

An Architectural Inventory of the Nevada State Prison, Carson City, Nevada

FINAL VERSION | July 2015



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PROJECT SUMMARY

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) was contracted by the City of Carson City to complete a comprehensive architectural resource inventory report for a series of prior architectural inventories conducted by various parties of the Nevada State Prison (NSP) between 2010 and 2014. The subject project area is within a 24 acre parcel owned by the State of Nevada (Figures 1 and 2). This project was carried out under a grant from the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, CLG grant # P14AS00012(1).

The purpose of this survey is to further refine the historic context for the Nevada State Prison by identifying specific property types and the distribution of historic properties and non-contributing resources within the Nevada State Prison Historic District proposed for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This National Register nomination is currently in the final revision stages with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and was submitted to the Board of Museums and History in April, 2015.

The survey will also support management decisions that consider the sensitivity of the area in terms of historic preservation concerns and the resulting implications for future land use planning. Information gathered during the reconnaissance survey will prioritize buildings for future planning efforts, including the production of Historic Structures Reports (HSRs) at the NSP. Carson City has requested 2015 Historic Preservation Funding to complete as many HSRs as the funding award will support.

An architectural inventory of the Nevada State Prison was originally conducted by Elizabeth Dickey and Jennifer Riddle of the Nevada Department of Transportation on several different occasions between 2010 and 2014. Then, in September of 2014, Dan Pezzoni completed a supplemental inventory at the NSP. As a result of these efforts, a total of 32 architectural resources and 6 sites were identified (Figure 3). Architectural resources consist of 27 buildings and 5 structures. Twenty-seven of the architectural resources are recommended as contributing to the NSP Historic District under Criterion A. Five of the architectural resources are recommended not eligible and non-contributing to the eligibility of the NSP district. Evaluations for individual buildings and structures were completed by JoEllen Ross-Hauer, M.S., who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards as an architectural historian.

This report was prepared in accordance with the Architectural Inventory Guidelines as provided by the Nevada SHPO (2012). This report includes the inventory results, a historic context including the historic development of the Nevada State Prison and those themes that such development represents, and a discussion of NRHP eligibility for each resource, as well as a discussion of contributing and non-contributing resources within the Nevada State Prison Historic District.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The project is located on the *Carson City, NV* (1986) USGS 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle. Within Section 15 of Township 15 North, Range 20 East.

OVERVIEW

In 2014, a draft National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Nomination Form was completed for the Nevada State Prison by Elizabeth Dickey, Mike Drews, Jennifer Riddle, Jim Bertolini and ZoAnn Campana, in a joint effort of the Carson City Historic Resources Commission, the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Nevada State Department of Transportation. The final nomination form was submitted to the Keeper of the NRHP in April of 2015. The context compiled for the Nevada State Prison by Dickey et al. (2015) has been excerpted in part for use here.

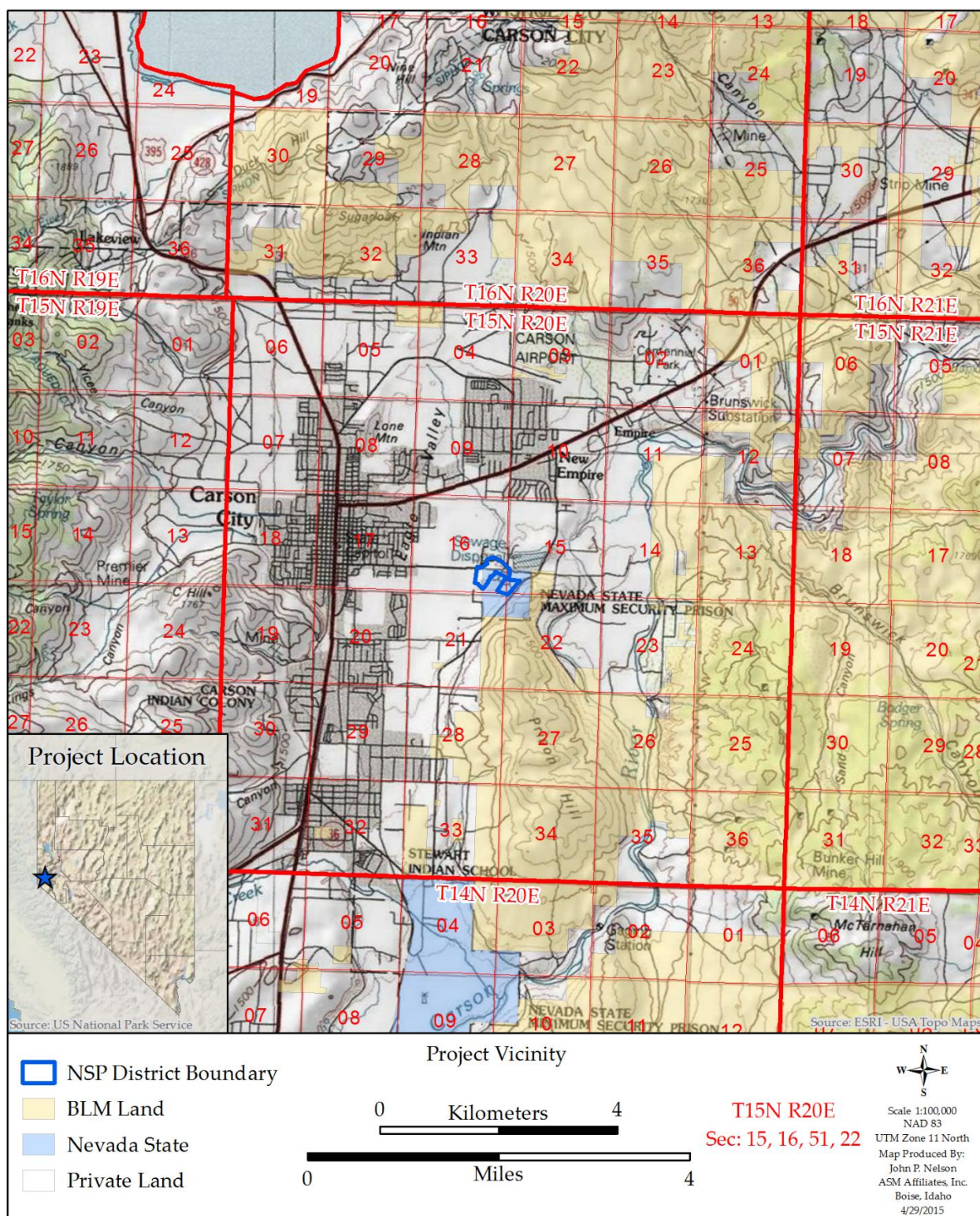


Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

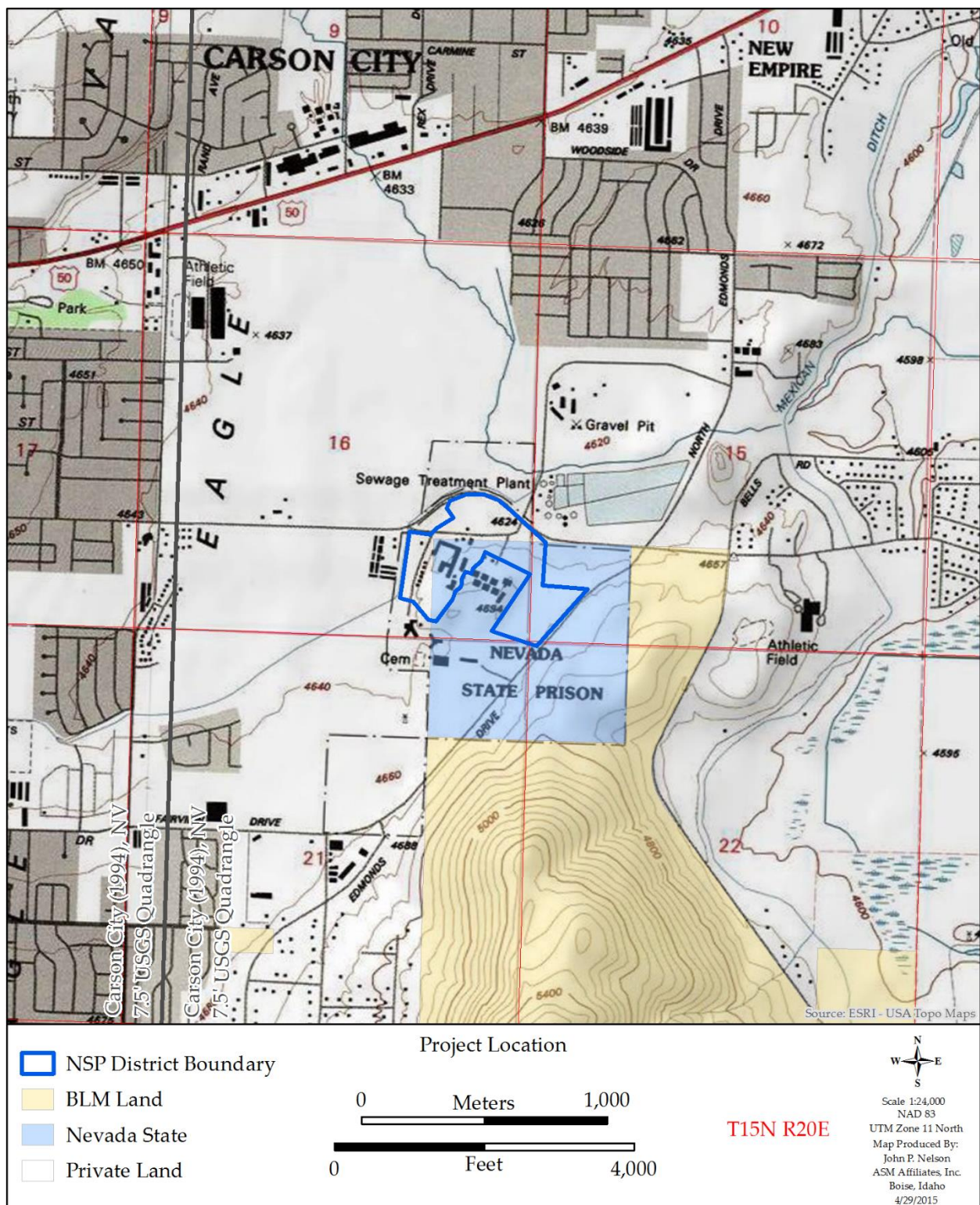


Figure 2. Project location map.

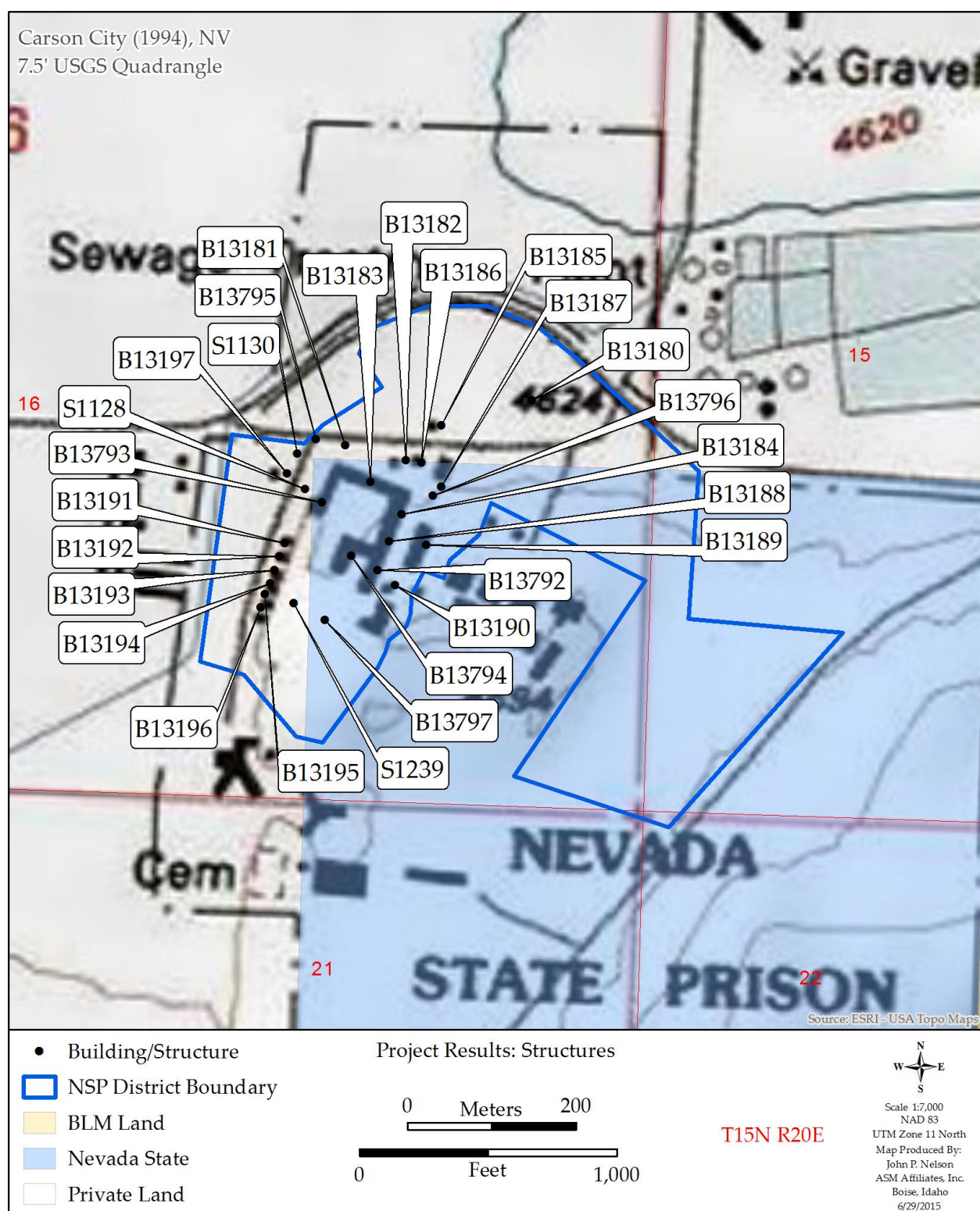


Figure 3. Survey map.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The NSP's resources resulted from three general periods of development: the early period from 1862-1900, the Progressive Period from approximately 1900 to 1940, and the Modern period from 1940 to 1967. The early period consisted of the prison's first development, but related resources confirmed to date from this period have since been demolished or reconstructed in new forms. The Progressive period spans 1900 to 1940, and encompasses the dominant phase of prison development in the late-Progressive Era into the 1930s. This phase was dominated by a building boom in the 1920s and includes the majority of contributing buildings including the Administration Building, Cell Blocks A and B, and the Prison Yard. The Modern period from 1940 to 1967 included expansion of the complex including the establishment of a residential landscape along the west side of the prison complex, and addition of Cell Block C and the License Plate Factory.

EARLY PRISON DEVELOPMENT, 1868-1900

Most of the resources relating to the earliest period of prison development have since been demolished. While there may be archaeological resources extant sub-surface, this could not be confirmed at the time of nomination. Construction during this period used prison Quarry stone almost exclusively, and lined the south side of Fifth Street. Historic photographs from the period reveal that much of the construction was of Classical Revival style, and arrayed along Fifth Street from the current location of Interstate Highway 580 extending several hundred ft. east.

Among the first buildings at the site was the Warm Springs Hotel, established by Abraham Curry in 1861 and leased to the Territory of Nevada as a prison beginning in 1862. According to Curry biographer Doris Cerveri, the 2-story hotel measured 100-by-32 ft. with an adjoining bath house measuring 160-by-38 ft. with 6 pools about 25 ft. square. Historic photos of the resort from this period show a two-story stone building of side-gable form fronted by a long porch, presumably the hotel portion of the resort (Figure 4). The Hotel was connected to a one-story building of considerable architectural distinction via two intervening stone structures. The one-story building was fronted by a porch and a façade of precisely cut, smooth-faced ashlar blocks, and topped by a stepped parapet with an eagle statuette at its crest. The function of this building is uncertain; it may have been the bathhouse (Cerveri 1990; Riddle et al. 2012).

The earliest operations at the Nevada State Prison involved adapting the Warm Springs Hotel to correctional use. The Warm Springs Hotel's row of connected buildings established what became the front line of the nineteenth century prison. A report by Warden Howland dated December 9, 1864, described partial completion of a "new addition" that measured 41-by-28.5 ft. and 18 ft. high at the eaves. Completed by Warden J.S. Crosman in 1865, the addition contained two tiers of cells, apparently eight cells to each side with a center passage on both floors for a total of thirty-two cells. The cells measured eight ft. long and four ft. wide and were constructed of stone on all sides with doors of double thickness two-inch planks. The cell doors were secured by an ingenious contraption consisting of "an iron bar which fastens each door at the same moment being worked by a brake from the Guard Room." The cell block, which seems to have been referred to in later years as the "Territorial Addition," survived the May 1, 1867, fire that destroyed most of the rest of the prison. In a report to the legislature following the fire, Warden James Slingerland described the main building that was destroyed as having measured 100-by-40 ft. and to have been in deteriorated condition. From its dimensions and other evidence the main building may have been the converted c. 1861 hotel. The prisoner dining room may have been adobe, which would explain how inmates were able to dig a hole through its wall and escape in 1865 (Nevada State Prison [NSP] 1864; Snyder 2005; Angel 1881:546-547, 556). The Hotel and bath house had been demolished by the 1920s. The existing stone wall that separates the pond-like pool from the front parking lot incorporates a number of smooth ashlar blocks that may have been reused from the earliest nineteenth-century buildings (Cerveri 1990:26-28).



Figure 4. “State Prison and Warm Springs, near Carson City,” (Lawrence & Houseworth 1866).

The early NSP campus appears to have evolved periodically over the 1860s and 1870s. As the complex developed, it featured workshops and other auxiliary buildings or wings that supported the operation of the facility. The blacksmith shop mentioned in the March 1864 deed is also referenced in the December 1864 Warden’s Report at which time it contained a bellows, anvil, and other ironworking tools. The 1864 Report also mentions a carpentry shop, kitchen, armory, guard room, office, the prison yard, the cells, and a “cell room” which seems to have been the large space that contained the individual cells. In the Prison Yard, prisoners stockpiled worked stone for use in the ongoing construction of the cell block and perhaps other buildings. The prepared stone included “cut Sills” (window sills or door thresholds), “Ashleigh [ashlar] for fronts of buildings,” “cut flag” (flagstones for floors or walkways), and “Moulded caps for Columns” (*Daily Territorial Enterprise*, 19 September 1871; Nevada State Prison [NSP] 1864; Riddle et al. 2012:12-18; Nevada State Prison photograph collection, Nevada State Library and Archives).

Historic photographs provide a sense of the prison’s physical appearance in the late nineteenth century. The prison complex was not only a prison; it included the residence of the warden and his family and at least some of the guards. The main front building where these apartments were located featured a second-story cantilevered bay window (technically an oriel window) which may have marked the location of the warden’s parlor. Unlike most of the prison’s windows the bay window and adjacent second-story openings were not barred. They looked onto a landscaped “front lawn” flanked by ornamental watch towers and shaded by trees. A photograph dated to the 1870s, taken from an elevated location above the south Quarry wall, shows an extensive complex of one- and two-story buildings. Most appear to be stone but there are accounts of adobe structures as well. The principal building, distinguished by a cupola with lancet-arched openings, a bracketed cornice, and a domical roof, occupied the site of the present Administration Building and served an administrative function with second-floor staff quarters and a rear wing with small windows that may have lighted cells. The complex appears to have grown incrementally over the course of the 1860s, as funding allowed, with an increase in construction to replace buildings destroyed in the 1867 fire. Another

fire occurred in 1870. After the 1870s, the complex appears to have grown more slowly until a new phase of construction commenced in 1920, demolishing and salvaging much of the early prison campus (*Daily Territorial Enterprise*, 19 September 1871; *Nevada State Journal*, 23 September 1871).

