since its construction, with mortar patching evident and the outfall channeled through a pair of white concrete pipes set on top of the dam. It is visible from the Reformatory Perimeter Road (RT-20), east of Tower 9A (RT-10) and west of the Lindsay Cemetery (S-10).

RO-07 Reformatory Perimeter Fence and Gates

Built 1951-1952

C

An approximately 15-foot-tall chain-link fence surrounding the Reformatory complex was originally installed in 1951-1952 in this location, although most of the materials have been replaced in later years as part of maintenance or security improvements. The entry gates to the complex are of chain link on large steel frames. The main gates that remain today are located on the southwestern corner and on the south side where the Laurel Hill Entrance Drive (HT-03) intersects the perimeter road (RT-20). Gates that once stood to the north, east, and west of the complex no longer exist due to new construction in those areas edging the historic district boundary. (See Photo 33).

RO-08 Lenticular Brick Planting Bed

Built circa 1955

C

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

RO-09 Brick Pedestal Planter

Built circa 1955

C

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

RO-10 Brick Ventilation/Air Shafts

Built circa 1955

C

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

RO-11 Chain Link Fencing

Built circa 1962

NC

Chain-link fencing remnants are found throughout the Reformatory campus. In addition to the perimeter fence (RO-07), other fences include two walkways fully enclosed in chain link spanning the west side of R-71 and R-73; and along the east side of R-72 and R-70. The chain link has typical 3 inch square openings, and is supported by metal pipe posts and frames. These segments of chain link appear to have been added or replaced after the period of significance.

RO-12 Brick and Concrete Benches

Built circa 1955

C

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

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S-50 (formerly RO-14) Iron Fencing **Built circa 1955, Demolished circa 2003** **C**

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

RO-15 Covered walk was consolidated with R-27 above

RO-16 Electrical Equipment **Built circa 1970** **NC**

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

OBJECTS--Penitentiary Area

PO-01 Brick Ventilation/Air Shafts **Built circa 1955** **C**

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

OBJECTS--Workhouse Area

S-51 (formerly WO-01) Light Post System **Built circa 1955, Demolished circa 2003** **NC**

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

S-52 (formerly WO-02) Workhouse Perimeter Fence and Gates **Built circa 1980, Demolished circa 2003** **NC**

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

WO-03 Brick Barbecue Pits was consolidated with LO-06 below

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

LO-07 Pasture Fence System was consolidated with DO-01 above

LO-08 Stone Tower Pillar

Built circa 1913

C

The Stone Tower Pillar at the intersection of Furnace and Lorton Roads measures approximately 4 feet square and 7 feet high. The tower resembles the Reformatory towers with square plans (R-55, R-62 and R-63). The base is stone, the observation deck is concrete and metal, and the hipped roof is concrete and stone. The pillar was one of a pair (the other is gone) that stood on either side of a driveway entrance to the house of the first prison superintendent (c. 1913, now demolished).

LO-09 Information Kiosks

Built 2007

NC

Two brick information kiosks or "pods" were designed and installed by the Fairfax County Park Authority in locations near the Barrett-Farm Officer House (H-53) and south of the Reformatory complex. The kiosks measure approximately 20 feet by 16 feet and reflect the octagonal shape of many of the Reformatory and Penitentiary towers. The kiosks consist of a landscaped brick pad, benches, brick seat wall, and a group of three interpretive signs that together enclose a semi-enclosed space.⁵ The signs contain information about the prison and the surrounding parkland.

SITES

Reformatory Area

S-01 Reformatory Central Yard

Built 1920-1930

C

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

S-02 Exercise Yards

Built 1920-1930

C

There are twelve long, narrow courtyards that lie between the dormitory buildings lining the Reformatory Central Yard. These spaces were outfitted for use as exercise yards. Measuring 40 feet wide and from 130-175 feet in length, the character of the exercise yards as paved recreation areas continues to contribute to the character of the site. The exercise yards are paved in asphalt and furnished with basketball hoops and brick and concrete benches. Some feature prison graffiti on the walls, although this most likely dates from after 1961. (See Photo 3.)

⁵ John Milner Associates, Inc., Laurel Hill Cultural Landscape Report (Prepared for the Fairfax County Park Authority, June 2009), 96.

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S-03 Rose Garden

Built circa 1955

C

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

S-04 Reformatory General Recreation Area/Ballfield

Built circa 1956

C

Old name: Reformatory Ballfield

The Reformatory General Recreation Area/Ballfield was originally created as a general recreation area for various sporting and social activities and other events. It encompasses a large area to the east of the Reformatory building cluster and south of the Penitentiary. Dedicated in 1956 as "Hilltop Field," several new baseball and softball fields were located on the site.

Interracial ball games were played on the fields with local teams. The area was also the location of concerts given by notables such as Duke Ellington, Ella Fitzgerald and Louis Armstrong. The current Reformatory Ballfield site is roughly 450 feet square, and includes one level turf and earthen surfaced playing field and chain-link backstop, as well as dugouts (RT-12), a grandstand (RT-03), storage sheds (RB-03 and RT-11), and brick bleachers (RT-17) described in the Buildings and Structures sections above.

S-05 Boxing Area 029-0947-0087

Built circa 1940

C

Located north of the Reformatory General Recreation Area/Ballfield (S-04), the Boxing Area stands adjacent to the Penitentiary Wall east of P-16. The area is fenced in chain link. Its components consist of a metal shed-roof covered brick structure 20 feet long and 5 feet wide along the Penitentiary Wall, resembling a dugout, with the long south side open. At the eastern end is a small enclosed section, 5 feet by 5 feet, brick-walled with a steel door on the south face. The interior brick walls of the open section are painted white with a single blue horizontal stripe. In front (south) of this structure is the boxing ring, a concrete slab approximately 14 feet by 21 feet, about 4 inches thick, on a base of about 9 courses of brick. At each corner is a metal post approximately 4 feet tall, also painted blue, intended to support the ropes. To the west of the shelter, next to P-16 is a set of movable metal bleachers and an asphalt surface area. This site is currently slated for demolition.

S-14 (formerly RT-22) Rail Line Trace (Lorton & Occoquan RR) Built 1914-1925

C

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

SITES--Penitentiary Area

S-06 Penitentiary Central Yard

Built 1930-1943

C

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

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Introduction of Changes

The D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District National Register registration form has been amended to add a new area of significance, **Industry**, within the same period of significance. The area of significance of **Industry** was reflected throughout the nomination; however, it was not specifically identified as a separate area in the statement of significance. Language was added to explain the industrial significance of the district. **Criterion G** was removed from the statement of significance since the entire period of significance is now 50 or more years old. Some general changes were also made to text in Section 8 to enhance readability and to clarify points.

Significance Summary

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

Under Criterion A, this historic district is significant within the areas of Social History, **Politics/Government, Agriculture, and Industry.** It is significant within the area of Social History for its embodiment of Progressive Penal Reform ideas during the early twentieth century. This movement sought to make adjusting the prisoner to society the main function of a prison, and thus help the prisoner reach his full potential. Some elements of this movement that were practiced at the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory, including the Penitentiary, include an individualized approach to the rehabilitation of each prisoner, rather than a prescribed punishment; use of solitary cell confinement only for serious

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offenders; abolition of lock-step, the rule of silence, and the chain gang; and increased educational opportunities. All of these elements were intended to create an idealized community within the prison that was like the normal society outside the prison. This community within the prison was to teach a prisoner how to function within the free community when released.

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

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

This historic district is significant in the area of Industry for its association with the industrial and manufacturing operations at the Workhouse and Reformatory. These industrial operations not only provided a wide range of goods and services needed to operate the prison complex, but also for the District of Columbia and federal governments. The variety of products and services produced at the institution exceeded the diversity of output of a typical industrial operation in Fairfax County in the early and mid-twentieth century. Starting in

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1910 with a quarry at the Workhouse brickyard, brick production began about 1912 and lasted into the 1960s. The quarry site is the earliest extant resource, which existed before the prison took over its operation. Industrial shops were established beginning in 1917 at the Reformatory and later at the Penitentiary. An industrial railroad was completed by 1925 to circulate throughout the prison complex to move materials and goods.

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

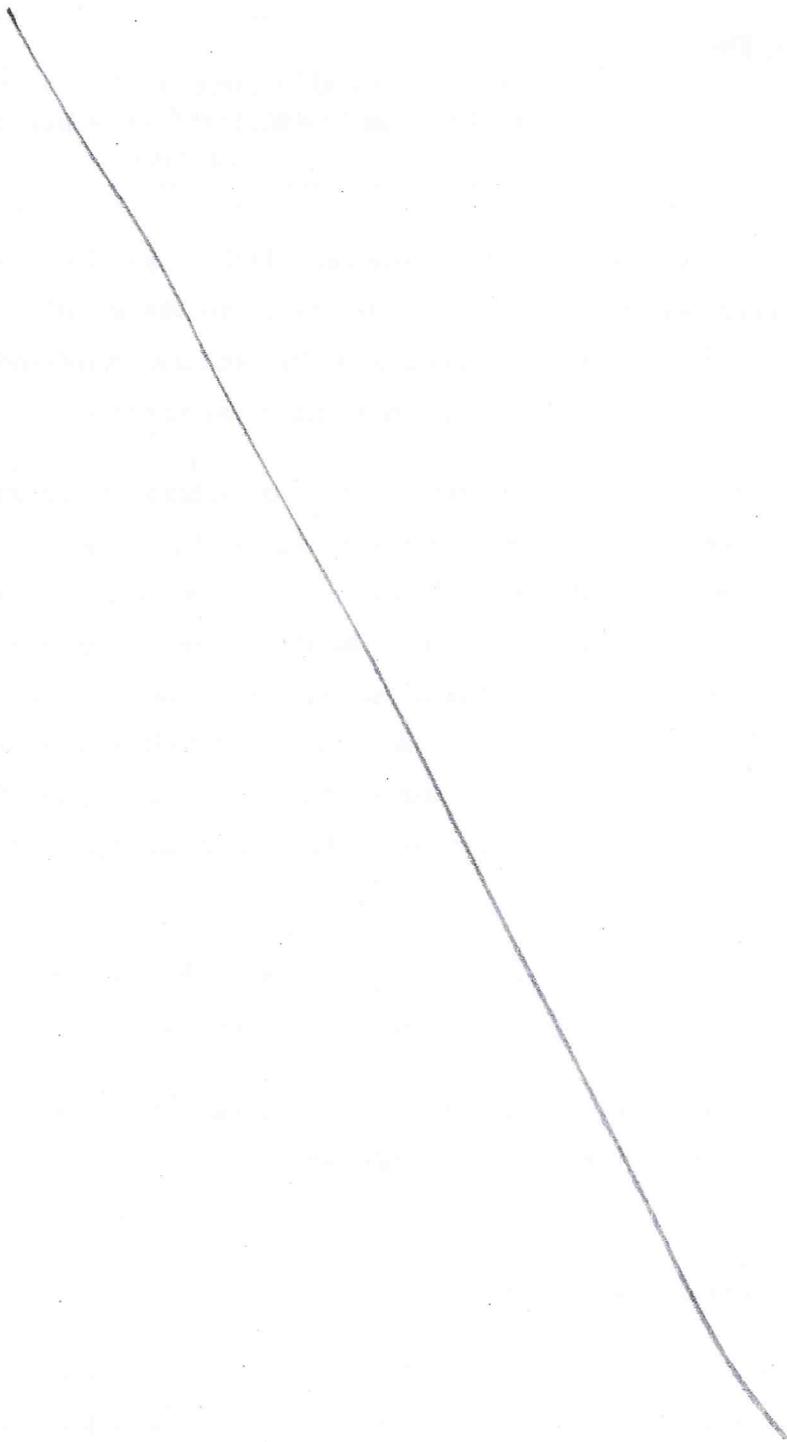
The vast majority of resources included within this district were built before 1955, and the few buildings included as contributing elements that are newer than fifty years old do not have any new areas of significance.

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

Historical Overview of the Property, Early Settlement to the Present

The general area around the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District, in southern Fairfax County near the Occoquan River was not as densely settled during the Colonial period as other parts of the county. Fairfax County was created out of Prince William County in 1742.⁹ Colchester was established on the north bank of the Occoquan in 1753, as a tobacco inspection and warehouse town, approximately 3.5 miles southeast of the site later used for the District of

⁹ Nan Netherton, Donald Sweig, Janice Artemel, Patricia Hickin, and Patrick Reed, *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History* (Fairfax, VA: Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 1978), 10.