Newspaper accounts of a large prison break on September 17, 1871, provide incidental detail on the facility. The break began in the upper tier of the cell block which adjoined the apartments of Lieutenant Governor John Franklin Denver, who also served as warden and whose family lived at the prison. An account based on eyewitness testimony stated that the escaping prisoners, numbering around thirty, reached the roof of the main front building and cut a hole through it. Denver, his family, and guests “were seated in one of the Warden’s rooms up stairs enjoying a nice little dinner” when “suddenly hearing the tramping of the prisoners along the roof with the clanking of their heavy chains they at first thought it was an earthquake.” The prisoners jumped down into the upper stair hall and secured the prison armory on the first floor. A gun battle ensued, with Denver shooting from above while guards and the proprietor and bartender from the adjacent Warm Springs Hotel fired at the emerging armed prisoners from outside. The account describes an “outer wall” that enclosed the yard in front of the prison and had provision for guards, either a parapet, platforms, or towers. It is possible the octagonal towers were in place by this time (*Daily Territorial Enterprise*, 19 September 1871; *Nevada State Journal*, 23 September 1871).

By 1875, the prison had expanded further to provide larger facilities. An inventory taken that year describes, in addition to the shops and functional spaces described in the 1864 report, a tailor shop, laundry, bath house, prisoner’s dining room, guard dining room, store room, library, warden and guard lodging rooms, stable and barnyard, magazine (containing blasting powder, caps, and fuse), and Butcher Shop. An account of the buildings that existed prior to the destructive fire of May 1867 described the “old kitchen” as “nothing but a tinder box built of rock.” The 1875 inventory also described the equipage of the cells: 133 bunks, the same number of mattresses and pillows, and sixty buckets. The latter were presumably used as chamber pots and their number, roughly half the number of bunks, suggests two prisoners to a cell and possibly three in some instances (NSP 1875; Angel 1881:546-547).

PROGRESSIVE ERA DEVELOPMENTS – 1900 TO 1940

NSP administrators undertook a significant building phase beginning in 1920 alongside nation-wide reforms in many aspects of American political, social, and cultural life, a period known as the Progressive Era. As in the previous period of development, prison administrators used prisoner labor for the construction, but contracted architects including the regionally-renowned Frederic DeLongchamps to design new buildings. Sources suggest that architect Edward E. Hoxie was also involved in some designs. State Engineer W.J. Boudwin oversaw the majority of new construction. Other individuals involved with the project in 1920 included W. Heidenreich, likely William M. Heidenreich, a Carson City contractor active in the 1910s and 1920s (NSLA 1920; DeLongchamps 1924; Polk and Company 1917, 1923).

The developments at the NSP between 1920 and 1927 constructed the core of the prison complex’s current form. Historic photos from 1924 illustrate the demolition of the nineteenth-century buildings on the north end of the campus, making way for the construction of the present Administration Building and Cell Block A. Changes in the style and workmanship of stonework suggest that construction of these buildings proceeded in stages. The Administration Building and Cell Block A together gave the present rectangular form to the prison yard which, prior to that point, had evolved continuously since the 1860s. The Administration Building perpetuated the general outline of the old prison and continued the north-facing front established by the Warm Springs Hotel buildings in the 1860s. NSP administrators removed the last vestiges of the hotel around 1924, the former site now being occupied by the parking lot in front of the Administration Building’s west wing and main entrance (Figures 5-6).



Figure 5. Construction at the Nevada State Prison, c. 1924.
Nevada State Prison photograph collection, NSLA



Figure 6. Construction at the Nevada State Prison, c. 1924.
Nevada State Prison photograph collection, NSLA

After the remodel, the NSP was described as “modern in every respect, being sanitary and fireproof.” The flammable wood roofs and combustible interiors of the old prison had been replaced with reinforced concrete roofs and interiors finished with cement parging on metal lathe. Prisoners landscaped the grounds inside the walls and out, including setting out a large American flag made from painted river cobbles, located on a manicured sloping embankment at the south end of the Sally Port. Nevadans generally thought that prison should be a humane place and the newly renovated NSP became a source of pride for the city and the state.

THE MODERN PERIOD, 1940-1967

Following World War II, the NSP underwent a second major phase of development as administrators sought to expand and update the prison campus. Modern architectural typology and styles, alongside new technology, and expansion of services, led to the addition of new buildings and some modification of existing buildings to suit new needs. NSP administrators converted the once-hollow Sally Port into an enclosed Courthouse. Dedicated library and culinary facilities freed space in the cell blocks to house more prisoners as the number of incarcerated persons in State facilities rose steadily in the 1950s and 1960s. While the prison continued to expand after 1967 due to massive increases in incarceration, modifications after that date were generally concentrated in the “Hill Units” located on the eastern side of the NSP campus and outside the historic district boundary. These modifications also do not relate to the NSP’s significance as a rehabilitative correctional facility during its period of significance from 1920-1967.

POST-MODERN CONSTRUCTION

After 1967, there remained some modest construction within the main prison complex for basic needs. The dominant construction phase after the historic period was the addition of the “Hilltop Units” east of the historic NSP campus. There have also been infrastructural upgrades including a larger water tank and accessory buildings constructed on the east side of the campus.

ESTABLISHING NEVADA STATE PRISON, 1862-1864

The Nevada State Prison (NSP) is part of Nevada’s oldest state agency, and served as the only state correctional institution in Nevada from 1864 through 1964. It began as a makeshift territorial prison when Congress established the Territory of Nevada in 1862. Americans and immigrants flocked to western Nevada in 1860, seeking riches from the newly discovered Comstock Lode in Virginia City (Hulse 2003). The United States government officially recognized the Nevada Territory in 1861, and the subsequent 1862 Territorial Legislature provided that a prison be established at the territorial capital of Carson City. The population boom following the “Rush to Washoe” exposed the need for a tiered correctional system in Nevada which has guided the state’s corrections since that time.

The tiered correctional system established in the United States, and subsequently in Nevada, allowed for a combination of county jails, state prisons, and federal prisons, each with its own purpose. While federal penitentiaries exclusively housed those who had violated federal laws, state and county institutions had a closer relationship. Although each tended to house convicts under state or county law, respectively, state prisons often housed convicts with long-term sentences from throughout the state, regardless of whether local or state law had been violated. The Nevada legislature formed a Prison Commission in 1862 and charged it with finding a suitable building to serve as the state prison. Because no such building existed, legislator and Carson City founder Abraham Curry offered to board prisoners at his Warm Springs Hotel east of Carson City for \$500 per month (Snyder n.d.:2-3). Curry’s land featured a warm spring and a sandstone Quarry, upon which he built a stone bathhouse and hotel.

Upon its conversion to a prison in 1862, the Hotel housed four prisoners who spent their time laboring in the Quarry. Curry served as their warden, agreeing to “keep all convicts for their labor, and a bonus of \$6,000 more or less per annum. He will employ them in his extensive stone Quarry, and has already prepared cells etc., for their safe retention” (Whorton n.d.). Curry sold the property to the Nevada Territory for \$80,000 in March of 1864. The 20-acre purchase included the 38-cell prison building that measured 32 by 96 ft., the sandstone Quarry with its tools and horse teams, and use of Curry’s adjacent toll road. Despite its reuse as a prison, the property retained the impression of a crude frontier hotel: canvas lined the interior walls, the roof was composed of wood shingles, and no fences or walls existed around the building’s perimeter. Period newspapers also indicate that the hotel portion remained available for public accommodations for several years after the transfer (Snyder n.d.:4; State of Nevada 1864:66; Ormsby County n.d.; Smith 1999:29).

THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT AT THE NEVADA STATE PRISON, 1864-1900

On October 31, 1864, Nevada made the transition from territory to statehood, and on November 5, the prison officially became a state-administered institution. From its earliest days through the modern era, the NSP sought to adopt nationally-recognized correctional practices. However, limited funding often hampered this goal, leading to partial adoption of Reformatory practices until the twentieth century. Despite the institution’s status as Nevada’s first State agency, its management remained somewhat provincial in its early years. In 1864, Warden Howland added the first cell block to the campus, which came to be known as the Territorial addition, but by the following year, the prison housed only 19 inmates. In 1865, J.S. Crosman assumed wardenship, inheriting 22 inmates and a dismal budget. In spite of fiscal constraints, Crosman successfully secured funding to complete construction of a 12-ft high security fence around the Hotel, Quarry, and Prison Yard, as well as guardhouses, two water wells, an icehouse, an enclosed garden, and a cellar. He also constructed an addition to the Hotel measuring 32 by 41 ft., which provided 14 additional two-person cells (Snyder n.d. :4-5).

Among the consistently defining features of the prison was the stone Quarry, included in the 1864 deed. The deed granted to the State of Nevada “all the quarried stone now on said premises.” In addition to the spring waters, the NSP’s outcrop of sandstone provided raw materials for building purposes and began operation by 1861. While early stonecutting at the Quarry was a commercial venture of Curry’s, stonecutting soon became a source of revenue and an occupation for prisoners. However, as late as 1870, non-inmate quarrymen worked alongside the prisoners to blast out rock for the Nevada State Capitol (NRIS#75002126) (Ormsby County n.d.; Robinson 2000; Nevada State Prison Ephemera Files 1864; Dolan 1972).

A prison escape in December of 1865 illuminated the need for improved security, in spite of the new fence. A group of inmates were able to loosen mortar and dig their way out of the main building (Snyder n.d.:7). As a result, Warden Crosman plastered the interior walls of the prison, in addition to raising the southwest security wall by four ft. In 1866, Crosman also increased the size of the prison yard by blasting out the Quarry, constructed a masonry water tank that delivered water to the kitchen, and added a 22 by 78 ft. room to the rear of the main building (Snyder n.d.:6).

The subsequent management of the NSP responded both to national trends in prison management and Nevada’s population trends in the second half of the nineteenth century. The expansions and improvements outlined below were a response to overcrowding at the NSP, mirroring national trends that saw a swell in inmate population between 1868 and 1878 (McKelvey 1936). The NSP’s population increases correlate with the state’s early mining boom between 1859 and 1879 (Hulse 2003:101). According to Warden James Slingerland, the population at the NSP tripled from 41 in 1867 to 128 in 1869. Because of the crowded conditions, the 1873 Legislature passed a law mandating a new prison, large enough to house 300 inmates

and to be constructed in nearby Reno (Snyder n.d.:17). However, the project ran over budget, and the massive spending resulted in only a partial perimeter wall being built. The 1877 Nevada State Legislature refused to provide additional appropriations for the construction of the state prison at Reno, and the site was abandoned (Snyder n.d.:28). In 1877, the inmate population at the NSP ballooned to 144, forcing guards to house prisoners 3 to a cell in the prison's 53 cells (Batterman 1879). According to contemporary prison historian Blake McKelvey, the overpopulation problem was a result of Nevada "thronging with desperadoes" in the "boom days" of the 1870s, but may have been influenced by a rise in crime following the end of 'bonanza' mining in the late-1870s (McKelvey 1936:197). The prison's population remained relatively steady until 1888, when it declined to 99, reflecting the decrease in Nevada's population as people began to leave the state. After this drop, the prison population remained steady into the 1900s (Snyder n.d.:33; Hulse 2003:162; McCullough 1891).

The appointment of James Slingerland to the NSP wardenship in 1867 signaled the beginning of the prison's early Reformatory period. Despite Nevada's relative youth as a state, the legislature and administrators attempted to adopt contemporary strategies for prison management. Shortly after Slingerland assumed wardenship, a kitchen fire consumed much of the prison, largely sparing the "Territorial Addition," but precipitating some of the first Reformatory changes at the institution. Slingerland began a reconstruction project that helped establish the prison as a state institution, replacing the improvised frontier hotel with a dedicated iron-and-stone penitentiary, adding two dungeons for solitary confinement, iron gates, and a locking mechanism that he designed himself (Slingerland 1869). Compared to other Gothic and Romanesque Revival style state prisons that were popular during the late nineteenth century, the NSP was relatively modest in appearance, yet it did possess a number of architectural flourishes. The ornamental gates, medievalist octagonal watchtowers, and roof-top cupola seen in historic photographs suggest a conception of the prison as a State institution worthy of such embellishments. The prison's proximity to the Warm Springs resort may also have encouraged a more decorative approach (Riddle et al. 2012: 12-18).

Slingerland's developments echoed an ideological shift in American penology away from the harsh discipline of the Auburn System, which enforced absolute silence and solitary confinement at night. Prisons throughout the country began adopting a rehabilitative approach known as the Reformatory System, compelled by an 1867 report on correctional institutions. In that year, the New York Prison Association employed Enoch Wines and Theodore Dwight to examine prison conditions in the United States and Canada. Wines and Dwight emerged from their investigation with a list of recommendations, including larger cells, better sanitation, rehabilitation incentives, and non-corporal punishment (Roberts 1997:61). Despite the call for improved conditions for prisoners, the report also espoused simplicity of construction. To Wines and Dwight, "highly ornamental" prisons were "objectionable" because they were more expensive to build, increasing the cost of crime to society. Wines and Dwight argued that investment in architectural adornment would discourage prison authorities from modifying or replacing their facilities in the event that evolving prison theory suggested better arrangements. The authors also claimed that ornamental prisons lent "dignity" to crime. While their suggestions were not broadly adopted until the 1876 establishment of Elmira Reformatory in New York, their influence became apparent in Warden Slingerland's sanitation improvements at the NSP. Beginning in 1867, Slingerland implemented several improvements to the facility, including increasing ventilation by installing transoms over doors and draining the adjacent marshland. Despite his desire to improve health and hygiene at the prison, Warden Slingerland insisted that he had "not proposed to consume precious time in trying to make an unmitigated rascal an honest man" (Slingerland 1869; Wines and Dwight 1867:109-111).

Among the key Reformatory developments at the NSP was the creation of a Public Account system of penal labor, which involved producing goods onsite and selling them on the open market (Slingerland 1869:82). This was common for correctional facilities in the nineteenth century, which largely administered prisoner labor for two reasons: to cover operating expenses and to dispense punishment. Warden Crosman reported

that prisoners were put to work cutting stone in the Quarry, and the prison sold much of the sandstone that it produced. The quarried sandstone, either rubble or dressed, often went to projects in nearby Carson City, including the First United Methodist Church (NRIS# 11000785, contributing resource), the United States Mint (NRIS# 75002127), the Nevada State Printing Office (NRIS# 78003212), the Governor James W. Nye Mansion (NRIS# 75002128) and Armory buildings in Carson City (Snyder n.d.:9, 32). In 1869, the Nevada State Legislature passed the Capitol Building Act, which required that the new capitol building (NRIS# 75002126) in Carson City be constructed of sandstone cut from the Nevada State Prison Quarry. According to the act, the NSP did not receive compensation for the stone. In order to supply the amount of stone required, the legislature charged Slingerland with expanding the Quarry operation, which including demolishing the yard's south fence and employing 60-70 inmates at a time to cut stone (Snyder n.d.: 13).

Although Slingerland only tacitly adopted Reformatory concepts, the 1873 appointment of P.C. Hyman introduced a period of formal incorporation of Reformatory principles. Hyman arrived in the wake of a prison riot and prison break occurring within 10 months of each other. Witnessing an inadequate prison wall as a security threat, Hyman commissioned a 14-to-18 ft. high wall that connected to the high Quarry wall (Snyder n.d.:16). In an effort to ensure the prison was adequately managed, the Nevada Prison Commission sent Warden Hyman to the 1874 Prison Congress of the United States (Snyder n.d.:17). The National Prison Association held an annual Congress beginning in 1870, during which the organization adopted a Declaration of Principles that recommended the reformatory concept (Roberts 1997:62). The yearly meeting served as a gathering to share new ideas, models, and trends in American penology. Hyman returned with an architectural plan for a new prison based on the reformatory model. During his tenure, Hyman oversaw the construction of a new dining room, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, shoemaking shop, and tailor shop (Snyder n.d.: 16-17). The warden sought additional opportunities to employ inmate labor, and he intended to use the shoemaking shop to do so (Snyder n.d.:17). The enterprise was successful from 1874 to 1877, after which it steadily declined.

Frank McCullough succeeded Hyman and continued operations at the Quarry and shoemaking shop during his tenure beginning in 1887. Under McCullough, prisoners continued to cut stone to be used in onsite construction in addition to providing stone for state projects; in 1887, the warden commissioned the construction of a Butcher Shop, water building, and improved walls using prison-quarried stone (Snyder n.d.:33). In his 1887 report, Warden McCullough insisted that the shoemaking shop, despite its operation at a deficit, proved valuable for the rehabilitation and vocational training of inmates (Snyder n.d.:32). He recommended maintaining the shoemaking shop in order to provide employment to inmates, in spite of its poor economic returns. However, when Warden Frank Bell assumed the wardenship in 1893, he closed the shoemaking shop, unable to justify its continued deficit.

The 1882 discovery of fossil tracks provided not only a unique tourist attraction for the prison but a source of revenue to expand the Reformatory offerings of the prison (Garrard 1883). Though fossil discoveries were common in the NSP Quarry, the 1882 discovery of oddly shaped, eerily human-looking fossilized footprints prompted a formal investigation by the California Academy of Sciences. The Academy dispatched C. Drayton Gibbs, H.W. Harkness, and Joseph LeConte to the scene and the investigators documented footprints measuring 18 to 20 in long and 8 in wide. Eventually determined to have been made by a prehistoric sloth, the footprints drew more than 5,000 visitors over a two year period, and the tourist interest influenced the physical development of the prison grounds (Snyder n.d.:31). The prison could not curtail quarrying to accommodate the interest; therefore, inmates excavated a tunnel into the Quarry wall with the hope of uncovering more of the footprints, assuming that if prints were inside the tunnel, they could be protected without impeding the everyday function of the prison and the Quarry. The effort was successful, and the revenue raised from the collection of visitors' fees helped to further expand the facility supporting the construction of a prison library as well as the acquisition of a prison chaplain. The sloth prints also provided a degree of international attention, featured in history books, scientific journals, and satire of the period (McKelvey 1936:197).

THE PROGRESSIVE ERA AND THE NEVADA STATE PRISON, 1900-1940

The Progressive Era, generally defined as the period between 1890 and 1920, began as a drive for social reform that developed into a national movement by the twentieth century. Among the tenets of American Progressivism was the concept that social problems should be addressed by providing education, safety, and efficiency in economics and the workplace. Nevadans shared these ideals, and became active in the Progressive movement by 1900, seeking to make their State government a “responsive and effective instrument in relieving the social and economic distress of the people” (Elliot 1987:239). The movement greatly influenced American penology in the early twentieth century, reflecting a refinement of the Reformatory concept that the NSP fully embraced by 1900. This echoed national prison trends of the time, as the Auburn System’s influence disappeared from American penitentiaries, with the exception of Auburn-style architecture (McKelvey 1936:213). Moreover, prison commissions widely accepted Reformatory practices that emphasized prisoner rehabilitation and sanitation and rejected exploitation and degradation (Roberts 1997:79). These new techniques, along with a rise in prisoner population, eventually compelled NSP administrators in the 1920s to demolish the original prison and construct a new campus.

While the use of rehabilitation-focused labor was a carryover from the Reformatory period, Progressive ideology also necessitated the provision of improved sanitation and enhanced quality of life for prisoners. NSP administrators sought to adopt Progressive practices even before the construction of a new campus in the 1920s. During this period, the prison adopted new technologies to improve sanitation and security, as Warden J.L. Considine replaced the pump room’s steam engine with an electric engine, installed an electric alarm system, and positioned incandescent lights outside the prison between 1904 and 1905 (Considine 1905). Between 1907 and 1908, Warden W.J. Maxwell oversaw the construction of an eight-ft. electrified fence along the rear of the prison yard, in addition to a new iron door installed on the armory and three guard houses built at the prison gate and along the south and west perimeter (Maxwell 1909). In an effort to further improve health and sanitation, Warden Denver Dickerson added a modern steam laundry and outfitted the hospital with modern operating equipment in 1913 (Snyder n.d.:45). These improvements mirrored contemporary technological developments in national prisons that saw plumbing and electric lighting installed in prisons through the country, and the replacement of iron-latticed, hinged cell doors with case-hardened, cylindrical barred doors that slid on tracks (Roberts 1997:95-104).

The Progressive Era penology utilized by the NSP advocated inmate rehabilitation through the individualized treatment of prisoners, indeterminate sentences, and convict employment programs. Warden Maxwell recommended the construction of a separate cell house in order to segregate first-time offenders from hardened criminals, following national recommendations to classify inmates and prescribe specialized treatment plans. These plans aimed to create reformed, contributing members of society (Roberts 1997:121; Maxwell 1909). Maxwell also recommended that the State form a committee to address inmate employment issues, in addition to considering an indeterminate sentence system to reward prisoners for good behavior (Maxwell 1909). By 1923, the prison established a credit system that reduced sentences based on good behavior and time spent working for the benefit of the prison (Snyder n.d.:54). This signaled a shift in the emphasis of prisoner labor from a means to cover operating costs to a rehabilitation method that offered vocational training and eliminated idleness (Roberts 1997:82). In 1909, Warden Maxwell reported that 25 percent of inmates were addicted to opium, and he attributed this statistic to the lack of available work at the prison (Maxwell 1909). Maxwell believed that prisoner idleness, in combination with the current penal system, harmed inmates rather than reforming them for a return to public life. In his report for the 1925-1926 years, Maxwell stated that “there are some men, serving their first prison terms, who are not at heart criminals. We find law-breakers and we find criminals in prison . . . Idleness, especially in a prison, does more . . . toward making criminals of these law-breakers than anything else.” Although under Maxwell’s wardenship, the Quarry continued to supply stone and cracked rock for Carson City construction and infrastructure projects, he contended that the Quarry did not provide enough work for the inmate population (Maxwell 1927:6).

The aim to provide work opportunities to aid in reforming prisoners precipitated the proliferation of prison honor camps at state penitentiaries, including the NSP, in order to relieve overcrowding and provide more rehabilitation opportunities. Through work such as road building and farming, these honor camps provided an opportunity for well-behaved inmates to work in minimum-security conditions (American Correctional Association 1983:114; Roberts 1997:90). In 1911, the Nevada Legislature authorized the NSP to establish road camps, which allowed inmates to work on the roads between Carson City and Reno, between Carson City and Glenbrook, and along the east side of Washoe Lake (Snyder n.d.:43). These road camps were common throughout the United States, although they were particularly common in the West. In fact, Western prisons pioneered the concept of employing trustworthy inmates, primarily prisoners facing imminent eligibility of parole, to work in these camps. Motivated in part by the increasing number of automobiles on American roads, Colorado first developed the inmate road-building model which quickly spread to Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming (McKelvey 1936:223): Convict road-building in Nevada lasted only two years, until the 1913 Legislature declined further appropriations for the expensive program (Snyder n.d.:46).

A longer lasting labor program adopted by the NSP was an off-site farm to provide both work opportunities and food for prisoners. In 1910 the Nevada Board of Prison Commissioners purchased the Schultz Farm, located between the prison and Stewart Indian School (NRIS# 85002432), with the intent of expanding opportunities for inmate labor and establishing self-sufficiency amid consistently inadequate funding for the prison (McKelvey 1936:104). At the NSP, a foreman supervised inmate farm-workers, ensuring that they did not leave farm property. Aside from this restriction of movement, prisoners on the farm enjoyed full liberty. Warden Maxwell lauded the opportunities for rehabilitation, and the prison administration anticipated the potential of the farm to meet the prison's need for meat, vegetables, and hay (Snyder n.d.:42). Under the subsequent leadership of Warden Henrichs, the farm expanded to include a dairy that met the needs of the prison in excess (Snyder n.d.:46). Despite the farm's success, Henrichs noted in 1919 that inadequate employment opportunities for inmates persisted, particularly during the winter, which interrupted work at the Quarry and farm. To ease the lull, he leased prisoners to nearby, privately-owned farms and ranches to assist in harvest activities. The warden requested appropriations to build a manufacturing shop to bolster inmate employment; however, the Legislature did not approve them (Snyder n.d.:47). As another effort to reduce inmate idleness, the state promoted increased inmate exercise, which included the installation of a tennis court in the Front Yard of the NSP in 1915 (Dickerson 1915).

Alongside the popularity of prisoner labor was a movement to provide compensation to prisoners for their labor. These developments grew out of the 1910 formation of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor (NCPPL), which stated its "intention to investigate the prison labor problem broadly and systematically and to promote appropriate remedies" (McClennan 2008:324). The NCPPL urged state prison boards to abolish contract and forced labor, based on Director D. E. Stagg Whitin's work *Penal Servitude*, which argued that forced labor was akin to economic slavery and therefore in direct conflict with rehabilitation. The committee recommended paying a fair wage to working inmates and promoted education and exercise as integral to rehabilitation (McClennan 2008:325-326). In 1923, amid the NSP's significant expansion project, which primarily employed convicts, the Prison Board instituted a daily wage schedule for inmate labor (Snyder n.d.:54).

Nevada's population, and subsequently the prison's, rose significantly in the early twentieth century, placing added pressure on the existing facilities of the prison. During Warden Considine's 1903-1907 tenure, the prison housed an average of 106 prisoners (Considine 1905). After W.J. Maxwell assumed wardenship in 1908, the population doubled to 217 (Maxwell 1909). Simultaneously, the state experienced its second mining boom in copper, gold, and silver, resulting in a significant population increase from 1900 into the early 1920s (Hulse 2003:162-179). Considering the overcrowded conditions at the NSP, the 1909 State Legislature allocated \$205,000 for the construction of a new prison (Snyder n.d.:41).

Beginning plans to expand the prison, the state commissioned prominent architect Frederic DeLongchamps in 1910 to design a new prison. His blueprints, inspired by the Auburn and Eastern State Penitentiaries, called for an imposing Gothic Revival style penitentiary with a central rotunda and radiating wings of cells. The design featured a large chapel to encourage the moral reform of inmates, a photography studio and darkroom to document incoming prisoners, a “Bertillon room” to take body measurements as a way of identifying prisoners prior to the acceptance of fingerprint identification, and a separate cell block exclusively for female prisoners, the first such accommodations at the prison. However, funds were not available to build the huge facility, and the plans did not take into account the terrain that included an ever-expanding stone Quarry. The steep Quarry walls worked well as a barrier and the more the prisoners worked the Quarry, the more formidable the walls became. A prison modeled after New York State Penitentiary or Eastern State Penitentiary, with their static stone fence lines, could never have accommodated the growing Quarry. Also, the new prison would have been built with unskilled prison laborers who were not trained to the level of craftsmanship required for such a detailed and complex building. As such, the state placed the prison’s expansion project on hold.

However, in 1919, the Nevada legislature revived the expansion project for the NSP, involving then State Architect DeLongchamps to develop new designs (Snyder n.d.:48). DeLongchamps’ designs for the NSP reflected the tenets of Progressive Era penology. Under direction by State Engineer James Scrugham, DeLongchamps created plans for a new cell house (now Cell Block A) and the Warden’s Residence, both of which would be constructed using convict labor. W.J. Boudwin eventually replaced Scrugham as State Engineer, and he employed an African American convict named “Slim” as his foreman. Prisoner work crews began demolition work in advance of the new cell house in April of 1920 (Snyder n.d.:48-49). The floorplan for each cell included a flush toilet, washstand, drinking fountain, electric lighting, and provisions for adequate ventilation (Snyder n.d.:49; Scrugham 1924). In order to keep costs down and avoid patent royalties, DeLongchamps and Boudwin designed custom cell fronts that recycled existing metal, including old cell gratings and doors, and they engineered a new locking device and door suspension scheme. Slim had served in a similar capacity for a construction project at Folsom Prison, and his observations informed their designs. Inmates performed metal work for the project in the prison shop in addition to assisting with excavation and construction (Snyder n.d.:50).

The expansion project took place between 1920 and 1927 and in addition to the Warden’s Residence and Cell Block A, resulted in a commissary, kitchen, dining rooms, women’s quarters, heating plant, cold storage, and administration offices, all housed in the Administration Building. The expanded facilities proved necessary as the NSP received more prisoners into the 1920s. In 1920, NSP housed ninety-nine prisoners, but the population rose again to 200 by 1925 (Henrichs 1922; Snyder n.d.:57). This reflected national trends at the time, as the crime rate in the United States increased steadily between the late 1910s and early 1920s. This was in part due to rising unemployment after World War I and the enforcement of new laws such as the Volstead Act passed by Congress in 1918, signaling the beginning of Prohibition. The National Vehicle Motor Theft Act passed in 1919 also contributed, making interstate transport of stolen vehicles a felony, authorizing offenders to be sentenced to state or federal prison (American Correctional Association 1983:126-127). These statutes, as well as the housing of federal prisoners at the NSP from 1925 to 1933, contributed to the rise in inmate population. Federal convicts housed at the NSP contributed significantly to the need for expansion. The NSP housed a total of 334 federal prisoners between 1925 and 1933, earning \$217,148.51 in fees from the federal government (Penrose 1936). However, in 1930, the United States established the Federal Bureau of Prisons in 1930, precipitating the transfer of a number of federal prisoners housed at the NSP to the federal penitentiary at McNeil Island in Washington. By 1933, all federal prisoners had vacated the state prison, either by fulfilling their sentences or transferring to federal facilities (Snyder n.d.:63-64). The elimination of federal prisoners resulted in a largely depopulated prison. In fact, Warden Penrose sent a telegram to the United States Attorney General requesting more federal prisoners in exchange for a reduced per diem, as the prison’s recent expansions and reduced population provided a surplus of space, but the Attorney General denied his request.

By 1929, the built environment of the NSP fully reflected Progressive Era values of improved living conditions and security. Warden M.R. Penrose reported a spurt of new construction in that year that included a heated library outfitted with electric lighting, as well as three new guard towers: one at the main entrance, one atop the south end of the cell house, and one atop a wall on the south side of the main building. The towers were of rusticated quarry stone, and featured electric heat and telephones. New walls, punctuated by three arches with large iron gates, provided additional security to the main entrance, and existing walls were heightened. Additionally, Penrose launched an exterior beautification program for the grounds, which included grading the grounds east of the warden's residence, clearing all sagebrush within 11,500 ft. of the prison, and grading the hill to the west of the prison, sowing it with grass seed. Penrose also rebuilt the stone wall north of the prison, laid a stone walk on the north and east side, excavated the yard by two inches to provide additional drainage, and laid concrete walks in the yard leading from the main building to surrounding buildings (Snyder n.d.:60). Penrose's 1929 report mentions a library under construction, as well as the "improved appearance of the grounds" as a result of planting various trees, shrubs, and flowers. By 1931, Penrose had graded the pond in front of the prison and spread crushed rock on its banks, as well as planting 100 cottonwood trees along the south side of 5th Street between the prison and Carson City. He also graded the hillside on the southwest corner of the prison and laid painted river cobbles on it to resemble the American flag. In his 1935 report, Penrose reported building a hothouse (the current Greenhouse) over a stream from the hot spring, installing a sprinkler system, and laying additional driveways, walks, and a lawn in the yard (Penrose 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936).

Prisoner entertainment and the public's attitude toward acceptable forms of entertainment in prisons also influenced the development of the NSP. One of the activities sanctioned by prison officials was gambling. From 1932 to 1967 the NSP was home to an inmate-run casino housed in a building known as "the Bullpen," demolished in 1967. Inmates could wager on craps, poker, blackjack, and gin rummy in addition to placing bets on sports. Each game was run by an inmate and as in any other casino environment, the person running the game had to bankroll it. In addition to facilitating the casino games, the NSP created its own gambling currency by issuing tokens known as "brass" in denominations ranging from five cents to five dollars. According to Warden Penrose, who organized the casino program, gambling taught inmates basic banking skills that they would need on the outside. "Odd though it may sound," Penrose said, "the gaming table has given many a dead broke inmate a start in this little world within. Gambling helps a little in the refining. It is legal in Nevada, well-regulated, tax-burdened, and a great deal cleaner than say, the big casino in Wall Street" (Penrose 1935).

Amid its rebuilding, the NSP became the setting for an important development in the national debate on capital punishment: the adoption of lethal gas as a method of execution. Debate about capital punishment in Nevada began during early statehood when officials grew alarmed by the mob-like, spectacle atmosphere of public executions. The state legislature stipulated that all capital sentences should be carried out in a controlled setting at the NSP. In 1912, Nevada still condoned hanging and shooting as the preferred methods of execution, however, state officials were uneasy with the methods. Reviving Enlightenment-age concerns regarding the nature of civilized society and the continuing use of gruesome execution methods, Progressive advocates began an international conversation about "humane" execution. Establishing a humane approach to capital punishment became a primary concern of Progressive reformers (Reno Evening Gazette [REG], 6 August 1890:1).

Nevada led this effort, with the NSP becoming the first institution in the United States to execute a prisoner using lethal gas. After the first execution by electric chair, taking place in New York in 1890, resulted in considerable public criticism, Nevada officials sought a more humane execution method. In 1921 two state legislators, assemblymen Harry L. Bartlett of Elko County and J.H. Hart of Pershing County, officially proposed a solution in Assembly Bill 230. The bill stated in part that:

The judgment of death shall be inflicted by the administration of lethal gas. The execution shall take place within the limits of the state prison, wherein a suitable and efficient enclosure and proper means for the administration of such gas for that purpose shall be provided by the board of prison commissioners. The warden of the state prison must be present, and must invite a competent physician, and not less than six reputable citizens, over the age of twenty-one years, to be present at the execution; but no other persons shall be present at the execution (State of Nevada 1921; Spellier 1919).

The Nevada Legislature passed the law in 1921, and Nevada became the first state in the nation to approve lethal gas for execution. Reaction to the new method was swift with international commentary ranging from enthusiastic approval to abject horror. Despite the mixed reception, Nevada moved ahead and conducted the first legal execution by lethal gas in 1924. To prepare for the execution, warden Denver Dickerson oversaw the creation of the nation's first gas chamber, which began its life on the NSP campus in 1888 as a barbershop. To convert the barbershop into a death chamber, inmate laborers sealed its doors and windows with wax and installed a steel cage inside the building (Snyder n.d.:53; REG 6 February 1921:1, 8 April 1921:4, 13 May 1921:4; 13 January 1933:1; Brisbane 1921; Mitchell 1925; *Sheboygan Press-Telegram*, 8 February 1924:1-2; *Manitoba Free Press*, 9 February 1924:1, 12; *The Gleaner*, 8 April 1921:5; *Manitowoc Herald-News*, 7 April 1921; *The Frederic News*, 7 August 1890:1; *The Daily Mail*, 22 December 1921: 3; *Syracuse Herald*, 15 May 1921:7). A series of pipes delivered hydrocyanic acid to a spraying apparatus within the room, which featured an observation window from the outside (Christianson 2010:73-74). The state executed inmate Gee Jon on February 8 despite strenuous efforts by his defense team to convince the Nevada State Supreme Court that the untested method was cruel and unusual. In October 1928, a new stone and cement execution chamber, featuring a guardroom and two condemned cells, replaced the converted barbershop (Snyder n.d.:60).

The tenets of Progressive penology received criticism by the 1930s in response, in part, to concerns from business leaders who criticized the practice of using prisoner labor. By the 1920s, unions and other supporters of free industry criticized American prisons for interfering with the free market, as inexpensive convict labor undercut fair market prices. As a result, prisons established the state use system, in which convicts produced goods—including license plates—for sale to the United States government. In response, many states like Nevada adopted the state use system, which focused prisoner labor on specific state needs, such as the production of license plates. The prison-run license plate factory has become ubiquitous in popular culture, as it was an early adoption of the state-use system of penal labor in America (Roberts 1997:86). In 1931, Warden Penrose introduced the manufacture of license plates to the NSP after he constructed a factory expressly for this purpose, housed in an addition to the Administration Building (*Nevada State Journal*, 20 January 1934: 4). The addition featured a cell house on the second floor; however, the extra space was not needed, and Warden William Lewis converted the space into a school in 1936. Lewis wrote a letter to the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the New Deal's most ambitious agency, requesting their assistance in establishing the school. As a result, the WPA largely provided support to the NSP education program, including furnishing a classroom instructor (Snyder n.d.:66).

MODERN REHABILITATION AT THE NEVADA STATE PRISON, 1940-1967

After 1940, the Nevada State Prison refined Progressive Era models of rehabilitation, including detailed classification of prisoners, community involvement, and improved medical care. In the early 1940s, World War II and wartime industries influenced the prison's population trends, as well as inmate labor opportunities. Following the war, the prison refined new modes of prison administration adapted from the earlier Progressive model. NSP administrators humanized inmates, seeking to further individualize rehabilitation and create a campus-like environment.

The establishment of wartime industries in Nevada at Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot, the Basic Magnesium Plant in Henderson, and new air bases in Fallon, Tonopah, and Las Vegas, all led to a spike in Nevada's population; a rise that correlated with additional increases in inmates housed at the NSP. By 1940, the NSP's inmate population had reached a record high of 340. The cell house could only accommodate 266 prisoners, and Warden Lewis sent the overflow of inmates to the prison farm to avoid doubling cell occupancy (Hulse 2003:213, 334; Snyder n.d.:67). The 1941 State Legislature appropriated funds for prison expansion; however, the nation-wide defense effort indefinitely postponed construction (American Correctional Association 1983:181-183). In 1945, Warden Sheehy wrote, "Due to war, it was impossible to obtain materials and labor" (Sheehy 1942). The NSP contributed to the war effort by donating scrap iron and scrap rubber, as well as constructing cots, stretchers, and related items for Nevada's Council for Defense. This level of involvement in the war effort was common for American prisons, many of which manufactured shoes, boats, and even aircraft engines. In Nevada, prison inmates also bought war bonds and stamps (Snyder n.d.:68).