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availability of alcohol and drugs in the complexes and thus the disciplinary problems. Beginning in the 1970s, Fairfax County and Virginia officials brought a series of lawsuits to close the D.C. prison facilities in Fairfax County, citing concerns over lax security within the complexes. The actual closure of these facilities was due to the National Capital Revitalization Act, which required the District to close these prisons by the end of 2001 to help restore the District's fiscal soundness. The last unit to close was the Central Facility (Reformatory) in late 2001.²⁷ By this time, suburban growth around Washington, D.C., had spread to the Lorton area, changing the character from one of open space and scattered houses to one of dense housing developments and commercial areas.

Historic Contexts

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

In the late nineteenth century, the District of Columbia's prison facilities included an asylum, workhouse, and jail, all within the District. All of these facilities were in poor condition and overcrowded. The jail was a cellblock that held both those awaiting trial and those convicted of crimes in solitary cells. In 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt appointed a three-man commission to consider reforms to the penal system of the District of Columbia.²⁸ The penal commission recommended leaving the jail as a place of detention only, and building two new facilities for convicted criminals. One facility would be a reformatory for "hopeful cases" who must still be sentenced to confinement. The other was to be a workhouse for those who were not suitable for a reformatory and yet did not require being sentenced to a penitentiary. The Penal Commission recommended that "those worst offenders who are not proper subjects for either the reformatory or the workhouse" serve their sentences in federal prisons.²⁹

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

²⁷ Manny Fernandez, "More Lights Dim at Lorton," *Washington Post*, 1 February 2001, B1, B5.

²⁸ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 66-67.

²⁹ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 74.

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recommended an industrial farm approach for the Workhouse, with the prisoners cultivating and clearing the land. The Reformatory was focused on industrial production and vocational training.³⁰ All of these institutions were under the oversight of the D.C. Board of Public Welfare.

The core of the Workhouse site was purchased in April 1910, a 1,155-acre site along the Occoquan River in southeastern Fairfax County. This land was purchased as 8 parcels and cost the District \$28,648.84. The land was largely unimproved, most of it no longer actively farmed and much of it overgrown. The first prisoners arrived at the Workhouse site in August 1910. These prisoners lived in tents and were primarily employed in clearing a road from the Occoquan River to the workhouse site, building temporary frame buildings to house prisoners, and clearing the land.³¹ Temporary wooden buildings were constructed on the east side of today's Ox Road, then known as Telegraph Road. These were occupied by the winter of 1910. These buildings were all one story, with the prisoners sleeping in open dormitories. The Workhouse was initially enclosed within a 10-foot-tall barbed-wire fence but this was removed in 1914. From these early days of operation, the Workhouse program was deemed a success.

The present system of steady employment largely in the open air has proven most beneficial, both to mind and body. It is an incalculable improvement upon the old conditions when vagrants and other short-term prisoners were locked up in idleness, with resultant deterioration of both body and mind.³²

Agricultural operations began at the Workhouse in 1912, and included an orchard, small dairy herd, hog ranch, and poultry farm. Also in this year, the prisoners began operation of a brick plant that made bricks to build permanent buildings at the institution as well as many public buildings within the District of Columbia, such as the Central High School.³³

A Women's Division of the Workhouse opened in 1912 to house all women prisoners of the District of Columbia, both misdemeanants and felons. The Women's Division was located on the west side of today's Ox Road. The Women's

³⁰ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 75-77.

³¹ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 90-91.

³² CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1913* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1913): 219.

³³ CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1912* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1912): 239-241.

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Division was organized in a similar manner to the Men's Workhouse, with the women living in one-story frame dormitories, and employed in a laundry and tailor shop. There were no bars or cells to contain the prisoners at the Women's Division of the Workhouse.³⁴

The District of Columbia initially wanted to build its Reformatory at "Belvoir" on the Potomac, but public outcry at locating a prison within three miles of George Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon convinced the District to purchase instead 1,388 acres adjoining the District's Workhouse in 1914.³⁵ The first prisoners were transferred from the D.C. Jail to the Reformatory in the winter of 1916. These prisoners were housed in one-story dormitories similar to those at the Workhouse, even though they had been convicted of more serious crimes and had longer sentences than the Workhouse prisoners. The Reformatory was also run as an open institution with no bars or walls. There were a few punishment cells for disciplinary problems at both complexes. The Reformatory prisoners were engaged primarily in industrial production, such as broom and mattress manufacture, carpentry, and blacksmithing.³⁶

The Workhouse and the Reformatory continued to grow both in population and activities through the 1910s. Plans for permanent buildings at the Reformatory, designed by municipal architect Snowden Ashford, were approved by the District of Columbia in June 1919, with construction beginning later that year.³⁷ The Reformatory design was for a quadrangle of buildings, where "the style of architecture throughout is colonial." An administration building formed the western entrance with a mess hall opposite. Connecting these two buildings were two rows of dormitories connected to each other and the end buildings with a covered arcade. A row of industrial shops was east of the mess hall. An industrial railroad ran through the prison property and connected these shops to the Workhouse and the Richmond, Fredericksburg, & Potomac Railroad. The entry road to the Reformatory was a new road designed to wind through the hills of the property, "a picturesque passage that will carry prisoners and people to a place of hope."³⁸ Most of the permanent buildings for the Reformatory were finished by the early 1930s.

³⁴ CDC, *Annual Report 1913*, 321.

³⁵ Oakey *Journey from the Gallows*, 79-80.

³⁶ CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1917* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1917): 506-507.

³⁷ CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1920* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1920): 424.

³⁸ CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1919* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1919): 413-414.

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The permanent Reformatory buildings, as well as later construction at the Men's and Women's Divisions of the Workhouse, were built by the prisoners themselves. The prisoners were organized into squads for brickwork, carpentry, concrete, excavating, and other tasks. Each squad was under the direction of a hired mechanic, who instructed the prisoners as they worked.³⁹

At the Workhouse, designs for permanent buildings were approved and construction began in June 1923. The planned layout of the Workhouse was similar to that of the Reformatory: a colonial quadrangle, with a mess hall at one end and dormitories linked by a covered arcade lining the sides.⁴⁰ Secondary buildings, such as shop buildings, were located outside the central quadrangle. Agricultural buildings were scattered throughout the property, wherever they were most convenient to the various agriculture operations. There was a concentration of dairy and equipment buildings located northeast of the Workhouse quadrangle, and hoggerly buildings were to the east. Some landscape buildings, including greenhouses, were located north of the Workhouse quadrangle.