After the war ended, the prison attempted to address overcrowding through the expansion of prisoner housing, but this remained limited until 1951. The earliest attempt, begun in May of 1947, constructed Cell Block B, along with some additions to existing buildings (Sheehy 1948). Arthur E. Bernard assumed wardenship in 1951, and his tenure is largely characterized by an ambitious building program and the implementation of individualized treatment for each prisoner. Bernard personally interviewed all incoming prisoners to determine their security risk and capacity for rehabilitation. He employed those deemed fit for reformation in the prison hobby shop, in his construction projects, and on the occasional off-site job. Between 1951 and 1954, he expanded the inmate dining room and library and remodeled the Butcher Shop and Warden's Residence. Using prisoner labor and materials for all of his projects, Bernard built a new guards' dining room, a shower and lavatory in the Prison Yard, plumbing shop, horse barn, garage, gas chamber, recreation hall, potato cellar, and paint shop. Inmates used prison-quarried stone to construct six two-bedroom cottages (Cottages 1-6) to be used as guards' residences, and they excavated a 25 ft-x-50ft swimming pool in the West Lawn for use by prison personnel (Bernard 1952, 1954). Bernard continued his building campaign between 1956 and 1958, again using convict labor and reclaimed materials to construct two more garages, a guesthouse, two dormitories, and a new greenhouse. Under staff supervision, inmates modified much of the thoughtful, Progressive-Era landscaping, creating athletic space in the Prison Yard and paving much of the exterior landscape with asphalt (Bernard 1958; *REG* 22 July 1951:12).

In 1959, the Prison Board appointed Jack Fogliani as warden, who became the last of the rehabilitation-era wardens at the NSP. Fogliani focused on rehabilitation through arts and crafts, education, music, and vocational opportunities. The NSP property transitioned slightly from a centralized prison compound to a decentralized campus environment. Inmates organized "The Boys in Blue" prison band, which performed at various events around Carson City, and the prison converted the solitary confinement cave excavated into the Quarry wall to an office for the *Sagebrush*, an inmate-run newspaper. They also formed basketball and boxing teams that competed in outside events throughout the state. During this time, prisoners demonstrated a deep connection to the larger community, as they donated to various charities and participated in blood drives. These changes represented the larger trend in American prisons, which sought to ease convicts back into society by providing rehabilitation in a campus-like setting.

Within the modern rehabilitative techniques, known collectively as the Medical model, Fogliani emphasized the importance of medical, mental, and dental care for NSP prisoners. Under his wardenship, the prison established individual and group psychology programs, a dental clinic, and an Alcoholics Anonymous program. Fogliani also worked to enrich inmate-staff relationships, hoping that better relations would improve the overall operation of the prison. These developments fit with the Medical Model's emergence as the new standard for penology in the 1950s. Adherents viewed delinquency as equivalent to physical disease. As such, prisons had a duty to diagnose and treat each prisoner according to their unique

circumstances. The Medical Model reinvigorated and expanded upon inmate classification using new developments in psychology and sociology.

Warden Fogliani invited Synanon to establish an outpost at the prison in 1963. Charles E. Dederich, a graduate of Alcoholics Anonymous, founded Synanon in 1958 to support and assist individuals in overcoming their addictions. At the prison, Fogliani reserved a tier of cells for members of the program, many of whom were addicts. The program also included non-addicts, operating on the principle that non-addict prisoners often share personality traits with drug addicts. Synanon provided cutting-edge treatment including art therapy and group therapy (*Time Magazine*, March 1963:67). Members worked in the prison hobby shop, and prison officials often employed them to work inside the compound. Fogliani credited Synanon with improving the attitudes and morale of the prisoners (Fogliani 1962).

Fogliani developed quality vocational and educational programs as warden. He established the first successful honor camp at Spooner Summit, where inmates engaged in fighting fires and removing invasive plants, and expanded the prison farm. The prison launched a work crew program, whereby local governments, farms, and ranches employed inmates. The construction of a new auto shop and carpenter shop within the prison compound extended additional vocational opportunities to inmates. Fogliani also founded a GED program at the prison and hired the State Department of Employment Security to administer tests that assisted inmates in procuring employment upon their release (Fogliani 1961).

Concurrent with the adoption of the Medical Model, Warden Fogliani oversaw an expansion of the prison that included a new License Plate Factory, security fences, the two-story Tower One at the northwest entrance, a new library, a coffee shop, and the maximum-security Cell Block C with a private exercise yard. The NSP's population rose to 460 in 1960, prompting the Prison Board to construct a new women's prison and maximum security prison south of the main complex, respectively housing 17 and 298 prisoners. Fogliani remodeled visitors' booths to include telephones during an era in which prisons across the country sought to create more comfortable and informal visitation areas (Roberts 1997:179). Despite the popularity of the Medical Model, the mid-1960s suggested a shift in prison ideology and administration during Fogliani's tenure. In light of the new maximum-security facility south of the NSP, State and prison officials began to place an emphasis on public safety and security. The State completed a north-bowing highway bypass for 5th Street to eliminate traffic through the prison grounds. In Fogliani's 1965 report, he recommended that the warden should be able to choose his residence, as opposed to living in the Warden's Residence, which at that time was located within the maximum security compound. The resulting solution led to the use of the Warden's Residence as an investigation facility, and the conversion of the Guard's Cottages to storage space (Fogliani 1965; Riddle et al. 2012:34-35).

THE END OF THE REHABILITATION ERA

By 1967, security issues caused a major shift in the prison's administration away from the Medical Model to a contemporary strategy of security and control. A nation-wide surge in incarceration began in the 1960s and accelerated into the 1970s. Prison administrators across the country began to de-emphasize rehabilitation in favor of enhanced security, in part, in response to increasing violence and resistance among prisoner populations.

At the NSP, the withdrawal from the rehabilitative model began as a response not only to national trends represented in the NSP's prisoner population, but also local events. In January of 1967, two prisoners escaped and held a Carson City family hostage before prison officials captured and returned them to the penitentiary. One week later, seven maximum security inmates escaped. Once officials recovered them, Governor Laxalt fired Warden Fogliani, replacing him with Carl Hocker, San Quentin's correctional captain (Kennedy 1967). Carl Hocker's wardenship signaled the end of rehabilitative practices at the NSP. Under his tenure, biennial reports of the warden were no longer composed for the Nevada Legislature, and prison

officials shifted their emphasis from rehabilitation to control. Hocker endured a number of prison riots, hunger strikes, and increased violence during his administration that received national media attention. Alongside national trends, NSP prisoners began engaging in civil disobedience in addition to violent rebellion, eventually giving way to the Inmates' Rights Movement and super-maximum custody. Subsequent developments at the NSP included the construction of the "Hill Units" cell complex on the east side of the historic district in the 1980s during an expansion of the prison to house an estimated 850 inmates. Following the recession of 2008, the State legislature chose to close the prison, effective in 2012.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Nevada State Prison is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, in the Area of Politics and Government for its association with Nevada's state administration; specifically, its adoption and refinement of prison reforms in the twentieth century. The NSP represents Nevada's implementation of rehabilitative methods of penology by 1920, and the refining of those practices after World War II. The NSP is also significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield information about prisoner and guard life in the twentieth century. The period of significance begins in 1920, the year in which the state began a massive reconstruction of the prison to establish a new campus that emphasized prisoner rehabilitation. The period closes in 1967 with the transition from those rehabilitative methods of corrections to contemporary, security-based modes of prison administration. Between 1920 and 1967, NSP administrators created a built environment that emphasized the treatment of prisoners as patients who could be rehabilitated through labor. Among the various work programs established for NSP inmates was the quarrying and cutting of sandstone, the construction of prison campus buildings, and the development and maintenance of the prison's landscape. In 1967, the administration of the prison, and the treatment of its prisoners, changed dramatically towards a system that emphasized security and control, leading into the contemporary age of prison management in the United States. The NSP Historic District was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion C.

SUMMARY

The Nevada State Prison Historic District (NSP Historic District) stands as an historically significant representation of Nevada's adoption and refinement of Progressive Era, rehabilitative correctional practices. Its significance to the State of Nevada, and its historic integrity, make it eligible for the NRHP. Efforts are underway to preserve the prison. Although the Nevada Department of Corrections retains administration of the facility for limited purposes, action on the part of the Nevada State Prison Preservation Society (NSPPS) seeks to retain the historic district for future use (Roberts 1997:212-224; Nevada State Prison Preservation Society 2015; Whorton n.d.; Dornan 2012).

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

An architectural context serves to provide a framework for determining the significance of a property and its eligibility to the NRHP. Knowledge of historic contexts allows researchers to understand a historic property as a product of its time and as an illustration of an aspect of heritage that may be unique, representative, or pivotal. Contexts also help to indicate the frequency of particular resources found in Nevada. *The Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan* (Plan) also provides resource types to be documented, and criteria for identifying contributing and non-contributing elements. In order to evaluate properties under Criterion C, an architectural context is required. The purpose of this architectural context is to provide information about the types of properties found within the NSP and to evaluate them according to their architectural style or property type.

PROPERTY SUBTYPES

A variety of property subtypes are present at the Nevada State Prison complex. These include single and multiple story quarried sandstone masonry buildings, precast and CMU concrete, and wooden buildings or any combination thereof. The distinguishing characteristics between architectural resources is the method and material of construction, and not necessarily their function. As such, each property type is defined here by their method of construction, which is described briefly below.

Stone Masonry

A number of buildings at the Nevada State Prison are constructed of stone masonry quarried at the prison. These include the Administration Building and Cell Blocks, the Butcher Shop, Courthouse/Sally Port, 5th St. Guard Tower, Dog Kennel, Electrical Shop, Stone Cottages, Greenhouse Foundation and Maintenance Office. Stone masonry buildings at the NSP are generally vernacular buildings (with some influences of the Modern style). They are usually rectangular in form, with horizontal massing, and flat roofs, ranging from one to four stories in height, and usually with minor fenestration. Various types of dressing of the stone masonry were observed. This includes ashlar, or square-cut stone with sawed, tooled, and polished finishes, in addition to rough cut, rusticated, and quarry-dressed stone. Generally, even courses were used, but some random rubble patterns were also utilized (i.e. the butcher shop). The Administration Building and Cell Block A exhibit some of the best examples of both finished and ashlar stone masonry at the NSP.

Concrete Masonry

A few of the 1960s buildings at the Nevada State Prison were constructed using concrete masonry. This includes the Culinary and Dining Hall, the Boiler Plant, and the License Plate Factory. The concrete masonry used in these buildings consists of concrete masonry unit (CMU) blocks. They are rectangular in form, with horizontal massing, and flat roofs. Ranging from one to two stories in height, they exhibit minor fenestration. Concrete masonry buildings at the NSP are all representative of the Modern style of architecture.

Pre-Cast Concrete

Precast concrete is a construction product produced by casting concrete in a reusable mold or "form" which is then cured in a controlled environment, transported to the construction site and lifted into place. In contrast, standard concrete is poured into site-specific forms and cured on site. Guard Towers 1 and 2, the Boiler Plant and Cell Block C were constructed utilizing pre-cast concrete. With the exception of the guard towers, they are generally rectangular in form, with horizontal massing, and flat roofs. Ranging from one to two stories in height, they exhibit multi-glazing fenestration. The guard towers are vertical in massing and square or trapezoidal in form, with banks of canted aluminum framed windows. Pre-cast concrete buildings at the NSP are all representative of the Modern style of architecture.

Steel Framed Structures

One steel framed structure, Guard Tower 3, is represented at the NSP. It is octagonal in form, with vertical massing, and a flat roof. It exhibits multi-glazing fenestration, with a ribbon of steel-frame windows that are canted outward. The siding is welded corrugated metal sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

The NSP contains a variety of architectural styles, including vernacular, Classic Revival, Modern, Mid-Twentieth Century Minimal Traditional, and American Foursquare. The majority of the buildings were erected between 1920 and 1960, while a few were constructed in the late nineteenth century. The NSP was first established in the 1860s, and architects for this early period are unknown; however, many of the twentieth century buildings on the NSP grounds were designed by architects. Prominent architects who contributed to the Nevada State Prison include Lockard and Casazza, Edward S. Parsons, as well as Nevada's pre-eminent architect Frederic DeLongchamps. Builders included the Nevada Engineering Construction Company, G. Panicari, William M. Heidenreich, and the Walker Boudwin Construction Company. The various types of architectural styles found within the NSP are described below, along with a brief overview of the more well-known architects.

Vernacular Style of Architecture

Vernacular architecture is based on local needs and construction materials, and reflects local traditions (Brunskill 2000). It tends to evolve over time to reflect the environmental, cultural, technological, and historical context in which it exists. While often not thoroughly and academically planned, this kind of architecture played and still plays a major role in the history of architecture and design.

Vernacular architecture can be contrasted against "high style" architecture, which is characterized by stylistic elements of design intentionally incorporated for aesthetic purposes, which go beyond a building's functional requirements. Vernacular architecture generally refers to buildings constructed without the services of an architect. Vernacular also refers to the common building styles and types of a particular place, imbued with particular local or regional cultural attributes (Harmon 2006:217). The Shotgun house is an example of an American vernacular style. Common in Nevada, vernacular style buildings are also represented at the NSP, as well as in the variety of types of sandstone dressing seen in the various buildings, structures and landscape features.

Classical Revival (1895-1950)

The Classical Revival style was inspired by the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, which promoted a renewed interest in the classical forms. Similar to the Colonial Revival style, the Classical Revival style was more formal and monumental in its design. Stylistic details include massive columns with classical Corinthian, Doric or Ionic capitals, topped by a front-facing pediment. One of the most distinctive versions of this style features a full height columned front porch (portico) topped with a classical pediment. The arrangement of windows and doors is formal and symmetrical, with the front door often flanked by pilasters or side lights and capped with a flat entablature, broken pediment or rounded fanlight (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission 2015).

Classical Revival style was most often used for courthouses, banks, churches, schools and mansions. It was never quite as popular as the Colonial Revival style for more common residential buildings. Examples of this style can be found throughout Nevada, often in the form of public buildings. Two of the more outstanding examples of this style in Carson City are the Heroes Memorial Building and the Ormsby County Courthouse, designed by DeLongchamps from 1920-1922. At the NSP, the Administration Building exhibits certain Classical Revival style elements.

Late Nineteenth/Early Twentieth Century Movements (American Foursquare) (1895-1930)

The *Foursquare* style, sometimes called the *Prairie Box*, can be found in nearly every part of the United States. The American Foursquare shares many features with the Prairie architecture pioneered by Frank Lloyd Wright. The boxy foursquare shape provided roomy interiors for homes on small city lots. The simple, square shape also made the Foursquare style especially practical for mail order house kits from Sears and other catalog companies. Creative builders often dressed up the basic foursquare form. Although foursquare houses are always the same square shape, they can have features borrowed from Queen Anne, Mission, Colonial Revival, or Craftsman styles (Old House Web 2015). The Warden's Residence is an example of Foursquare architecture at the NSP.

Minimal Traditional (1935-1950)

The Minimal Traditional style of architecture was most common in the United States from about 1935 to 1950 (McAlester and McAlester 1989:478). An uncommon style at the NSP, the Minimal Traditional style was loosely based on an unadorned form of the earlier Tudor style which dominated in the 1920s and 1930s. The style was most frequently applied to residential architecture, first popular in the 1930s and the dominant style of the postwar 1940s and early 1950s (McAlester and McAlester 1989). Minimal Traditional homes usually have gabled roofs; however, the steep Tudor roof pitch is lowered and the façade is simplified by omitting most of the traditional detailing. Eaves and rake are closed, rather than overhanging as in the later Ranch style. They are generally asymmetrical with the front entrance off-center. Typically, there is a large chimney and at least one front-facing gable. They were built of wood, brick or stone, or a mixture of these materials. Garages may be entirely detached or attached to the main house, but if attached the garage is usually a subordinate element unlike later homes where the garage became more prominent. By the late 1940s and early 1950s the style was being replaced by the ranch style. Cottage 6 at the NSP is an example of the Minimal Traditional style.

Modern Movement in Architecture (1925-1950)

The Modern Movement of architecture represents a dramatic shift in the design of buildings, away from the traditional forms and construction techniques of the past and toward a new era of design (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission 2015). The styles of the Modern Movement, including Art Deco, Moderne and International, began in Europe and spread to the United States in the 1920s. Embracing a sleek, sharp edged appearance with distinctive decorative details, the Art Deco style presented an exotic new look for buildings. The smooth wall surface of the Art Deco style was carried over into the development of the more streamlined, less ornamented Art Moderne style. The impact of both the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles was soon eclipsed by the development of the International style, which left a lasting impression on the urban landscape. The International style with its starkly unornamented appearance of rectangular shapes, punctuated with bands of windows, announced a new "modern" view of the style and purpose of architecture (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission 2015). The Culinary and Dining Hall and possibly the License Plate Factory are examples of the Modern style of architecture.

ARCHITECTS

Known architects who have designed buildings at the NSP include Frederic Joseph DeLongchamps, Edward S. Parsons, Lockard and Casazza, and Selden and Stewart. A brief overview of the careers of these architects is provided below.

Frederic J. DeLongchamps (1882-1969)

One of the most influential architects in Nevada in the twentieth century, Frederic Joseph DeLongchamps was born in Reno in 1882. DeLongchamps studied mining at the University of Nevada, Reno, graduating in 1904 and worked in the mining field for a short time. Due to health reasons, he took a job as a draftsman for the U.S. Surveyors Office in Reno, and quickly began designing buildings. Travelling to San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake, he helped to rebuild the city, working with an architect and gaining further experience. After winning a competition to design the Washoe County Courthouse in 1909, his career was launched (James 2006:177). Ultimately returning to Nevada, DeLongchamps designed nine county courthouses, including two in California. He also worked on major additions to the Nevada State Capital, mansions for the Mapes family, George Whittell, and more than 500 other buildings (James 2006:178). His works include the Reno Post Office (1932) and the Riverside Hotel (1927), as well as several buildings at the University of Nevada, Reno. He won awards for his buildings at the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Expositions in San Francisco and San Diego. He became the official Nevada State Architect in 1919, the only person to hold that title (James 2006:178). DeLongchamps designed several buildings at the NSP: namely the Warden's House, Cell Block A, and the Administration Building. DeLongchamps died in Reno in 1969 at the age of 86.

Edward S. Parsons (1907-1991)

Edward Shier Parsons was one of the most prolific and important architects in Nevada. Born in Tonopah, Nevada in 1907, his family moved to Reno in 1922. After graduating from Reno High in 1924, Parsons went to the University of Southern California and then transferred to the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with a degree in architecture. When he could not find a job in Philadelphia, he moved for a short time to San Francisco. In 1934, he returned to Reno and worked with Russell Mills. He gave Parsons an assistant's job inspecting construction projects (Glass 1983).

Parsons was a partner in the architectural firm of Frederic DeLongchamps and assisted with the design of the new post office in Reno in 1932 (Glass 1983). Over the years, Parsons worked with other noteworthy Nevada architects, before starting his own practice in 1938. Parsons is well known for designing buildings for the University of Nevada, Reno, including the Fleischmann Agricultural Building, the Home Economic Building, and the Orvis School of Nursing (Glass 1983). In addition, Parsons is known for his restorations of several buildings in Nevada, as well as his continued design of new residences. At the NSP, Parsons was responsible for the designs of the Hospital Wing, in 1950.

Lockard and Casazza

Lockard and Casazza, of Reno, Nevada was well known for their insistence on excellence in design and construction. The firm often undertook complex projects for state and local government agencies, specializing in the design of shopping centers, jails, schools, public buildings, banks, industrial facilities, casinos, postal buildings and churches. Ralph Anthony Casazza, the principal partner, was born in Reno in 1926. Casazza designed such well-known Reno edifices as the Reno Contemporary House, the Bruce Thompson Federal Courthouse, and the Clifton Young United States Courthouse and Federal Building. The Washoe County Administrative Complex as well as schools in Nye, Churchill, and Washoe counties were designed by the firm. Other public facilities include the Wingfield Park Amphitheater and the Reno/Tahoe Airport baggage claim. Casazza also designed a number of buildings at the University of Nevada, Reno, including Lawlor Events Center, the Physical Science Complex, the Laxalt Mineral Research Center, the William Raggio College of Education and a rehabilitation of the Mackay School of Mines building. Lockard and Casazza provided plans for the Culinary and Dining Hall at the NSP.

Selden and Stewart

The firm of Selden and Stewart Architects and Planners was established in 1960 in Reno, with Theodore E. Selden, Allen J. Stewart and Maurice J. Nespor as principals. The company performed design services and planning on primarily public projects, designing a wide range of project sizes, uses and construction types. Selden and Stewart designed the headquarters building on the Nevada Air National Guard Base in Reno in 1960. Theodore E. Selden was born in Seattle and attended the University of Washington (AIA 1970). Guard Tower 3 at the NSP was designed by Selden and Stewart. Included among Selden and Stewart's other works are the Carson City Shopping Center (1966), and Nye Hall at the University of Nevada, Reno (1966).

NRHP ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's NRHP is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources. The NRHP is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Significance of historic resources is judged on the basis of the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6). Any property must meet at least one of the four Criteria by being associated with an important historic context and retaining sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that meet one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion A. To be considered for listing under Criterion A, a property must be associated with one or more events important in the defined historic context. Criterion A recognizes properties associated with single events, such as the founding of a town, or with a pattern of events, repeated activities, or historic trends. The event or trends, however, must clearly be important within the associated context (i.e. Correctional facilities in the case of the NSP). Moreover, the property must have an important association with the event or historic trends, and it must retain historic integrity.

Criterion B. Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. Persons "significant in our past" refers to individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, State, or national historic context. The criterion is generally restricted to those properties that illustrate (rather than commemorate) a person's important achievements. It must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group. In the case of the NSP, this may be represented by a person important in the history of correctional facilities either locally or nationally, such as a warden who instituted new or innovative correctional policies.

Criterion C. Most properties that are eligible under Criterion C are eligible because they represent distinctive characteristics of a particular type, period or method of construction. This encompasses all architectural styles and construction practices. To be eligible under this portion of the Criterion, a property must clearly illustrate, through "distinctive characteristics," the following:

- The pattern of features common to a particular class of resources,
- The individuality or variation of features that occurs within the class,
- The evolution of that class, or
- The transition between classes of resources.

Distinctive Characteristics: "Distinctive characteristics" are the physical features or traits that commonly recur in individual types, periods, or methods of construction. To be eligible, a property must clearly contain

enough of those characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction.

A building or structure may be found eligible under Criterion C if it is designed by an important architect and is exemplary of either a high style, a rare or unique design, or a regional building type. Criterion C would also apply to those buildings, structures, or objects whose architectural form or style reflect important design qualities integral to the NSP. A property is not always eligible, however, simply because it was designed by a prominent architect. For example, not every building designed by Frank Lloyd Wright is eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D. In order to be considered eligible under Criterion D, a property must have the potential of providing important information in history or prehistory. Categories of such information include the configuration of buildings, patterns of construction and in the case of the NSP the ability to address research issues related to the development of the prison. Unfortunately, the scope and budget for this project did not allow for the further development of research issues related to the property types identified; however, some possible future avenues of research are suggested here. For example:

- The use of quarry stone and prisoner labor to construct prison buildings. This context would require some comparative research in prison architecture in the United States to see how common the use of stone is, and how common the use of prisoner labor was in the construction of prison buildings.
- The use of sandstone as a building material in Eagle Valley and the Carson area. Research questions could include: Was sandstone a common building material among finished buildings in the region in the early 20th century? If so, how does the prison relate to those other sites where sandstone was used?

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

1. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
2. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
3. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
4. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
5. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
6. a property primarily commemorative in intent, of design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
7. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Districts are defined as groups of sites, structures, buildings, or objects that are significant as a single, identifiable entity, although their individual components may lack distinction or merit. The resources within a district have related characteristics-visual, geographical, or historical-that link them together as related resources. Historic districts may be downtown commercial areas, residential neighborhoods, rural agricultural areas, whole towns, or groupings of archaeological sites.

Individual resources within a potential district must be examined to determine if they are contributing or non-contributing elements. In general, consideration needs to be given to the relative number, size, scale, design, and location of the elements that do not contribute to the district's significance. Contributing elements-are those that retain a sufficient degree of integrity to the proposed area of significance. Non-contributing elements are generally those that have been substantially altered and/or do not represent the period of historic use.

INTEGRITY

In order to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Integrity is the ability of a resource or a group of resources to convey a sense of the past as it relates to one or more areas of significance (Nevada SHPO 2012). The evaluation of integrity is grounded in an understanding of a resource's physical features and how they relate to its significance. Resources that have been substantially altered may not retain sufficient integrity to reflect their original character. There are seven aspects or qualities that in various combinations define integrity. A resource that retains its integrity will possess several, and usually most, of the following aspects:

Location--refers to the particular place where the historic resource was constructed or the specific place where the historic event took place. It involves relationships between the resource and place.

Setting--refers to the general physical environment of a historic property. It refers to the character of the place in which the resource played its historical role.

Design--refers to the combination of natural and cultural elements that create the form, plan, spatial organization, and style of a property. Design results from conscious and unconscious decisions over time about where areas of land use, roadways, buildings and structures, and vegetation are located in relationship to natural features and to each other. Design also relates to the functional organization of vegetation, topography, and other characteristics.

Materials--refers to the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship--refers to the physical evidence of craftsmen's labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site.

Feeling--refers to the quality a historic resource has in evoking the aesthetic or historic sense of a past period of time.

Association--refers to the direct link between a property and an important historic event or person.

For a building to be eligible under Criterion C, integrity of design, workmanship, and materials are normally the most important qualities necessary.

Special Considerations: Cemeteries

Cemeteries and graves are among those properties that ordinarily are not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP unless they meet special requirements. According to the National Park Service bulletin *Guidelines for Registering and Evaluating Cemeteries and Burial Places* (Potter and Boland 1992):

“....To qualify for listing under Criteria A (association with events), B (association with people), or C (design), a cemetery or grave must meet not only the basic criteria, but also the special requirements of Criteria Considerations C or D, relating to graves and cemeteries.”

Criteria Consideration C: A birthplace or grave of a historical figure is eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.

Criteria Consideration D: A cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

Under Criterion A, a cemetery may possess significant associations with historic events, including general events that reflect important broad patterns in our history. A cemetery that constitutes a substantial or pivotal portion of a historic district nominated under Criteria A, B, or C would generally be considered contributing. A cemetery that is nominated as part of a historic district but is not the focal point of the district does not need to be evaluated under Criteria Consideration D (Potter and Boland 1992:17).

SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural inventory of the project area resulted in the recordation of 32 architectural resources, 27 of which are considered contributing to the NSP district. In addition, five archaeological resources are considered contributing elements of the NSP historic district; however these were not recorded as part of the architectural inventory and only a brief summary of the sites is provided here. Five architectural resources (three buildings and two structures) are considered non-contributing due to their falling outside of the period of significance. Descriptions of both the contributing and non-contributing resources are provided here; however, due to budget and time constraints of this project, Architectural Resource Assessment forms were only completed for the contributing resources. These forms are included in Appendix A.

Table 1. Table of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources at the NSP

SHPO Resource #	Resource Name	Date	Resource Type	Contributing/ Non-Contributing
B13180	Butcher Shop	Nineteenth Century	Building	Contributing
B13181	Fifth Street Guard Tower	1929	Building	Contributing
B13182	Warden's House	1920-25	Building	Contributing
B13183	Administration Building	1920-27	Building	Contributing
B13184	Cell Block A	1920-25	Building	Contributing
B13185	Kennel	c.1962	Building	Contributing
B13186	Storage and Maintenance Building	1952	Building	Contributing
B13187	Electrical Shop	c.1926	Building	Contributing
B13188	Cell Block B	1948	Building	Contributing
B13189	License Plate Factory	c.1962	Building	Contributing
B13190	Boiler Plant	1958	Building	Contributing
B13191	Cottage 1	1953	Building	Contributing
B13192	Cottage 2	1953	Building	Contributing
B13193	Cottage 3	1953	Building	Contributing
B13194	Cottage 4	1953	Building	Contributing
B13195	Cottage 5	1953	Building	Contributing
B13196	Cottage 6	1955	Building	Contributing
B13197	Armory (Property Warehouse)	1950	Building	Contributing
B13792	Sally Port (Courthouse)	c.1928	Building	Contributing
B13793	Cell Block C	1960	Building	Contributing
B13794	Culinary and Dining Hall	1966	Building	Contributing
B13795	One Tower (Main Gate)	1963	Building	Contributing
B13796	Two Tower	1962	Building	Contributing
B13797	Three Tower	1966	Building	Contributing
S1128	Pump House	1933	Structure	Contributing
S1130	Greenhouse Foundation	1954	Structure	Contributing
S1132	Sloth Footprint Tunnel	c.1927-28	Structure	Non-Contributing
S1239	Security Fence	1942	Structure	Contributing

Summary of Architectural Resources

SHPO Resource #	Resource Name	Date	Resource Type	Contributing/ Non-Contributing
	Chain Link Security Fence	c.1980s	Structure	Non-Contributing
B13799	Gymnasium and Book Bindery	1976	Building	Non-Contributing
B13800	Maintenance Shop	2004	Building	Non-Contributing
S1240	Shed	c. 2000	Building	Non-Contributing
S1129	Prison Yard	c.1920-1967	Site	Contributing
	Front Yard and Parking Area	c.1920-1958	Site	Contributing
	West Lawn and Garden	c.1920-1967	Site	Contributing
OR569	Prison Trash Dump	c.1907-1967	Site	Contributing
S1131	Nevada State Prison Cemetery	1875-1881	Site	Non-Contributing
S1133	Quarry	c.1861-1960	Site	Contributing

NSP HISTORIC DISTRICT (D171)

The NSP historic district includes 32 contributing and six non-contributing resources that represent developments at the prison beginning in 1862 and ending with the closing of the prison in 2012. The District is comprised of a complex of stone and concrete buildings located south of Fifth Street, built along the northwest slope of a hillock overlooking Eagle Valley to the northwest. The complex is anchored by the Prison Yard, around which most of the buildings form a rectangular cluster. Most buildings are made of locally quarried sandstone, with the addition of a few 1960s concrete and steel buildings. The southern edge of the main complex is defined by a rock quarry wall, topped by a double-run of chain link fence marking the outer boundary of the prison grounds. West of the main cluster of administrative and cell block buildings is a landscaped area with a small cluster of housing for prison staff. North of the main cluster, across the historic route of Fifth Street, is a scatter of several smaller buildings including the Kennel and Butcher Shop. These buildings include elements of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century Classical Revival, Modernist, Vernacular, late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century Century American, and mid-twentieth-century architectural movements. The spatial organization of these resources was largely established by 1870, with significant demolition and reconstruction occurring in the 1920s, and additions to the campus in the 1950s and 1960s.

The NSP campus reflects development from three major phases of development, although there are not many extant resources remaining from the earliest period. The site was in continuous use as a prison from its opening in 1862 as a territorial prison, until 2012, when the state closed the facility citing rising maintenance costs and security problems. Currently, only the early 1960s License Plate Factory remains in active use, although it is slated to close in 2015. The prison execution chamber and courthouse, within the historic Administration Building, are maintained in the event they may be needed for use.

The entire prison complex encompasses 45 acres of land and contains more than 40 buildings, structures, and sites, dating from between 1868 and 2002. The district boundary encompasses roughly 25 acres, consisting of the prison complex developed during the period of significance between 1920 and 1967. Although the state constructed a campus in 1868, a major building campaign during the 1920s demolished and reconstructed the historic core of the Prison, which still stands today. Prison administrators used sandstone from the Prison Quarry to construct most of the contributing buildings in the prison including the Administration Building, the Warden's House, the Officer's Cottages, and Cell Blocks A and B. The sandstone buildings are similar in design and construction, often incorporating Classical Revival stylistic features. They are made from cut blocks of sandstone quarried and finished by prisoner labor. The masonry typically uses a running bond pattern, though some ragwork and random work patterns are also seen.

Beginning in the 1950s, poured concrete, concrete block, and steel began to supplement the traditional stone construction in some cases, although stone was still frequently used. After 1960, the prison completed virtually all construction in concrete or steel.

Significance Statement

The Nevada State Prison Historic District stands as an historically significant representation of Nevada's adoption and refinement of Progressive Era, rehabilitative correctional practices. The prison's significance to Nevada, and its historic integrity to the period of significance, make it eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and D.

The Nevada State Prison is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, in the Area of Politics and Government for its association with Nevada's state administration, specifically, its adoption and refinement of prison reforms in the twentieth century. The NSP represents Nevada's implementation of rehabilitative methods of penology by 1920, and the refining of those practices after the Second World War.

The NSP is also significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield information about prisoner and guard life in the twentieth century. The period of significance begins in 1920, the year in which the state began a massive reconstruction of the prison to establish a new campus that emphasized prisoner rehabilitation. The period closes in 1967 with the transition from those rehabilitative methods of corrections to contemporary, security-based modes of prison administration. Between 1920 and 1967, NSP administrators created a built environment that emphasized the treatment of prisoners as patients who could be rehabilitated through labor. Among the various work programs established for NSP inmates was the quarrying and cutting of sandstone, the construction of prison campus buildings, and the development and maintenance of the prison's landscape. In 1967, the administration of the prison, and the treatment of its prisoners, changed dramatically towards a system that emphasized security and control, leading into the contemporary age of prison management in the United States.

The period of significance for the NSP extends from 1920 to 1967. This period encompasses the time during which the Nevada State Prison was administered by the State of Nevada and implemented rehabilitative prison practices. It has been further restricted by the presence of confirmed extant resources associated with that significance. Unfortunately, nearly all the resources dating prior to 1920 have been demolished. The three extant resources dating from the nineteenth century do not have confirmed construction dates, and bear questionable integrity to that period. As a collection of buildings, structures, and landscapes within the prison campus, the NSP reflects its construction and development between 1920 and 1967 with the end of the Fogliani administration.

BUILDINGS

A total of 27 buildings were recorded as part of the NSP District, 24 of which are contributing to the district. Each of these is described below, followed by NRHP evaluations. The non-contributing buildings consist of a shed and maintenance shop built in 2000 and 2004, and a gymnasium and book bindery built in 1976. Because these resources are not historic (not 50 years old), no further description is provided here. For more information on these, the reader is referred to the Nevada State Prison Registration Form (Dickey et al. 2015).

B13180 Butcher Shop (Late Nineteenth Century)

The Butcher Shop is the northern-most building within the complex and is located outside of the secure prison fence line. It is a 300-square foot, coursed sandstone rubble building. The west façade includes an off-center door opening. The original door is gone and has been replaced with a wooden door and a repurposed three-light sash window with a vertical axis. The north side of the building has one off-center

opening for a window. The opening is lined with a dressed sandstone lintel, jambs, and sill. The building's front-gabled roof is made of concrete slab supported by a metal ridge beam, likely added in the twentieth century. The Butcher Shop is currently not in use and the interior is in poor condition.

The first mention of a butcher shop is in an 1875 inventory. The building contained a chopping block, a large cupboard with twelve meat hooks, meat spikes, and a "large Force Pump & piping" presumably for hosing down the interior, as well as foodstuffs including large quantities of beans, potatoes, cabbages, and flour. However, an 1887 Warden's Report mentions the construction of a new butcher shop, indicating the building was replaced by that year. The concrete roof may be a replacement added along with similar modifications in the 1920s.

Significance Statement

The butcher shop is a contributing resource to the NSP Historic District, as it is associated with the function of the prison during the district's period of significance. Although the exact date of its construction is unknown, it most likely dates to the late nineteenth century. The butcher shop is also associated with the Early Period of development at the Nevada state prison (1862-1900) and was in continued use up until the early twentieth century. Despite some loss of integrity, the butcher shop is also individually eligible under Criterion A for its association with early prison quarrying and construction, in part because of the rarity of this property type. The butcher shop is not associated with an important person and is not recommended eligible under Criterion B. However, it is an excellent example of quarried sandstone masonry constructed with prisoner labor and as such is a unique example of its type. While some deterioration is evident, the building retains integrity of materials, workmanship and design. Because of this and for its representation of stone masonry prison architecture of the late nineteenth century, it is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13181 Fifth Street Guard Tower (1929)

Near the Administration Building, inside the prison fence line but inaccessible to inmates, is the only remaining example of three free-standing, stone guard towers built in 1929 under Warden Penrose. The octagonal tower is a 10 ft. by 10 ft. structure built of coursed sandstone masonry. Seven of the building's sides have window openings and the eighth has an entry, but all openings are boarded over with plywood. The decorative metal sheathed roof has an ornamental metal weathervane-like finial, a decorative overhanging fascia, and a molded base. A round-arched opening at the base, under a modern wraparound deck, has a decorative wood door on iron strap hinges. The style of the tower mimics those of free-standing stone towers that were built as part of the c.1868 NSP grounds. The original towers were taller and narrower, but were demolished as part of construction in the 1920s. Of the other two 1929 towers, one was located south of the Sally Port above the quarry, and the other was located farther east on Fifth Street near the current Storage and Maintenance Building (*Carson City News*, 6 January 1928:1:5; 13 April 1928:1:3; NSP 0005, Nevada State Prison Photograph collection, NSLA).

Significance Statement

The Old 5th St. Tower is recommended as a contributing element to the NSP Historic District. Built in 1929, it is associated with the Progressive Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1900-1940). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the district. It is also recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and C. It is individually eligible under Criterion A for its association with Nevada's adoption and refinement of prison reforms in the twentieth century, as an integral component in the function of the NSP. The tower is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The building is an excellent example of prisoner quarried and constructed ashlar sandstone masonry and as such is a unique example of its type; mainly for its representation of stone

masonry prison architecture of the early twentieth century, at the local level. Therefore, it is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13182 Warden's House (c. 1921-1925)

Constructed between 1921 and 1925, the Warden's House is a two-story, Foursquare style house approximately 45 ft. wide and 30 ft. deep. It has a concrete foundation with a sandstone ashlar first floor, and a stucco second floor, with a low-pitched, hipped, asphalt composition shingle roof. Windows on the front and side elevations are generally symmetrically placed sash windows, although all window openings are boarded over with plywood. All jambs have been retained, but many sashes have been removed. The porch has also been boarded over, with an unlit entry door at the top of the stoop. The rear elevation has evidence of a gabled hood that was placed over the rear entry at some time, but later removed. The rear concrete stoop has also been removed. There are three chimneys constructed of coursed sandstone masonry: two interior chimneys and an exterior chimney on the north elevation.