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

The Reformatory and Workhouse were designed to be as self-sufficient as possible. The reservation had its own water pumping station at the Occoquan. The Reformatory and Workhouse each had their own sewage treatment and heating plants, those at the Workhouse serving both the Men's and Women's Divisions.⁴¹ The sewage treatment plants were built with funds from the Public Works Administration to replace outdated ones from the initial construction.⁴² Eventually, the reservation converted to a purchased water plan and again updated its sewage treatment facilities.⁴³

³⁹ CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1922* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1922): 52.

⁴⁰ CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1924* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1924): 59.

⁴¹ CDC, *Report of the District of Columbia for the Year Ended June 30, 1953* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953): 204.

⁴² CDC, *Report of the District of Columbia for the Year Ended June 30, 1940* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1940): 73.

⁴³ CDC, *Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959): 123.

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

The industries which have been and are being developed, in so far as they are made profitable, lessen the burden of support which society must bear, and more important still they afford the most wholesome and helpful means of reformation for the prisoners.⁴⁴

In the late 1920s, Federal penitentiaries were reaching capacity and so the Attorney General stated that all prisoners of the District of Columbia would serve their sentences in District of Columbia prison facilities rather than Federal prisons as some of those convicted of serious crimes had been. These serious offenders were placed in the Reformatory, but not all of these prisoners were a good fit with the open system then in place. Plans were made to build a walled complex to house serious offenders and safety risks. Even with the construction of this walled enclosure, the Penitentiary Division of the Reformatory, it was hoped "that this group of buildings be so designed as to insure a satisfactory degree of safety and not radically change the character of the institution."⁴⁵ The general plan for the Penitentiary followed that of the earlier Reformatory and Workhouse, with the buildings arranged in a quadrangle, with the mess hall at one end, flanked by rows of buildings connected by an arcade. At the Penitentiary, the **shop buildings and cellblocks were** grouped together along the sides of the quadrangle. Construction of the Penitentiary began in 1931 and it opened in 1941.⁴⁶

During World War II, the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory faced several difficulties, including staffing shortages due to staff leaving to enter the armed services, even though the prison population declined during this period. Part of this shortfall was made up by hiring women to replace some of these men. Inmates at the Workhouse and Reformatory participated in the war effort in many ways. They volunteered in medical trials for typhus vaccines, penicillin, and vesicant gas. They also donated blood for the war effort and made war materials, including bomb noses, as well as shirts, mattresses, and brushes for the Navy. An aircraft spotter station and fire-fighting unit were organized at the Reformatory, both staffed by inmates.⁴⁷

⁴⁴ CDC 1914: 404-405.

⁴⁵ CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1930* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1930): 8.

⁴⁶ CDC, *Report of the District of Columbia for the Year Ended June 30, 1942* (Washington, : Government Printing Office, 1942): 245.

⁴⁷ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 142-142.

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The District of Columbia penal system underwent reorganization in 1946 as the result of a study of the District of Columbia prison system by the Federal Government. This reorganization created the Department of Corrections providing the commissioners of the District of Columbia a direct line of communication and budget authority with the penal institutions. The creation of the Department of Corrections did not have a direct impact on the built environment at the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory; rather, it had a larger effect on the programs of the institutions.⁴⁸

The 1950 Federal Youth Corrections Act led to the creation of a separate Youth Center southeast of the Workhouse for offenders between 18 and 22 years of age. This complex did not follow the Colonial Revival quadrangle plans of the earlier complexes but instead followed modern architectural tenets with no linear arrangement of the buildings, while maintaining the open system used in the Workhouse.⁴⁹

Due to an increasing population and overcrowding, a fence and permanent guard towers were built around the Reformatory complex from 1950 to 1952. Lights were added to this fence in 1953.⁵⁰

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

In the March 1966 Easter decision, the U.S. Court of Appeals found that public intoxication should be treated as a public health problem rather than a criminal offense. As a result of this decision, the inmate populations of the Men's and Women's Divisions of the Workhouse fell drastically. By the end of 1966, the Women's Division and most of the Men's Division were closed and turned over to the Department of Public Health for use as alcoholic rehabilitation centers.⁵¹ Two dormitories at the Men's Division were retained by the Department of Corrections for use as a minimum security facility. Due to the drastic reduction in available workforce many of the agricultural operations at the Workhouse were curtailed, leaving only the dairy herd and forage crop production.⁵² The Department of Corrections underwent a reorganization after the Easter decision and the closure of most of the Workhouse. The former Reformatory became the Central Facility, while the Penitentiary Division of the Reformatory became the Maximum Facility. The

⁴⁸ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 193-194.

⁴⁹ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 240.

⁵⁰ CDC, Annual Report 1953, 205.

⁵¹ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 257.

⁵² Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 260-263.

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Central Facility had a capacity of 935 misdemeanants and felons, while the Maximum Facility could house 325 of those inmates deemed "intractable, overt homosexuals, inmates dangerous to the well-being of the staff and general population, and severe disciplinary transfers from other institutions."⁵³

The population at the Central and Maximum Facilities continued to grow, leading to overcrowding and idleness, as there were not enough jobs for all of the inmates. There were more escapes from these facilities and increased inmate unrest. In 1968 and 1969 there were several riots at the Central Facility that extensively damaged some of the buildings.⁵⁴ During this period, Lorton was described as undergoing a gradual breakdown of control in which fear is commonplace and rules and regulations are openly flouted ... The guards and the administrators acknowledge that they are losing control of Lorton and they cannot protect the inmates from each other.⁵⁵

A General Accounting Office audit of the District of Columbia facilities at Lorton found the most critical problems were the large number of escapes, the increase in assaults by inmates on other inmates and correctional officers, insufficient inmate drug testing, insufficient restrictions on contraband, and granting inmates excessive furloughs for rehabilitation, community outreach, and college programs.⁵⁶ Additional security measures were put into place, such as new roads, fences, lights, metal detectors, closer monitoring of release programs, and new procedures for searching visitors. Despite these measures, the unrest continued.⁵⁷ On Christmas Day, 1974, inmates in the Maximum Facility held 10 guards hostage, several for 19 hours, to air their grievances about conditions at Lorton.⁵⁸

After this disturbance, Fairfax County and **Virginia** officials began a series of lawsuits requesting that the District of Columbia close its penal facilities in Fairfax County or that they be taken over by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.⁵⁹ These lawsuits failed to close the Lorton facilities, but heightened the tension between the District of Columbia and Fairfax

⁵³ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 263.

⁵⁴ "Fires and Rioting Again Hit Lorton Prison Compound," *Northern Virginia Sun*, 20 January 1969, 1.

⁵⁵ William L. Claiborne, "Inmates Run Prison, Lorton Officials Admit," *Washington Post*, 11 September 1972, A1, A4.

⁵⁶ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 293-294.

⁵⁷ "Lorton Curtailing Outside Activities," *Washington Star & News*, 11 November 1972, C1.

⁵⁸ Brian Kelly, Mary Margaret Green and Earl Byrd, "Outside Siege Ends in Smiles and Tears, as ... Inside Men are Left With a 'Trust Me,'" *Washington Star-News*, 26 December 1974, B1.

⁵⁹ Frank Tropin, "Lorton Suit Aligns Odd Bedfellows," *Alexandria Gazette*, 6 January, 1973, A1; "Lorton Removal Suit Dismissed," *Northern Virginia Sun*, 6 October 1975, 1.

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County.

Due to the reduction of agriculture at the Workhouse, some of the District's property was diverted to other uses. In 1973 the District approved building a landfill on 300 acres of their property.⁶⁰ In 1983 the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority leased 200 acres along the Occoquan, including the site of the former brick plant. All but one of the brick kilns were demolished, with the remaining one stabilized and restored.⁶¹

As part of efforts to improve conditions at the District of Columbia penal institutions, new facilities were built, including a new Minimum Security facility north of the Workhouse that opened in 1985.⁶² The Workhouse was also converted from its use as an alcohol rehabilitation center back to a prison. This conversion took place in the early 1980s and included the construction of additional security measures, such as a security fence and guard towers.⁶³

Despite these improvements, the D.C. prison facilities in Fairfax County continued to be the site of unrest. In 1986 there was a "night of fiery destruction" at the former Workhouse. Prisoners rioted and burned buildings and the guards retaliated with tear gas and gunfire. After the riot, 29 prisoners, nine correctional officers, and six fire fighters were injured.⁶⁴

The closure of the District of Columbia's prison facilities in Fairfax County was not due to legal action brought by Fairfax County, but rather by the National Capital Revitalization **and Self-Government Improvement** Act of 1997 (**amended by the Lorton Technical Corrections Act of 1998**). This federal order was passed by Congress to aid the District in improving its financial standing. It required the closure of the Fairfax County facilities by the end of 2001. The Maximum Facility closed on January 31, 2001, with the Central Facility shutting its doors in November 2001.⁶⁵ On July 15, 2002, 2,324 acres of the former prison facility were sold to Fairfax County.

⁶⁰ Fairfax County Board of Supervisors. Agenda for March 5, 1973 meeting. On file in "Prisons-Lorton Prison-1973" vertical file in the Virginiana Room, Fairfax City Regional Library, Fairfax, VA.

⁶¹ Alan Fogg, "Historic Kilns Marked for Demolition," *Fairfax Journal*, 3 February, 1983, A1, A4.

⁶² Sandra Evans, "Mayor Opens New Facility At Lorton," *The Washington Post*, 22 March, 1985.

⁶³ Adrian Higgins, "D.C. May Add 400 Felons to Lorton," *Fairfax Journal*, 2 December 1983, A1, A6.

⁶⁴ Adrian Higgins and Susan G. Parker, "The Night That Lorton Burned" *The Fairfax Journal*, 11 July 1986, A-12.

⁶⁵ Kavaleski, Serge F. "Lorton's Final Lockdown," *Washington Post*, 20 November 2001, B1.

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

The D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District is the physical embodiment of many of the ideals of the Progressive Penal Reform movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Progressive movement aimed to improve American society by regulating business and industry to be more socially responsible, creating honest government, improving living and working conditions for all Americans, and bringing democracy to more Americans. Within this larger Progressive Movement were those who sought to reform the penal system of the United States. Their goal was to adjust the prisoner to society, and thus help the prisoner reach his full potential. They believed in an individualized approach to the rehabilitation of each prisoner, rather than a prescribed punishment.⁶⁶ Progressive penal reform sought an end to penitentiary-type cellblock imprisonment for all prisoners, instead seeking to create a community within the prison that was like normal society outside the prison. They believed that when a prisoner learned to function within this idealized prison community, he would also be able to function within the free community. As part of this creation of an idealized society within the prison, Progressives wanted to eliminate such things as the lock step, uniforms, and the rule of silence. They wanted to encourage visitation and interaction with the free community, and introduce recreation to prison life.⁶⁷ Progressives also believed in the classification of each inmate by his aptitudes and potential for rehabilitation before determining his sentence. This classification system would ideally involve a variety of institutions, rather than the penitentiary model that was used to house all prisoners, misdemeanants and felons alike.⁶⁸ The Progressives also sought to increase the educational opportunities available to prisoners to allow them to improve their standing and thus help them live within the law outside the prison. This education was to include both academic and vocational classes. Progressives sought to “transform a nightmarish prison, dedicated to punishment, into a community that would at once prepare the prisoner for release and serve as a testing ground for society.”⁶⁹

In the early twentieth century, the typical American prison was a central administration building flanked by multistory

⁶⁶ David J. Rothman, *Conscience and Convenience: The Asylum and its Alternatives in Progressive America* (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1980), 61.

⁶⁷ Rothman, *Conscience and Convenience*, 118-119.

⁶⁸ Rothman, *Conscience and Convenience*, 123.

⁶⁹ Rothman, *Conscience and Convenience*, 126-127.