The as-built house is slightly different than the drawings provided by Frederic DeLongchamps in 1920. While the form and style of the building is the same, DeLongchamps' plans called for a main entry with a half-view wooden door with a twelve-light glaze, with flanking two-by-four sidelights. The second story included two sash windows and what appears to be glazing for a sleeping porch along the northeast corner of the building, with a ribbon of four fixed pane windows or screens. The designs did not specify beyond sash windows, showing options for either one-over-one or four-over-one vertically-divided units. Plans called for two sandstone chimneys, one on the rear of the building and one on the north elevation.

The most significant alteration was the addition of a second story porch. This is evidenced by the replacement of the porch roof with a shallow, shed roof, and the presence of two doorways on the second story of the façade. The second-story doors were French doors and the roof of the front porch was surrounded by a wood balustrade which was removed at an unknown date (post 1950). The French doors and most of the second story windows are missing and the openings have been covered with plywood.

Toward the end of the period of significance, Warden Fogliani oversaw the conversion of the Warden's Residence into an investigation facility. It was then left vacant for many years and the condition deteriorated. The interior suffered extensive water damage and prison labor was used to remove all of the lathe and plaster, down to the studs. The original tongue and groove wood floors, stairway, turned banisters, and some historic trim remain intact.

Significance Statement

The Warden's House is recommended as a contributing element to the NSP Historic District, as well as individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and C. Built in the early 1920s, it is associated with the Progressive Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1900-1940). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District. It is also individually eligible under Criterion A for its association with Nevada's adoption and refinement of prison reforms in the twentieth century, as an integral component in the function of the NSP. The building is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The building is an excellent example of quarried ashlar sandstone masonry, and was designed by renowned Nevada architect Frederic DeLongchamps. It was constructed with sandstone quarried by the inmates and as such is a unique example of its type; mainly for its representation of stone masonry prison architecture of the early twentieth century. It is also a unique local example of the American Foursquare movement in architecture and is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of

this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13183 Administration Building (1920-1927)

The Administrative Building served as the official visitor entrance and administrative hub for the prison. The two-story building has an L-shaped footprint and is built of sandstone ashlar with a running bond and some random ashlar pattern stonework. Except for the simple Classical Revival entrance surround, the building has no identifiable style. The main public entrance to the building is on the west elevation of the building and consists of double doors. Surrounding the doors are square sandstone Doric pilasters. The Nevada State Seal is painted above both pilasters. The words “Main Entrance” are painted on wood and attached above the double doors. Flanking either side of the entrance are electrical sconces with wrought iron light fixtures. A simple corbelled cornice above the entrance repeats the cornice on the building. On the northeast section of the building, there is a third story addition of poured concrete with a flat roof, extending east from the midpoint of the north ell to the east elevation of the building where it joins with Cell Block A. The building retains its original wooden one-over-one sashes with either sandstone or concrete sills and lintels throughout. An inscription stone over a doorway on the east elevation identifies the west wing as the prison’s first license plate factory, which operated in this building from 1931 until 1962. The third floor addition has wooden four-over-four windows but with no lintels or sills. All windows are secured with exterior bars. The roof is flat and composed of tar and gravel. Metal staircases access the second and third stories from the Prison Yard.

Frederic DeLongchamps provided designs for this building, which appears to have been constructed in stages between 1920 and 1927. Like much of the prison’s built environment at that time, prisoners provided the labor, cutting and laying the stone from the Prison Quarry. In 1950, a third story was added to the east end, constructed with poured concrete and known as the Hospital Wing. A plaque at the top of the stairs near the east end of the addition notes architect Edward S. Parsons provided the plans for the addition, and that it was constructed by Nevada Engineering Construction Company and G. Panicari.

In 1931, Warden Penrose added the NSP’s first license plate factory to the south ell of the building. That extension connected the Administration Building to the Sally Port. In Penrose’s 1931 report he described the newly-constructed addition:

The building was planned and erected under my direction. Construction started May 1, 1931 and was finished the latter part of 1932. It is a two-story structure of prison limestone [sic] and reinforced concrete, matching other prison buildings. All labor, stone which was cut by hand, crushed stone and rock was supplied by the prison without cost to the state. Only one-half of the ground floor is being used for the license plate factory. The other half, and the entire second floor is vacant, and could be used to house other prison industries which would not interfere with anything in our state. Such industries would not only save the state money, as the license plate factory is doing, but would provide education and more work for the inmates. The several pieces of machinery are the most modern, and are electrically driven. The factory runs about one month and a half each year as no outside work is done. Most states [have] their own plants, the same as ours. An average of 20 inmates are employed during the most part of the time, and about 15 during the remainder, finishing up.

The building served as the northwest barricade, keeping the inmates confined within the prison proper. Historic photos show wooden double doors with nearly full-length glazing, however, these have been replaced and covered with plywood. “Nevada State Prison” also appeared above the door in historic photos, but has since been removed (Figure 7).



Figure 7. Administration Building c. 1940.

Significance Statement

The Administration Building is recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and C. Built in the early 1920s, it is associated with the Progressive Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1900-1940). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. It is also individually eligible under Criterion A for its association with Nevada's adoption and refinement of prison reforms in the twentieth century, as an integral component in the function of the NSP. The Administration Building is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The building is an excellent example of quarried ashlar sandstone masonry, and was designed by renowned Nevada architect Frederic DeLongchamps. It was constructed with sandstone quarried by the inmates and as such is a unique example of its type; mainly for its representation of stone masonry prison architecture of the early twentieth century, at the local level. As such, it is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13184 Cell Block A (1920-1925)

Perpendicular to the northeast end of the Administration Building is Cell Block A. Constructed between 1920 and 1925, it is a rectangular, four-story, coursed sandstone building with its north side connecting with the Administration Building (Figure 8). Entrance to the building is via an exterior metal staircase in the Prison Yard on the northwest corner of the building. The building has a flat roof with a surrounding metal railing to allow guards to use the roof as a patrol space. The cells are arranged "back-to-back" in two rows, facing outward toward the prisoners corridor and the windows. Each cell has three concrete walls and an open wall with bars facing the exterior, where there are multi-pane sash windows to provide natural

lighting. A pipe chase runs between the row of cells, providing electricity and ventilation, and a corridor from which guards could access water and electricity for each cell without opening the cell door.

Work crews commenced construction of the cell block in 1920 using designs from Nevada architect Frederic DeLongchamps. However, construction appears to have been delayed persistently by poor funding and weather until the building's completion in late 1925. DeLongchamps designed the cell block with thirty-two concrete cells on each of the four floors, and sandstone quoins on the southeast and southwest corners. Each cell housed one prisoner (though the inmates quickly found themselves with a bunkmate as the population increased) and was sparsely furnished with a metal bed, a toilet, and a sink (Snyder 2005:52, 57-58; DeLongchamps 1924). Warden R. B. Henrichs directed the construction work, which was most active in 1920-21. A period newspaper article noted:

With the cell house completed the new prison will begin to pay for itself through the decreases made possible in the force of guards, at the rate of about \$9000 per year. Construction of the first floor of the cell house has been practically finished and work has been started on the walls of the second story. When completed, under present plans, the cell house will be a four-story building, made of stone cut in the prison yard by convict labor, and will have a housing capacity of 125 (Reno Evening Gazette, 16 February 1921).

During the construction of Cell Block B in 1948, attached to the south end of the Cell Block A, construction crews removed the gun posts and quoins on the south side of the building. Since that time, a metal fire escape has been added to the west side of the building, new flood lights have been installed at the roofline and on the roof, and a few window unit air conditioners have been added. Later, prison administrators enlarged the cells of Cell Block A by removing selected concrete partitions between them and inserting new steel partitions as needed. Other than this interior modification, Cell Block A preserves its essential 1920s character. It remained in use for housing prisoners until the State legislature decommissioned the prison in 2012.



Figure 8. Cell Block A during construction (c. 1925).

Significance Statement

Cell Block A is recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A and C. Built in the early 1920s, it is associated with the Progressive Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1900-1940). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. It is also individually eligible under Criterion A for its association with Nevada's adoption and refinement of prison reforms in the twentieth century, as an integral component in the function of the NSP. Cell Block A is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The building is an excellent example of quarried ashlar sandstone masonry, and was designed by renowned Nevada architect Frederic DeLongchamps. It was constructed with sandstone quarried by the inmates and as such is a unique example of its type; mainly for its representation of stone masonry prison architecture of the early twentieth century, at the local level. Therefore, it is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13185 Kennel/Horse Stable (c. 1950s)

This resource consists of the Dog Kennel, a 60 ft. by 25 ft. building built from coursed sandstone masonry and wood framed gable ends. A photo in the Nevada State Library and Archives photo collection indicates it was used as a horse stable, as indicated by the horse tack hanging outside the west door (Figure 9). The building has a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof sheathed with corrugated metal. The gables have vertical wood siding. On the north elevation, toward the northwest corner are three large sliding bay doors. There are some paired, fixed windows on the building. The construction date of the building is unknown



Figure 9. B13185 Kennel/Horse Stable; date unknown.
(Photo Courtesy Nevada State Library and Archives)

but it appears to have been built after 1942, as it does not appear on a plat map of the prison dating to 1942. The use of quarry stone indicates it was built prior to 1960, when the prison quarry was no longer in use. It served as a kennel for guard dogs during the 1970s.

Significance Statement

Building B13185 was likely constructed between 1942 and 1950, and it is associated with the Modern Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1940-1967). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. This single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NPS under Criterion A on its own. B13185 is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. B13185 does appear to be a good example of a prisoner quarried ashlar sandstone building, and therefore is individually eligible under Criterion C, at the local level. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13186 Storage and Maintenance Building (1952)

The Storage and Maintenance building is a one-story, rusticated sandstone building with a side gabled roof, measuring 30 ft. by 100 ft. (Figure 10). In the southeast corner of the building is an inscription stone carved with name of Warden A. E. Bernard and the date 1952. The roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The building is elongated with four entrances on the west façade and garage bays and doors on the rear/east elevation. One of the front entrances has been filled in with concrete slump block, and another contains a modern air conditioner unit. Prison administrators made at least two additions to the building prior to 1962, both of which extended it to the north. The first of these is a single car garage built with a coursed sandstone foundation and panel and batten walls, and the second, a ragwork stone addition extending north to the historic route of Fifth Street.



Figure 10. Storage and Maintenance Building.

Significance Statement

Building B13186 is recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C. Constructed in 1952 under the direction of Warden Bernard, it is associated with the Modern Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1940-1967). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this Criterion. B13186 is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The building is made of quarried ashlar sandstone masonry, constructed and quarried by the prison inmates. Therefore, it is a unique representative of its type; namely prison architecture of the mid-twentieth century, at a local level, and is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13187 Electrical Shop (1926)

B13187 is a single-story, coursed sandstone masonry building known as the Electrical Shop, built in c. 1926 at the Nevada State Prison in Carson City, Nevada (Figure 11). It was possibly constructed to house the electrical plant for the prison, also completed that year. However, it may have acquired that use in the 1950s when the prison used the building as a shop for electrical, television, and radio maintenance. The Electrical Shop is constructed of ashlar sandstone, with even coursing and cement pointing. It is built into the hillside and has a lower level walk-out on the west façade. The flat roof is concealed by a low parapet wall. Modern wood stairs lead to the upper level which is entered through a wooden door with two-by-six glazing, sheltered with a sheet metal gabled hood. Beside the door is a large, eight-over-eight light double hung wooden window. Narrow, barred windows on the north and south elevations have sandstone lintels and sills.



Figure 11. Electrical shop.

Significance Statement

Building B13187 is recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C. Constructed in c. 1926, it is associated with the Progressive Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1900-1940). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district under Criterion A. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this criterion. B13187 is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The building is an excellent example of quarried ashlar sandstone masonry and was constructed with sandstone quarried by the prison inmates. The building is a unique example of its type; mainly for its representation of stone masonry prison architecture of the early twentieth century, at the local level, and is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13188 Cell Block B (1948)

Cell Block B is located directly south of and adjacent to Cell Block A. Cell Block B is a four-story, coursed sandstone masonry building constructed in 1948. The window openings are barred and have sandstone lintels and sills. The metal window sashes feature a nine-by-nine glazing. The roof is flat and has a railing around its perimeter to allow guards to patrol. As built, NSP staff projected that the cell block would house 216 inmates. During the building's construction, crews removed the stone tower guard posts on the corners of the adjacent Cell Block A, replacing them with steel and glass towers at the south end of Cell Block B. A plaque on the interior identifies the architect as Edward S. Parsons and the contractor as the Walker Boudwin Construction Company.

Significance Statement

Cell Block B is recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria C. Built in 1948, it is associated with the Modern Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1940-1967). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this Criterion. Cell Block B is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The building is an excellent example of prisoner quarried ashlar sandstone masonry and as such is a unique example of its type. For this reason, and for its representation of stone masonry prison architecture of the early twentieth century, at the local level, it is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13189 License Plate Factory (c. 1962)

East of Cell Block A is the License Plate Factory. The factory is a 180 ft. by 40 ft. concrete masonry building constructed by 1962. It has a shallow gable roof, high ribbon windows in multiple sets, and billboard-style painted signage on the north gable end. There is a two-story, shed-roof projection on the west elevation. The first story of the projection is concrete block, with a single door on its north elevation. The second story of the projection is corrugated steel.

Significance Statement

Built in 1962, the License Plate Factory is associated with the Modern Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1940-1967), falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually

eligible under this criterion. The building is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The building is not a unique or outstanding example of a particular type, period, method of construction or architectural style, and is recommended not individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Concrete masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13190 Boiler Plant (1958)

This resource is the Boiler Plant, a 65 ft. by 40 ft., pre-cast concrete building constructed in 1958. It has a primary one and a half story section on its south side consisting of the boiler and utility room, with a two-story section to the north. Each section has a flat roof, and multiple pedestrian and bay doors with multi-light glazing. There are three wooden double bay doors on the east elevation with two-by-three glazing. Windows are predominantly paired, two-by-two steel frame windows. The building's west elevation includes a ribbon of paired windows along the full length of the two-story section, providing light into the boiler and utility room.

Significance Statement

The Boiler Plant, built in 1958, is associated with the Modern Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1940-1967), falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this Criterion. The building is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The building is not a unique or outstanding example of a particular type, period, method of construction or architectural style, and it is recommended not individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Pre-cast concrete construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13191 Cottage 1 (1953)

This is one of the six two-bedroom cottages built with prisoner-quarried stone in the 1950s to be used as guard's residences (Figure 12). Cottage 1 is a one-story, vernacular, hipped box type house constructed of rusticated sandstone laid in a running bond pattern. The cottage has a low pyramidal hipped roof which has been recently re-roofed with composition shingles and reconstruction of the boxed eaves. There is an inset porch supported by two wood posts on the primary façade (west side). At an early date, a stone pony-wall was added around the porch. The pony-wall uses a random uncoursed pattern. A sandstone exterior chimney is on the north side of the house. The windows are wood, one-over-one double-hung windows with the exception of a large picture window on the west façade. The new roof and eaves are the only apparent changes to the building.

The front façade also has an octagonal accent window. There are remnants of an enclosed, lapboard shed roof entry added onto the rear elevation that has since been partially removed. Originally, there were sandstone, front-gabled garage buildings constructed for these cottages in the late 1950s, but these were demolished after 2003.



Figure 12. Cottage 1.

Significance Statement

Cottage 1 is recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under Criteria C. Built in 1953, it is associated with the Modern Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1940-1967). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this criterion. The building is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. However, it is an excellent example of quarried ashlar sandstone masonry constructed with prisoner labor and as such is a unique example of its type. Because of this and for its representation of stone masonry prison architecture of the mid-twentieth century, at the local level, it is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13192 Cottage 2 (1953)

Cottage 2 is a one-story, vernacular, hipped box home constructed of ashlar sandstone laid in a running bond pattern (Figure 13). The cottage has a low pyramidal hipped roof which has been recently re-roofed with composition shingles and reconstruction of the boxed eaves. A small inset porch supported by a wood post is in the corner of the building. There are two wooden, one-over-one double-hung windows in each elevation, with sandstone lintels and sills, and a fixed picture window in the main façade. In addition to the new roof and eaves, there is evidence of repointing on the west elevation. This unit has a small, enclosed shed addition on the rear (east) elevation.



Figure 13. Cottage 2.

Significance Statement

Cottage 2 is recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C. Built in 1953, it is associated with the Modern Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1940-1967). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this Criterion. The building is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. However, it is an excellent example of quarried ashlar sandstone masonry constructed with prisoner labor and as such is a unique example of its type. Because of this and for its representation of stone masonry prison architecture of the mid-twentieth century, at the local level, it is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13193 Cottage 3 (1953)

Cottage 3 is a one-story hipped box vernacular style home constructed of ashlar sandstone laid in a running bond pattern (Figure 14). The cottage has a low pyramidal hipped roof which has been recently re-roofed with composition shingles and reconstruction of the boxed eaves. A half-length inset porch supported by one wood post is on the primary façade (west side). Though currently boarded up, fenestration consists of

two one-over-one double-hung windows in each elevation, with sandstone lintels and sills. The new roof and eaves are the only apparent changes to the building.



Figure 14. Cottage 3.

Significance Statement

Cottage 3 is recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C. Built in 1953, it is associated with the Modern Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1940-1967). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this Criterion. The building is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. However, it is an excellent example of quarried ashlar sandstone masonry constructed with inmate labor and as such is a unique example of its type. Because of this and for its representation of stone masonry prison architecture of the mid-twentieth century, at the local level, it is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13194 Cottage 4 (1953)

Cottage 4 is a one-story, vernacular hipped box home constructed of ashlar sandstone laid in a running bond pattern (Figure 15). The cottage has a low pyramidal hipped roof which has been recently re-roofed with composition shingles and reconstruction of the boxed eaves. A half-length inset porch supported by two

wood posts is on the primary façade (west side). The windows are wood, one-over-one sash units with sandstone lintels. The new roof and eaves are the only apparent changes to the building.



Figure 15. Cottage 4.

Significance Statement

Cottage 4 is recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C. Built in 1953, it is associated with the Modern Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1940-1967). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this criterion. The building is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. However, it is an excellent example of quarried ashlar sandstone masonry constructed with prisoner labor and as such is a unique example of its type; mainly for its representation of stone masonry prison architecture of the mid-twentieth century, at the local level. Therefore, it is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13195 Cottage 5 (1953)

Cottage 5 is a one-story, vernacular style, hipped box home constructed of ashlar sandstone laid in a running bond pattern (Figure 16). The cottage has a low pyramidal hipped roof which has been recently re-roofed with composition shingles and reconstruction of the boxed eaves. A shed-roofed projection supported by brackets shelters the front door and another shed-roof entry is in the south elevation. The fenestration

consists of wooden, one-over-one sash windows, four in the main (west) façade and two in the north, south and east elevations. Each of the windows has decorative sandstone lintels. The new roof and eaves are the only apparent changes to the building. There is an inscription in the north elevation that reads “A.E. Bernard/Warden 1953.”



Figure 16. Cottage 5.