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cellblocks, a mess hall, and other buildings forming an enclosed rectangle.⁷⁰ It is in this environment that the Penal Commission, appointed in 1908 by President Theodore Roosevelt, made its recommendations for the form and substance of the District of Columbia prison system. The Penal Commission's recommendations that prisoners be classified according to the seriousness of their crime and their ability to be rehabilitated were elements of progressive prison philosophy. When the temporary buildings for the Workhouse and Reformatory were constructed, they also followed the principles of a progressive prison; the open dormitories with no bars or walls were the antithesis of the restrictive cellblock. In their programs, the Workhouse and Reformatory also followed Progressive ideals, including the education of prisoners. Both the Workhouse and Reformatory offered vocational education to their inmates with the Reformatory also having academic classes. The architecture and programs of the Workhouse and Reformatory made them one of the earliest prisons to follow Progressive ideals.

The Workhouse and Reformatory administration believed in

the substitution of healthful farm life and industry for confinement in cells with its narrowing and injurious consequences on mind, body, and morals. Instead of the old closed institution with a separate cell for each prisoner, the men are housed in comfortable dormitories with abundance of light and air, and the supervision of the guard is substituted for the bolts and bars.⁷¹

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

[The Workhouse is] the most advanced experiment in the way of handling prisoners with the largest degree of freedom from restraint. It is the only institution of any considerable size without bars or bolts or other means of physical restraint either day or night. . . . The institution at Occoquan [the Workhouse] seems to have demonstrated the fact that a great majority of prisoners can be handled with safety without resort to the old dehumanizing cell system. This change alone distinguishes the institution as marking the most conspicuous forward step in penal management.⁷²

⁷⁰ Norman Johnston, *Forms of Constraint: A History of Prison Architecture* (Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2000): 130.

⁷¹ CDC, *Annual Report 1912*, 408.

⁷² Commissioners of the District of Columbia (CDC), *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1914* (Washington, D.C.: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1914): 405-406.

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The accompanying work program at the industrial farm and industrial shops was to reform the prisoners through honest work. This idea of rehabilitation through work was part of the larger progressive prison reform movement. The permanent buildings for the Reformatory and Workhouse, begun in 1919 and 1923, respectively, were realizations of the Progressive ideal of making a prison resemble the free community. This was done through the use of the established Colonial Revival style and through the building arrangement of quadrangles with open dormitories and no surrounding wall. While this honor system worked for most prisoners at Lorton, those convicted of more serious crimes did not adapt well. Due to this, an enclosed area was built adjacent to the reformatory for these prisoners beginning in 1930.⁷³ The Penitentiary Division of the Reformatory, while it included a tall brick wall and cellblocks, also retained the Colonial Revival architecture of the earlier complexes, as well as their programs of rehabilitation through work and educational opportunities.

The 1946 reorganization of the Workhouse and Reformatory into the new Department of Corrections impacted the programs offered at the penal institutions more than their built environment. Physically, new features continued to be built with a nod to the original Colonial Revival design style, and in deference to the original quadrangle plans of the three complexes, although the architectural detailing of the building was less ornate. Although reorganization of the prison programs continued the Progressive ideals of the 1908 Penal Commission in that the focus of the institutions changed slightly to that of a "philosophy of rehabilitation through academic education and vocational training," after this reorganization, additional academic and vocational opportunities were offered to the inmates of all of the institutions.⁷⁴ Expanded psychological services were also available including weekly Alcoholics Anonymous meetings at the Workhouse, where approximately half the population was serving time for alcohol-related crimes.⁷⁵

The duties of the Department of Corrections included providing the inmates with the following: safety for themselves and others at the institutions; adequate shelter, food, and clothing, and useful work "sufficient to keep them wholesomely occupied and contribute to their improvement and work skills," as well as "instruct[ing], train[ing], and rehabilitat[ing] the men and women in such a manner that they will be more able to compete in a free community than

⁷³ CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1931* (Washington, D.C.: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1931): 7.

⁷⁴ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 173.

⁷⁵ CDC, *Report of the District of Columbia for the Year Ended June 30, 1948* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1948): 237-238.

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when they were admitted.”⁷⁶ The Workhouse began offering social education in addition to academic and vocational training in 1952. “The Nature of Man,” “The Nature of Society,” and “Marriage and Family” were some of the social education courses offered by the Workhouse.⁷⁷

Through the mid-twentieth century, the District of Columbia prison facilities in Fairfax County tried to follow the Progressive ideal of a balanced experience for the prisoner. From their inception, the Workhouse and Reformatory included religious and recreational activities, as well as work, in prison life. It was after the reorganization into the Department of Corrections that a separate building for religious services was built. This inter-denominational chapel (R-44) was dedicated in 1961 and was the end result of a series of social reforms that attempted to meet all of a prisoner’s physical and mental needs.⁷⁸ Stadiums and athletic facilities were constructed as part of the permanent buildings for each institution. Despite increasing tensions between the prisoners and the administration in the 1960s, prison officials instituted programs that built bridges between the prison and the outside community. Some events that were part of this program included prisoners performing at concerts outside of the institution, prison sports teams playing local teams, and the Lorton Jazz Festival, an annual event that began in 1955 and continued into the late 1960s. Performers at the Jazz Festivals included Louis Armstrong, Art Blakey’s Jazz Messengers, Jack Teagarden, Ella Fitzgerald, the Oscar Peterson Trio, Stuff Smith, the Charlie Byrd Trio, and Frank Sinatra.⁷⁹

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

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

⁷⁶ CDC, *Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1957):

193.

⁷⁷ CDC, *Report of the District of Columbia for the Year Ended June 30, 1953* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1953):

193.

⁷⁸ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 218-219.

⁷⁹ CDC, *Annual Report: Government of the District of Columbia* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1966): 5-16; Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 220-221.

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between the D.C. facilities and other prisons in the United States. The National Society of Penal Information's survey praised prisons that had a parole program, facilities located outside of cities, fully-equipped medical departments, education integrated into every phase of the institutional program, and provided a full day's work, with a fair wage, for every able-bodied prisoner. The survey disapproved of practices such as harsh punishment, including the use of the strap, idleness, and overcrowding.⁸⁰

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

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

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

⁸⁰ Paul W. Garrett and Austin H. MacCormick, *Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories* (New York: National Society of Penal Information, Inc., 1929), xxviii-xxlvii.

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The National Society of Penal Information viewed the use of misdemeanor labor on prison farms, such as the D.C. Workhouse, as beneficial. The variety of industrial shops at the D.C. Reformatory, each providing vocational training value, such as the auto-tag shop, foundry, as well as the construction crews building the permanent buildings at both facilities, would have been favorably reviewed.

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

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

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

The Women's Division of the Workhouse was established in 1912 on the west side of Ox Road with temporary frame buildings, similar to those of the Men's Division, located on the east side of Ox Road, opposite the Women's Division.⁸¹ The women's division was "completely segregated from the men's department and no communication between the inmates of the separate groups [was] permitted."⁸²

In January 1917, members of the National Women's Party, founded by Alice Paul in 1916, began picketing the White House daily to encourage President Woodrow Wilson to pass the federal suffrage amendment. The National Women's Party had been founded by Alice Paul and included a policy of aggressive, nonviolent protest to achieve women's

⁸¹ CDC, *Annual Report 1912*, 253.

⁸² CDC, *Annual Report 1912*, 386.

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suffrage.⁸³ Many of these picketers were arrested for unlawful assembly or obstructing traffic. As a protest to their arrest, many of the women refused to pay the small fines given them, and instead served short prison sentences. **The suffragists arrested in 1917 either** served their sentences in the District of Columbia Jail or the Women's Division of the District of Columbia Workhouse. The suffragists claimed status as political prisoners but were denied access to counsel, and were physically and mentally abused. **Later in 1917**, when one group of **suffragists including Lucy Burns** began a hunger strike to protest the prison's lack of recognition of their political prisoner status, they were forcibly fed.⁸⁴ Alice Paul was among those arrested for picketing the White House in October 1917, but she was sentenced to serve her time in the D.C. Jail, rather than the Women's Division of the D.C. Workhouse. She also staged a hunger strike and was force fed. Despite these abuses, the suffragists continued their picketing and in 1919 the courts determined that they had been unlawfully arrested. The suffering and courage of the suffragists during their incarceration at the District of Columbia Workhouse helped to draw supporters to their movement and helped lead to the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution.⁸⁵

The Women's Reformatory, Post-1918

The temporary buildings that housed the suffragists were supplanted in the mid-1930s with permanent brick buildings. The frame buildings remained in use as classrooms and assembly buildings.⁸⁶ In 1947, the Women's Division of the Workhouse was renamed the Women's Reformatory as part of the reorganization following the establishment of the Board of Corrections.⁸⁷ The Women's Reformatory was closed in 1966 and the site transferred to the Department of Health for use as an alcoholic rehabilitation center.⁸⁸ In the early 1970s, the facility was transferred back to the Department of Corrections for use as a medium security facility and the last of the temporary buildings that housed the

⁸³ Cited as Linda G. Ford, *Iron-Jawed Angels: The Suffrage Militancy of the National Women's Party 1912-1920* (Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1991): 123-127 in Anne S. Beckett, and Vanessa E. Patrick, "A Phase II Architectural Evaluation of Stoneleigh (29-487), Frank Reid House and Reid Store (29-491 and 29-496), Tyers House (29-522), and the Potential District of Columbia Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District (29-947) Associated with the Proposed Route 123/Ox Road Project, Fairfax County, Virginia Project: 0123-029-F28, PE100 DHR File No. 94-0200 WMCAR Project No. 95-18," submitted by The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research to The Virginia Department of Transportation, January 30, 1996: 103.

⁸⁴ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 114-116.

⁸⁵ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 117-118.

⁸⁶ CDC, *Report of the District of Columbia for the Year Ended June 30, 1941* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1941): 247.

⁸⁷ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 176.

⁸⁸ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 257.

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suffragists were torn down. Additional dormitories, academic buildings, and a fence were all added during this phase of use. In 1997 the site was acquired by the Fairfax County Water Authority for use as a water treatment plant.⁸⁹ The Griffith Water Treatment Plant is currently under construction and all of the buildings associated with the former Women's Division of the Workhouse have been demolished as part of this construction.

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

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

The agricultural land was reclaimed to productivity through the use of lime and manure collected from the streets of Washington, D.C. In 1912, the Workhouse's vegetable production covered 40 acres and it had a large orchard of 1,500 apple trees, 200 cherry trees, 50 plum trees, and 5,000 grapevines. The dairy operations began with 17 milk cows, the poultry farm began with 400 chickens and the hog ranch began with 250 hogs.⁹⁰ Each of these operations would continue to grow, with 825 hogs being slaughtered in 1951 and over 80 head of milk cows in the 1940s and 1950s. The poultry branch did not do as well, as it was plagued by diseases that decimated the flock in the 1940s. At its peak, the Workhouse was actively farming over 1,000 acres, including orchards. The farm's production went towards feeding the inmates. Any food that was not eaten fresh was canned for later use. In the 1950s and 1960s, the farm was producing

⁸⁹ Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. "Cultural Resource Evaluation on the Grounds of the Former Medium Security Facility District of Columbia Detention Center, Lorton, Virginia." Submitted to the Fairfax County Water Authority, Merrifield, VA. 1998: 30-31.

⁹⁰ CDC, *Annual Report 1912*, 239-241.

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between 25 percent and 30 percent of the food needed by the Workhouse and Reformatory.⁹¹

The agricultural buildings at the D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District showcase state-of-the-art farming practices during the early through mid-twentieth century and the self-sufficient nature of the Workhouse farm, exemplified in the bank barn (W-22), the creamery (W-25), and the blacksmith shop (W-28). While some elements of the farming operations were kept at the forefront of available knowledge, others lagged behind, such as the implementation of mechanization to the farm. As late as 1950, draft horses provided most of the power on the farm. In the early 1950s, the Workhouse purchased several tractors to take their place.⁹² Because the Workhouse had an abundance of manual labor available, labor-saving devices were not as important here as on other farms in the region.

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

The D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District is significant as an example of a large-scale industrial operation in early and mid-twentieth-century Fairfax County. Starting in 1910 with quarrying, manufacturing activities increased to a variety of products and services beyond the typical smaller manufacturing enterprises in Fairfax County. While many of the products and services were used in the operations of the prison, significant output was produced for use by both the District of Columbia and federal governments. With prisoner rehabilitation and self-supporting activities being roles in the design of the prison complex, the industrial operations form an important component of the historic district.

A stone crushing operation was already in existence on the Workhouse site prior to the prison's establishment. The operation was continued by prisoners, where they quarried and crushed stone for use in roads in the District of Columbia.⁹³ The first brick kilns were installed by 1911 to begin manufacturing brick for the construction of

⁹¹ CDC, *Report of the District of Columbia for the Year Ended June 30, 1950* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950): 214; CDC, *Annual Report: Government of the District of Columbia* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963): 14.