Significance Statement

Cottage 5 is recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C. Built in 1953, it is associated with the Modern Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1940-1967). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this criterion. The building is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. However, it is an excellent example of quarried ashlar sandstone masonry constructed with inmate labor and as such is a unique example of its type; mainly for its representation of stone masonry prison architecture of the mid-twentieth century, at the local level. Therefore, it is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13196 Cottage 6 (1955)

Cottage 6 is a Minimal Traditional type house with one story and a side-gabled roof (Figure 17). Cottage 6 was built in 1955 from sandstone cut to the dimensions of standard bricks. Red bricks have been used as an

accent around the windows to mimic shutters. The gable ends are clad in horizontal clapboard siding. Fenestration consists of wood, one-over-one sash windows, one in the north, south, west and east elevations, and a fixed picture window in the west elevation. There is a small, brick, enclosed shed addition in the east elevation and a gabled addition in the south elevation. The gabled addition is clad in vertical shiplap wood siding. The roof is clad with composition shingles and has boxed eaves. Historic photographs show that the railings on the shed-roofed front porch have been altered. Originally the front porch had a balustrade with wood “X” railings which have since been removed. The front porch now has ladder-like wood supports.



Figure 17. Cottage 6.

Significance Statement

Cottage 6 is recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C. Built in 1955, it is associated with the Modern Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1940-1967). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this Criterion. The building is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. However, it is an excellent example of quarried ashlar sandstone masonry constructed with prisoner labor and as such is a unique example of its type; because of this and for its representation of stone masonry prison architecture of the mid-twentieth century, at the local level, it is recommended individually eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13197 Armory (Property Warehouse) (1950)

The Armory is a one-story, gabled building with horizontal lapboard siding and a concrete block half wall around the perimeter above the foundation (Figure 18). The windows and doors are boarded over. Prisoners constructed the building in 1950, which originally served as a warehouse and armory storage building. It has been vacant since at least 2009. Aside from maintenance and a newer composition shingle roof, there have been no significant changes to this building. The building has no definable architectural style.



Figure 18. The Armory.

Significance Statement

The Armory, built in 1950, is associated with the Modern Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1940-1967). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this criterion. The building is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. Although built by prison labor, the building lacks architectural detail and is not a unique or outstanding example of its type. Therefore, it is recommended individually not eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Wood-framed construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13792 Cell Block C (c. 1960)

Cell Block C is a two-story building connected to the south elevation of Cell Block B. It is constructed of pre-cast concrete and has an asphalt, low-pitched gabled roof and barred windows. Constructed in about 1960, this building became a separate block to house high-security inmates and for solitary confinement. Although possessing a separate floor plan, it served as an addition onto the south elevation of Cell Block B, extending the east definition of the Prison Yard southward by several hundred feet. The construction of the Culinary eventually eliminated this relationship to the Prison Yard.

Significance Statement

Cell Block C was constructed in c. 1960 under the administration of Warden Fogliani. It was built during a period of rapid expansion at the prison that included a new License Plate Factory, security fences, the two-story Tower One, a new library, a coffee shop, and the maximum-security Cell Block C. As such, it is recommended as a contributing element of the Nevada State Prison historic district. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this Criterion. Fogliani is an important person in the history of the prison for establishing a rehabilitation program and instituting new and innovative methods of correction. However, this building is not directly associated with Fogliani or those methods. As such, the building is not directly associated with an important person in the history of the prison and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. It is unknown who designed or constructed the building, and the Cell Block is not a unique or outstanding example of its type; therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Pre-cast concrete construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13793 Sally Port (Courthouse) (c.1928)

Connected to the southwest corner of the Administration Building is the Sally Port/Courthouse (Figure 19). The exterior walls are constructed of rusticated ashlar with a running bond. The archways are Classically-influenced with well-defined voussoirs and a keystone with a molded stone cap. The east archway into the Prison Yard is inscribed with the name Penrose, a former warden, and the date “1928.” The archways are filled with square concrete blocks and flush metal doors. The building has no windows except for glass blocks randomly placed among the concrete blocks within the arches. A concrete wheelchair ramp has been added to the exterior doorway on the building’s north elevation. The flat roof has wood trim around the cap of the stone walls, and is a single-ply membrane.



Figure 19. Courthouse/Sally Port.

When constructed in 1928, the building functioned solely as a sally port, a controlled entry point into the Prison Yard. It was hollow and roofless, with arched entryways on the north and east elevations, providing access to the exterior and the Prison Yard, respectively. In 1966, crews of prisoner and Synanon labor filled in and finished the Sally Port for use as a courthouse. Workers filled in the arched entry points on the north and east elevations and added the metal doors. They added a roof and finished the interior, creating a 1,475-square ft. courthouse for the prison.

Significance Statement

The Sally Port was originally constructed in c. 1928 by Warden Penrose. It is associated with significant events in state government and the Progressive Period (1900-1940) of the prison. Also, the courthouse was constructed with Synanon and prisoner labor, which is representative of the significant Modern Period in the history of the prison. As such, it is recommended as a contributing element of the Nevada State Prison historic district, as well as individually eligible under Criterion A and C. However, this building is not directly associated with an important person in the history of the prison and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. It is unknown who designed or constructed the original Sally Port structure; however, it was constructed with sandstone quarried by the inmates and as such is a unique example of its type; namely for its representation of stone masonry prison architecture of the early twentieth century. While the Sally Port was modified into a Courthouse in 1966, it still retains much of its seven attributes of integrity. Therefore, the Sally Port/Courthouse is recommended individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C at the local level. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13794 Culinary and Dining Hall (1966)

This resource consists of the one-story Culinary and Dining Hall (Figure 20). Built in 1966 with Modern stylistic influences, the Culinary consists of a 65 ft. by 125 ft. primary building, with a 40 ft. by 100 ft. addition onto its east elevation. Both sections of the building are constructed from concrete and CMU blocks and share a flat, single-ply membrane roof with a large face along the eave with evenly-spaced block brackets. The main entrance is in the north elevation, with an enclosed cage leading up to the double steel doors flanking a guard post with gun ports. The entrance is framed with colored glass blocks. The building has no windows. Though of concrete and steel construction, the exterior walls are marked with faux square “tiles”. The compatible east addition was added in 1999. The building was designed by the firm of Lockard and Casazza, of Reno, Nevada.



Figure 20. Culinary and Dining Hall.

Significance Statement

The Culinary and Dining Hall was constructed in 1966 under the administration of Warden Fogliani. It was built during a period of rapid expansion at the prison that included a new License Plate Factory, security fences, the two-story Tower One, a new library, a coffee shop, and the maximum-security Cell Block C. As such, it is recommended as a contributing element of the Nevada State Prison historic district. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this Criterion. Fogliani is an important person in the history of the prison for establishing a rehabilitation program and instituting new and innovative methods of correction. However, this building is not directly associated with Fogliani or those methods. As such, the building is not directly associated with an important person in the history of the prison and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The Culinary is not a unique or outstanding example of its architectural style or type; therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Concrete masonry construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13795 Guard Tower 1 (1963)

This resource is Tower 1, or the main gate to the Nevada State Prison (Figure 21). It was constructed in 1963 of pre-cast concrete and measures 18 ft. by 18 ft. The building sits at the northwest entrance to the prison. The first floor is canted inward, and contains ribbons of aluminum framed windows on all four sides. The second story consists of a bank of canted aluminum framed glass windows. The roof is flat with a wide overhang, and is topped by several utility and communications modules. There are two glass doors: one on the east and one on the west elevation.



Figure 21. Guard Tower 1.

Significance Statement

This guard tower was constructed under the direction of Warden Fogliani in 1963. It was built during the period of modern rehabilitation at the NSP and is associated with an expansion of the prison during Fogliani's administration. As such, it is recommended as a contributing resource to the Nevada State Prison Historic District. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this Criterion. Fogliani is an important person in the history of the prison, and was instrumental in its construction. Fogliani is also important for establishing a rehabilitation program and new and innovative methods of correction. However, this building is not directly associated with those methods. As such, the tower is not directly associated with an important person in the history of the prison and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. It is unknown who designed or constructed the building, and the tower is not a unique or outstanding example of its type; therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Pre-cast concrete construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13796 Guard Tower 2 (1962)

Tower 2 is a 12 ft. by 12 ft. pre-cast concrete guard tower located south of the Electrical Shop (Figure 22). The tower is approximately five stories (50 ft.) tall. The flat roof is asphalt with a wide overhang. An interior staircase climbs up four stories to the guard room at the top. The majority of the tower has squared concrete walls. The guard post portion has a concrete half wall and a bank of aluminum framed glass picture windows that are canted outward to the roof overhang and provide a full view of the prison. There is an entrance in the north and west elevations.



Figure 22. Guard Tower 2.

Significance Statement

This guard tower was constructed under the direction of Warden Fogliani in 1963. It was built during the period of modern rehabilitation at the NSP and is associated with an expansion of the prison during Fogliani's administration. As such, it is recommended as a contributing element of the Nevada State Prison historic district. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this Criterion. Fogliani is an important person in the history of the prison for establishing a rehabilitation program and instituting new and innovative methods of correction. However, this building is not directly associated with Fogliani or those methods. As such, the tower is not directly associated with an important person in the history of the prison and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. It is unknown who designed or constructed the building, and the tower is not a unique or outstanding example of its type; therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Pre-cast concrete construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

B13797 Guard Tower 3 (1966)

This resource is Tower 3, a guard tower on the southern edge of the Nevada State Prison complex (Figure 23). Constructed in 1966, Tower 3 is mounted on a single, 16 in. pipe column with an octagonal guard room at the top. The guard room comprises twenty-five square ft. and is accessed by a spiral steel staircase outside the prison fence, with the entrance via a platform on the south face of the octagon. The guard room itself has a metal half wall canted inward, joining a continuous ribbon of steel-frame windows that are canted outward. The roof is flat, with flat metal faces approximately two ft. in height above the windows. The siding is welded corrugated metal sheets. The tower was one of two designed by Selden and Stewart of Reno, Nevada. It exhibits Googie style elements.

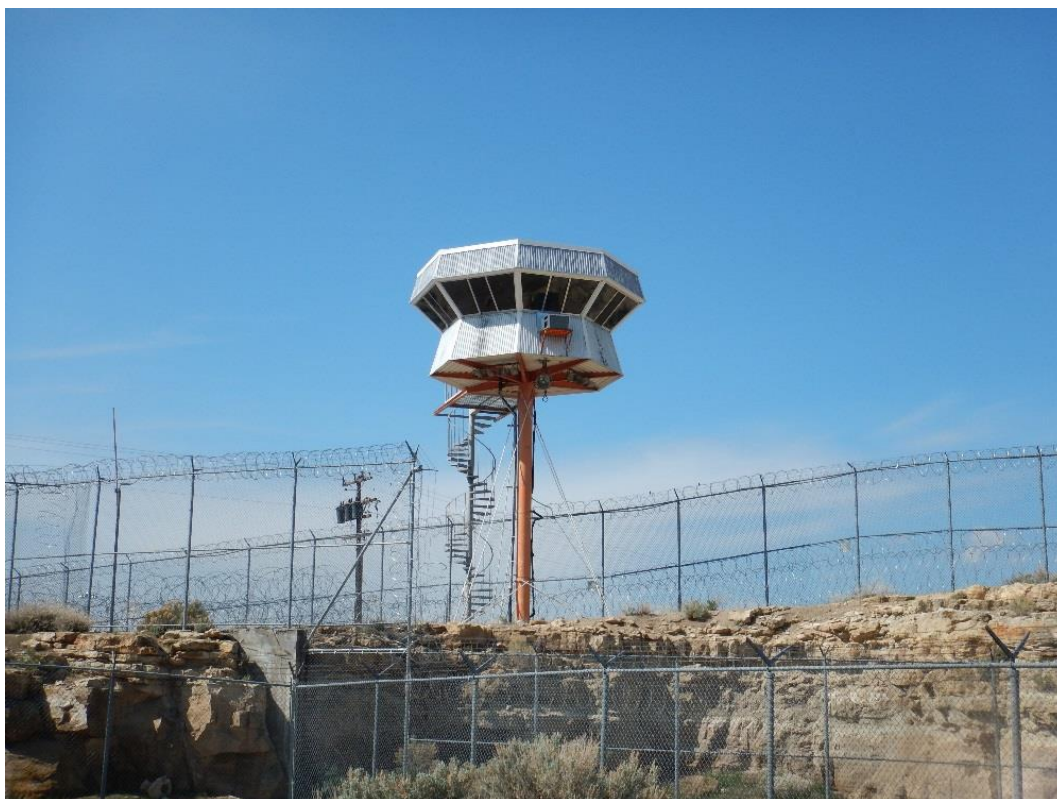


Figure 23. Guard Tower 3.

Significance Statement

This guard tower was constructed under the direction of Warden Fogliani in 1966. It was built during the period of modern rehabilitation at the NSP and is associated with an expansion of the prison during Fogliani's administration. As such, it is recommended as a contributing element of the Nevada State Prison Historic District. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this Criterion. Fogliani is an important person in the history of the prison for establishing a rehabilitation program and new and innovative methods of correction. However, this building is not directly associated with Fogliani or those methods. As such, the tower is not directly associated with an important person in the history of the prison and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The tower was designed by Selden and Stewart of Reno, Nevada, and is a unique example of its type, exhibiting Googie or Populuxe style attributes, which is rare for a guard tower; therefore it is recommended eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C. The building is not eligible under Criterion D. Steel-framed construction of this type is well understood and the building itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

STRUCTURES

A total of four structures were recorded at the Nevada State Prison complex. These include three contributing and one non-contributing structures.

S1128 Pump House (1933)

This resource consists of the Pump House. It is located in the parking lot on the west side of the Administration Building and Sally Port (Figure 24). Built in October of 1933 under Warden Penrose, the Pump House is an 8 ft. by 8 ft. structure made of coursed sandstone ashlar with a barrel-vaulted concrete

roof studded with small river cobbles for ornament (Penrose 1934). A single sash wood window with a reveal is located on the west side of the structure. A flush sitting rectilinear doorway is on the north side of the Pump House, though the wood door itself is now badly deteriorated. Though not in use, mechanics from an old pump are still inside the Pump House. The windows and doors of the Pump House may have been replaced during the prison's period of significance, and the concrete roof has been periodically painted; however there appear to be no other alterations to the Pump House. The Old Pump House has no identifiable architectural style.



Figure 24. Pump House.

Significance Statement

The Pump House is recommended not individually eligible to the NRHP under any Criteria. Built in the early 1930s, it is associated with the Progressive Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1900-1940). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. However, this single building does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this criterion. The structure is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The Pump House is not representative of a particular architectural type, style or period. It is not as good of an example of locally quarried sandstone masonry as some of the other buildings in the district (i.e. the Administration Building or the Cell Block A or B). The importance of comparison to related properties is key when evaluating architectural resources under Criterion C (NRHP Bulletin No. 15). The sandstone blocks are simply dressed, and the structure does not exhibit a unique pattern or style of masonry, and therefore is not individually eligible under Criterion C. The structure is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the structure itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

S1130 Greenhouse Foundation (1957)

West of the main gate are the remains and stone foundation of the former Greenhouse (Figure 25). The remains and foundation include a two ft. high stone foundation made of uncoursed sandstone masonry and capped with a poured concrete sill. A rectangular, concrete trench in the middle of the floor is fed with

water from the warm springs. Historic photos show that a similar building appears to have been constructed in the 1920s and included a wood framed, front-gabled greenhouse building set on the foundation and designed to keep the plants from freezing in the winter. However, records and a carved block reading A.E. Bernard, Warden, 1957, indicate it was demolished and reconstructed in that year (Bernard 1958).



Figure 25. Greenhouse foundation.

Significance Statement

Built in the 1950s, the Greenhouse is associated with the Modern Period of development at the Nevada State Prison (1940-1967). As such, it falls within the period of significance for the NSP Historic District, and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. Although it retains sufficient integrity to be eligible as a contributor to the district, it does not possess sufficient integrity for individual eligibility, even though it is associated with important themes under Criterion A. The structure is not associated with an important person and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The Greenhouse is not a particularly outstanding example of quarried ashlar sandstone masonry, and while it was constructed with sandstone quarried by the inmates, it is not a unique example of its type, especially since all that is left is the foundation. As such, it is recommended not individually eligible under Criterion C. The structure is not eligible under Criterion D. Stone masonry construction of this type is well understood and the structure itself is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

S1132 Sloth Footprint Tunnel (c.1880-1928)

The Sloth Footprint Tunnel is excavated into the Quarry wall behind Cell Block B. The tunnel entrance is adjacent to the Shed, but has been closed and filled with concrete. In 1882, prisoners in the quarry discovered fossil tracks in the sandstone that became not only a unique tourist attraction for the prison but a source of revenue to expand the institution's Reformatory program.

After the discovery of fossilized footprints in the Prison Yard/Quarry in the nineteenth century, prison administrators oversaw prisoners who excavated tunnels into the Quarry walls in an effort to uncover more footprints. The undertaking was successful and resulted in two more tunnels in 1882-83. In 1927-28, prisoners extended the horseshoe shaped Footprint Tunnel and installed viewing stations, complete with lighting. A sloth statue was placed at one of the tunnel entrances. Unfortunately, today the entrance to the Fossilized Sloth Footprint Tunnel is permanently closed by a block of poured concrete. The Footprint Tunnel was filled with concrete in the 1990s due to fears that in an earthquake the tunnel would undermine the stability of the License Plate Factory, built just above it. Before the concrete was poured, the Nevada State Museum advised prison administrators to place sand and wood barriers on top of the prints so that if the cement were removed the prints might remain. The condition and integrity of the footprints is unknown.

Significance Statement

The sloth footprint tunnel is currently unevaluated for the NRHP. The prints are currently covered by concrete, and it is unknown what condition they are in; therefore, despite their significance to late-nineteenth century zoology, the prints are currently non-contributing to the NSP historic district. It is possible that the tunnel could be eligible for its associations with the NHP historic district under Criterion A or D. The tunnel is not associated with an important person in the history of the NSP Historic District and does not have the potential to be eligible under Criterion B. The tunnel itself is not a unique structure and does not exhibit characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not have the potential to be eligible under Criterion C.

S1239 Security Fence Foundations (1942)

There are concrete and stone foundations for chain link fence courses interspersed atop the Quarry wall and running southward toward the Cemetery. These were likely completed in 1942. The fences were replaced and upgraded on these courses in 1960 under Warden Fogliani. Many of these historic fence lines have been demolished and built over with new courses of modern chain link fence, likely in the 1980s. By that time, the expansion of the NSP to include the Hill Units required the replacement of most of the fences with new materials and courses. The best intact foundations of the 1942 fence are along the ridge top east of the Cottages and north of the Prison Cemetery.

Significance Statement

The security fence is a contributing element of the NSP Historic District. However, it is recommended as not individually eligible to the NRHP under all Criteria. This single structure does not sufficiently represent the historical themes of the NSP under Criterion A on its own, and is therefore not individually eligible under this criterion. The fence is not associated with an important person in the history of the prison and is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The fence is not representative of a unique or innovative type or design and is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. The fence is not eligible under Criterion D. Fence construction of this type is well understood and is unlikely to provide information important to our understanding of history.