⁹² Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 206.

⁹³ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 92.

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public buildings, also in the District. Bricks were later produced for permanent buildings at the prison. During the prison's building program in the 1920s, the kilns produced about 5,000,000 bricks annually.⁹⁴

By 1917 a broom plant was established at the Reformatory, where brooms for the District government were made.⁹⁵ Goods and services were gradually added to include clothing manufacture and laundry service. Socks, overalls and even police shirts were made, and the District sent their employee uniforms to Lorton for laundering. A tag plant was installed in 1927 to produce license plates, and later street signs. A foundry was installed shortly thereafter to manufacture manhole covers, fire hydrants, and lamp posts. A print shop printed prison stationery as well as lined paper for District schools. District government furniture was repaired at the prison's furniture repair shop. By 1940, half of the prisoners were participating in industrial work.⁹⁶ The industrial shops were concentrated at the north and east ends of the Reformatory complex and the west side of the Penitentiary quadrangle.

The industries were a money-making operation for the District of Columbia. Millions of bricks were produced and sold annually to District and federal government agencies for public building projects. The industrial equipment installed and used in the shops was surplus federal property, purchased at a minimal cost to the prison. The industries regularly earned a profit above the cost of their operations. As early as 1931, local labor unions felt threatened by the competition from the goods and services produced by the cheap prison labor and advocated for limits on the sale of prison goods on the open market.⁹⁷

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

The D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District is significant for its Colonial Revival architecture, which is the physical embodiment of the Progressive ideals implemented in the programs at these institutions. The buildings of the

⁹⁴ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 101.

⁹⁵ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 126.

⁹⁶ "Bill Imperils Penal Program, Huff Declares." *The Washington Post (1923-1954)*; Jun 13, 1940; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1877-1993), 28.

⁹⁷ "Refusal of Prison Shirts Approved by Union Group." *The Washington Post (1923-1954)*; Aug 4, 1931; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post (1877-1993), .20

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Workhouse, Reformatory, and Penitentiary reinforce the ideal of creating a community within the prison, modeled on the free community outside the prison. They “dispel [the] suggestion of a penal institution.”⁹⁸ By using a conventional architectural style, in this case the Colonial Revival, which reflected the history of Virginia and the District of Columbia, the prison emulated the larger community in form as well as in program. This approach was unusual in early-twentieth-century prisons. The integration of all aspects of community life, work, home, recreation, education, health care, and religion into each facility was another way the municipal architects and prison administrators attempted to recreate the larger community.

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

The D.C. Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District is also significant as the work of locally important architects Snowden Ashford and Albert L. Harris. Snowden Ashford was born in Washington, D.C., in 1866. He helped organize the Architectural Club of Washington. In 1895 he was appointed to the post of assistant building inspector for the District. He was chosen as the first municipal architect of the District in 1909.⁹⁹

Washington, D.C.’s municipal architect was tasked with overseeing the design of all local government buildings within the District, including schools, firehouses, and police stations. Since the Workhouse and Reformatory were District of Columbia facilities, the design of these buildings fell under the oversight of the municipal architect. Due to the small staff of the municipal architect’s office and for reasons of efficiency, the design of approximately half of these government buildings were provided by local architecture firms rather than the municipal architect’s office.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁸ Oakey, *Journey from the Gallows*, 130.

⁹⁹ Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathbun Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Co., 1956), 23.

¹⁰⁰ CDC, *Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia year ended June 30, 1910* (Washington: Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1910), 183-184.

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During his tenure, Snowden Ashford designed many school buildings for the District. He preferred to use the Collegiate Gothic style for many of these, believing it to be an appropriate style for this building type despite the growing popularity of the Colonial Revival.¹⁰¹ Ashford resigned the position of Municipal Architect in 1921 to return to private practice and Albert L. Harris succeeded him. It appears that Snowden Ashford developed the initial plans for the Reformatory complex, with Albert Harris completing the design of this area and designing the Workhouse and Penitentiary.¹⁰² A branch office of the municipal architect, composed of a constructing engineer and staff, was based at the prison. This branch office oversaw the actual construction, repair, and maintenance of the buildings.¹⁰³

Albert Harris was born in Wales and came to America in 1872 as a young boy. He studied architecture at George Washington University and began his career in the Chicago office of Henry I. Cobb. In 1900, he returned to Washington to join the office of Hornblower and Marshall. Harris was soon promoted to chief designer and in 1911 he became a partner. While with Hornblower and Marshall, Harris assisted with the design of the Customs House in Baltimore, and the U.S. National Museum, now the Natural History Museum.¹⁰⁴

After he became Municipal Architect, Harris continued the same sort of building program as Snowden Ashford. Most of his work involved schools, firehouses, and other municipal buildings. He also was involved in the first comprehensive plan for George Washington University, creating the quadrangle, University Yard. He designed Stockton Hall and Corcoran Hall for the University.¹⁰⁵ While the Colonial Revival style appears to predominate in Harris' work, he was also proficient in eclectic styles, such as his design for the Reptile House at the National Zoo.¹⁰⁶ Albert Harris continued to serve as Municipal Architect until his death in 1933.¹⁰⁷ Despite the fact that the quadrangle designs of the three campuses appear to recall the layout of the Academical Village at the University of Virginia, documentation of Harris

¹⁰¹ Pamela Scott and Antoinette J. Lee, *Buildings of the District of Columbia* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), 268.

¹⁰² Albert Harris signed a drawing of the Reformatory Mess Hall as originally constructed (A.L. Harris "Mess Hall for D.C. Reformatory Lorton, VA," nd, plan on file as project ID CEN-ND-008, in drawer 20, Lorton Correctional Facilities Records, D.C. Archives, Office of Public Records).

¹⁰³ CDC, *Annual Report 1922*, 44.

¹⁰⁴ Withey and Withey, *Biographical Dictionary*, 266.

¹⁰⁵ Scott and Lee, *Buildings of the District of Columbia*, 215.

¹⁰⁶ Delos H. Smith, "Albert L. Harris," *The Federal Architect*, vol. 5, no. 4 (April 1935): 7.

¹⁰⁷ Withey and Withey, *Biographical Dictionary*, 266.