SITES

Six sites were recorded as part of the NSP Historic District. These include the prison yard, the west lawn and gardens; the front yard and parking area; the prison cemetery, the quarry, and the prison dump. Each is considered a contributing element to the NSP Historic District. Descriptions of each of these resources is provided below, adapted from Dickey et al. (2015). However, formal evaluations and IMACS records were not completed for all of these sites, as it was beyond the scope of this project and architectural inventory. Future planning efforts at the prison might include the completion of a landscape study at which point this could be accomplished.

Prison Yard

The Prison Yard achieved its present rectangular form in the 1920s with the construction of the Administration Building, Cell Block A, and Sally Port, however, its current form reflects post-war redevelopment of the complex. The Yard includes mostly open unplanted areas, with raised, rock-lined planting beds along its south border, and flat, ornamental planting beds and rectilinear concrete walkways along its north. An asphalt basketball court surrounded by chain link fence dominates the western half of the Yard. Three concrete walkways cross the remainder of the Yard at angles. Memorials to Vietnam veterans occupy one section.

The Prison Yard has existed since the late 1860s, defined by the historic buildings that formed a south-facing U-shape surrounding an open enclosure. During the nineteenth century, historic photographs reveal the Prison Yard as a simple, dirt enclosure surrounded by a high stone wall. However, the redevelopments of the 1920s shaped the Yard into a form of parterre with broad walkways, rectangular lawn areas, and topiary-like coniferous plantings.

Prisoners built and maintained most of the landscape features, which included many examples of decorative stonework and stone carving. During the first half of the twentieth century, several stone buildings, referred to as “the Bullpen,” defined the south wall until construction crews razed them in 1967 to make way for the Culinary.

Significance Statement

Currently, this site is unevaluated for individual eligibility to the NRHP under all Criteria. However, it is a contributing element to the NSP Historic District.

Front Yard and Parking Area (c. 1920-1958)

The Front Yard and Parking Area includes the designed landscape covering the northwest corner of the prison along the approach from Fifth Street. The landscape abuts the north and west elevations of the Administration Building. It provided visitors with an ornamental introduction to the prison’s sandstone buildings, and established a visual border between Fifth Street and the complex.

At present, the Front Yard retains the triangular, grass lawn established in the 1920s. The deciduous trees, mostly Cottonwood (*Populus sp.*) lining its northern edge have matured since their planting along Fifth Street in the late-nineteenth century. There is a coursed stone wall that runs an abbreviated course from the prison entrance 200 ft. to the east along the historic route of Fifth Street. A semi-rectangular space adjacent to the west façade of the Administration Building is the open, paved Parking Area.

Early historic photos show very few alterations in spatial organization, circulation, and built features in the site. Aerial photographs from the 1930s indicate that the formal appearance of the lawn retained its character into the late Progressive era, with the addition of what appear to be garden or sculpture features (no longer extant). In the 1931 photo, a small grassy strip fronted the access road, and spelled the words “N. S. PRISON” in river cobble. Prison crews paved most of the exterior road and parking areas with asphalt between 1956 and 1958.

Significance Statement

Currently, this site is unevaluated for individual eligibility to the NRHP. However, it is a contributing element to the NSP Historic District.

West Lawn and Garden (c.1920-1967)

The West Lawn and Garden encompasses landscaping, walls, water features, and various artistic and structural features on the west side of the campus, outside the prison walls. Situated around and west of what became housing for prison guards, this area reflects developments begun as Warden Penrose's beautification program in the late 1920s and refined under Wardens Bernard and Fogliani in the 1950s and 60s. The construction of this designed landscape provided not only a gardening opportunity for low-risk prisoners outside the prison fence, but also created a residential landscape for prison staff who lived on site with their families. The area straddles a service road, and is defined by a the outer security fence running along its east side along the edge of the controlled prison grounds, along its west by an irrigation ditch, hedge, and remnant stone wall, and on the north by a dressed sandstone wall.

The dressed sandstone wall at the northern edge of the lawn runs along the south side of the parking lot. The wall incorporates a stone carved with the name "Warden A. E. Bernard" and the date "1957," and it terminates at both ends at pillars with decorative molded tops. On the south side of the wall is the aforementioned Greenhouse Foundation and a roughly square water pool. The pool has both coursed stone and rock pilings lining its banks, and was in use to support the prison's gardening operation by 1920.

The landscaped grounds follow the west side of the access road to the Cottages and the Warm Springs Correctional Center (WSCC) and include an open, terraced lawn area to the south of the Armory. Aerial photographs show this area attained its present spatial organization and tree composition by the 1930s, although the grounds were generally used for gardening. Trees are almost exclusively Cottonwood (*Populus* sp.). A 1962 aerial shows a transition in the intervening years towards open lawns with modest landscape features.

There are several landscape features in the lawn area with unknown dates of construction, although all appear to date from the 1950s or later. On the north side of the lawn is a circular fountain constructed of white, reddish, and green stone with an octagonal walkway border of the same stone. The 1962 aerial photograph shows the fountain in this location. Near the midpoint of the lawn area are stone walkways, a stone-lined swale, and a footbridge paved with white, green, and reddish rock, as well as a double terrace with stone and concrete retaining walls. Just north of, and below, the retaining walls are white river cobblestones that spell out "WSCC" (for Warm Springs Correctional Center). The rise with the terraces appears to be the remnants of a filled-in swimming pool constructed by 1954. The grounds continue as a narrowing triangular lawn opposite the cottages, shaded by cottonwood trees and slightly raised above a marshy area on the west side and ending opposite Cottage 6.

Just south of Cottage 6 is a grotto-like feature with a small sunken pool of cold water, rock faces, sandstone rubble-paved slopes, stone-lined beds and walkway, and a stone bench. The feature appears in the 1962 aerial photo series, and was possibly constructed along with the Cottages in the 1950s. The steep slope south of the Sally Port was graded, planted at the top with cottonwood trees, converted to lawn, and ornamented with a large US flag formed of painted river cobbles between 1929 and 1931. Stones painted red, white, and blue form the letters USA at the top. South of the Cottages are remnant rock terraces and concrete planting beds that were previously interspersed into a post-war residential landscape. There is also an entrance to a tunnel of unknown original function which appears in a c. 1931 aerial photo, located east of Cottages 1 and 2. At the foot of the slope are vestiges of a line of garages that formerly stood behind the Cottages.

Significance Statement

Currently, this site is unevaluated for individual eligibility to the NRHP under all criteria. However, it is a contributing element to the NSP Historic District.

Prison Cemetery 1875-1881

Early prison staff buried unclaimed bodies of prisoners who died while incarcerated on a hilltop to the south of the prison. There are eleven marked graves and the potential for unmarked graves. Tablet-style stone grave markers with round-arched crests record death dates between 1875 and 1881 as well as brief biographical information such as name, birth date, and in some instances place of birth. The graves are defined by rock borders and were once mounded. One tombstone has a lightly pecked depiction of a cross on its obverse. Two graves are marked by unhewn sandstone blocks. Some graves have footstones. The area of marked graves is defined by a partial rock border. An undated photograph suggests some tombstones have been moved or replaced. Separated from the cemetery, but possibly formerly part of it, is a broken obelisk tombstone discovered behind Cottage 2. The partially effaced inscription appears to read “Thomas Miller, died Feb. 2nd 1865, age 42 years.” The tombstone is most likely that of F. Miller, a convicted highwayman who died on February 2, 1865, after being shot in a failed escape attempt.

Significance Statement

The cemetery is currently unevaluated for individual eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion A, B and C. However, a cemetery that constitutes a substantial or pivotal portion of a historic district nominated under Criteria A, B, or C would generally be considered contributing. The cemetery was recommended as a non-contributing element to the NSP Historic District under Criterion D (Dickey et al. 2015).

Prison Quarry (c. 1861-1960)

The Quarry is and was a defining feature within the NSP complex. Its walls wrap around the complex more or less continuously from the east side of Cell Block A around to the southeast corner of the Sally Port (Courthouse). The walls vary from a more terraced condition west of the License Plate Factory to sheer cliff faces on the south and west sides of the campus.

The Quarry walls are full of fossilized faunal and floral remains and excavation of stone revealed prehistoric animal tracks beginning in the nineteenth century. During the early days of the prison, prison staff used some of these caves for solitary confinement. During the 1940s, the prison repurposed the caves for prisoner activities such as the Sagebrush Newspaper office, a carpenter’s shop, and prison offices. Graffiti and a human face are carved into the stone near some of the cave entrances, which have iron barred or strapwork gates. One has a lintel inscribed with the name of Warden Denver S. Dickerson who served two terms as warden in the 1910s and 1920s.

In existence by 1861, the Quarry has expanded over the years as prisoners removed stone for buildings both at the prison and in nearby Carson City. Generally removing rock southward away from Fifth Avenue, the Quarry likely attained its present shape by 1960, when the use of steel frames and concrete in prison buildings ended the practice of using quarry stone and prison labor for construction. This movement not only provided an additional barrier to escape, but provided more flat surface area for the construction of new buildings after the Second World War. Near the south end is an area with modern sweat lodge foundations and other features associated with Native and earth-based religions. A 1962 aerial photograph shows retaining walls along the east side of the Quarry that have since been removed, replacing the sheer cliff with a set of terraces sloping upward and eastward to the License Plate Factory.

Significance Statement

The quarry reflects the Progressive Era modification and expansion of the prison, and its continued operation until the end of quarrying in the 1950s. The Quarry retains integrity of materials, setting, feeling, design and workmanship during the NSP’s period of significance (1920-1967). Therefore, it is recommended as a contributing element of the NSP Historic District under Criterion A. However, because of consistent expansion of the quarry, and new construction, it does not retain sufficient integrity for

individual eligibility. The Quarry is not associated with an important person and is not eligible under Criterion B. The Quarry is currently recommended as unevaluated under Criterion C. A future cultural landscape study may help to elucidate the site's association with unique or innovative methods of quarrying, as well as a study of the graffiti within the quarry walls, and assist in determining eligibility under this Criterion. The site is not eligible or contributing under Criterion D as it lacks the potential to yield additional information related to our understanding of the past.

Prison Dump (c.1907-1940)

The Nevada State Prison trash dump is a disperse scatter of prison related refuse located east of the prison fence and extending almost to Fairview Drive. The trash dump consists of domestic and industrial debris widely scattered over an irregular area measuring approximately 1300 ft. by 450 ft. The dump contains thousands of diagnostic artifacts, characterized by concentrated trash mounds as well as scatters of diagnostic glass, ceramic and metal fragments including tin cups and license plate fragments. Most of the dump surface is composed of scattered individual fragments of discarded materials. However, a concentration of trash mounds containing high densities of cultural materials occurs near the center of the dump. Diagnostic artifacts in these piles include cut nails and colored glass, and an applied lip bottle neck indicating a possible association with the mid-nineteenth century period. Larger mounds, perhaps the result of mechanical clean-up and dumping by truck are also present. Temporal indicators (maker's marks, trademarks, distinctive manufacturing elements) indicate that most of the mounded and scattered debris dates to the early and mid-twentieth century. A concentration of construction debris is located in the northwest quadrant of the dump and includes dressed sandstone blocks, "I" beams, concrete slabs and heavy iron doors. A granite mano and red chert secondary flake indicate that the area was likely used prehistorically.

While the movement of the dump materials has disrupted its depositional integrity, the volume of cultural materials present allows for reasonable "presence-or-absence" information potential. Subsequent cleanup of the area resulted in mounding of refuse and topsoil, but all debris remains within the dump extent. There may be additional archaeological features within the historic district relating to the 1920-1940 period, but a formal archaeological survey and evaluation will be needed to confirm their presence and integrity.

Mounds and scatters of debris within the trash dump contain data that can address research questions relating to prison operation and use over time. Functional artifact categories observed within the dump include: domestic items relating to food preparation and consumption; personal items relating to hygiene, grooming and health; activities, including those related to prison industries and maintenance; and architectural items consisting of construction hardware, materials, and utilities.

Significance Statement

The dump is recommended not eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A-C, and individually eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D. The association of the dump site with the prison, and the presence of prison-related cultural materials in volume, allow the dump site to contribute information potential to the significance of the prison. Future archaeological analysis of the dump site may help researchers answer questions about the daily social lives of prisoners and guards, the material culture of the prisoners and guards, and the diet of both prisoners and guards. The building refuse may also contribute to analysis of any changes in construction over time, differences in workmanship or materials used in buildings that are no longer extant, and perhaps even what tools were used to work the stone in what periods. By retaining clear association with the prison's historical context, and possessing integrity in materials, setting, feeling, and association, the dump site contributes to the significance of the NSP under Criterion D.

SUMMARY AND RESOURCE MATRIX

As a result of multiple architectural and cultural resource inventories conducted at the NSP between 2010 and 2014, a total of 32 architectural resources and 6 archaeological sites were identified within the NRHP nominated Nevada State Prison historic district. Architectural resources consist of 27 buildings (B13180-13197; B13792-13797) and 4 structures (S1128, S1130, S1132 and S1239). Twenty-seven of the architectural resources are recommended as contributing to the NSP Historic District under Criterion A, as well as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under various criteria (Table 2). Four of the architectural resources are recommended not eligible and non-contributing to the eligibility of the NSP Historic District, mainly because they are less than 50 years old (post 1976) and fall outside of the period of significance (i.e. gymnasium and book bindery, chain link security fence; shed and maintenance shop). In addition, six sites were included within the NSP Historic District boundary (Prison Yard; Front Yard and Parking Area; West Lawn and Garden Prison Trash Dump; Nevada State Prison Cemetery; Quarry). With the exception of the prison dump, these were not formally recorded or evaluated during any of the inventories. Therefore, these resources remain individually unevaluated for inclusion in the NRHP pending a future cultural landscape study at the NSP. However, all but the Prison cemetery were recommended as contributing to the eligibility of the NSP Historic District.

Table 2. Summary of NRHP Eligibility of Resources at the NSP

SHPO Resource #	Resource Name	Date	Resource Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Contributing to NSP Historic District
B13180	Butcher Shop	Nineteenth Century	Building	Eligible (A, C)	Contributing
B13181	Fifth Street Guard Tower	1929	Building	Eligible (A, C)	Contributing
B13182	Warden's House	1920-25	Building	Eligible (A, C)	Contributing
B13183	Administration Building	1920-27	Building	Eligible (A, C)	Contributing
B13184	Cell Block A	1920-25	Building	Eligible (A, C)	Contributing
B13185	Kennel	c.1962	Building	Eligible (C)	Contributing
B13186	Storage and Maintenance Building	1952	Building	Eligible (C)	Contributing
B13187	Electrical Shop	c.1926	Building	Eligible (C)	Contributing
B13188	Cell Block B	1948	Building	Eligible (C)	Contributing
B13189	License Plate Factory	c.1962	Building	Not Eligible	Contributing
B13190	Boiler Plant	1958	Building	Not Eligible	Contributing
B13191	Cottage 1	1953	Building	Eligible (C)	Contributing
B13192	Cottage 2	1953	Building	Eligible (C)	Contributing
B13193	Cottage 3	1953	Building	Eligible (C)	Contributing
B13194	Cottage 4	1953	Building	Eligible (C)	Contributing
B13195	Cottage 5	1953	Building	Eligible (C)	Contributing
B13196	Cottage 6	1955	Building	Eligible (C)	Contributing
B13197	Armory (Property Warehouse)	1950	Building	Not Eligible	Contributing

Summary of Architectural Resources

SHPO Resource #	Resource Name	Date	Resource Type	Individual NRHP Eligibility (Criteria)	Contributing to NSP Historic District
B13792	Cell Block C	1960	Building	Not Eligible	Contributing
B13793	Sally Port (Courthouse)	c.1928	Building	Eligible (A, C)	Contributing
B13794	Culinary and Dining Hall	1966	Building	Not Eligible	Contributing
B13795	One Tower (Main Gate)	1963	Building	Not Eligible	Contributing
B13796	Two Tower	1962	Building	Not Eligible	Contributing
B13797	Three Tower	1966	Building	Eligible (C)	Contributing
S1128	Pump House	1933	Structure	Not Eligible	Contributing
S1130	Greenhouse Foundation	1954	Structure	Not Eligible	Contributing
S1132	Sloth Footprint Tunnel	c.1927-28	Structure	Unevaluated	Non-Contributing
S1239	Security Fence	1942	Structure	Not Eligible	Contributing
S1129	Prison Yard	c.1920-1967	Site	Unevaluated	Contributing
	Front Yard and Parking Area	c.1920-1958	Site	Unevaluated	Contributing
	West Lawn and Garden	c.1920-1967	Site	Unevaluated	Contributing
OR569	Prison Trash Dump	c.1907-1967	Site	Unevaluated	Contributing
S1131	Nevada State Prison Cemetery	1875-1881	Site	Unevaluated	Non-Contributing
S1133	Quarry	c.1861-1960	Site	Not Eligible	Contributing
B13799	Gymnasium and Book Bindery	1976	Building	Not Evaluated (Less than 50 years old)	Non-Contributing
	Chain Link Security Fence	c. 1980s	Structure	Not Evaluated (Less than 50 years old)	Non-Contributing
S1240	Shed	c. 2000	Building	Not Evaluated (Less than 50 years old)	Non-Contributing
B13800	Maintenance Shop	2004	Building	Not Evaluated (Less than 50 years old)	Non-Contributing

As part of this project ASM was tasked with preparing a matrix that ranks and prioritizes future inventories and further documentation of properties within the Nevada State Prison District. This matrix is drawn from the buildings in the nomination as well as the buildings listed in the NSP Steering Committee's report to the Legislature (Nevada State Prison Steering Committee 2015). Resources are ranked on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 being highest, 3 lowest). Ranking priority was determined by the Steering Committee's proposed use for each building, preference expressed for those buildings that should be rehabilitated first, and the age of the resource. Historic Structures Reports (HSRs) will be prepared to guide proposed rehabilitation projects roughly following this ranking. Carson City has requested 2015 Historic Preservation Funding to complete HSRs for as many buildings as the funding award will support. The ranking matrix is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Ranking Matrix for NSP Historic Structures Reports

Ranking/ Priority	Building/Structure	Date Built	Proposed Adaptive Use
1	Administration (West Wing)	1920-1927	Offices – Museum/Storage
1	Administration (North Hospital Wing)	1950	Offices/Storage/Commercial/ Museum/Execution chamber
1	Warden's House	1921-25	Museum support
1	Cell Block A	1920-25	1 st Floor Museum
1	Cottage 1	1953	Museum
1	Butcher Shop	c. 1887	Historic interpretation
2	5th St. Guard Tower	1929	Museum
2	Old Pump House	1933	Historic interpretation
2	Courthouse/Sally Port	1928, 1960s	Hearings – Museum Entrance
2	Cell Block B	1948	Floors 2-4 Files
3	Cottage 2	1953	
3	Cottage 3	1953	
3	Cottage 4	1953	
3	Cottage 5	1953	
3	Cottage 6	1955	
3	Main Gate / Tower 1	1963	Admission Security
3	Tower 2	1962	Historic interpretation
3	Tower 3	1966	Historic interpretation
3	Cell Block C	1960	
3	Storage / Maintenance Bldg.	1952	Storage
3	Boiler Plant	1958	Utilities
3	Culinary & Dining Hall	1966	Museum - Vending Machines, Events
3	License Plate Factory	1962	Light Industrial
3	Warehouse / Armory	1950	Museum Storage
3	Dog Kennel	1962	None
3	Electrical Shop	1926	Historic Interpretation

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A
Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) Forms

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